

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 269--79th Congress

Chapter 589--1st Session

H. R. 4805

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 269	1
Index and Summary of History on H. R. 4805 . . .	2

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 269

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1946. Includes appropriations for school-lunch program (\$7,500,000); foreign plant quarantine, E&PQ (\$187,500); forest protection and management, FS (\$300,000); forest roads and trails (\$4,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 is for forest development roads and trails and \$2,000,000 is for forest highways); CCC salaries and administrative expenses (\$762,000 payable from CCC funds); Insecticide Act, PMA (\$26,500); wage stabilization (\$98,700 increase in limitation); farm labor supply program (\$25,000,000 plus balance), providing that at least \$7,000,000 must be apportioned among the States, limiting labor-supply-center construction by extension services to \$100,000, making \$562,023 additional available for administrative expenses, and permitting the admission of farm workers into the U. S. through December 31, 1946; INRRA (\$750,000,000); Budget Bureau, for corporation budgets; Civil Service Commission; public works planning; General Accounting Office; Census Bureau; surplus-property disposal (provides that hereafter proceeds from disposals shall be set aside in a special fund; appropriates this fund, not to exceed \$170,000,000 for the fiscal year 1946, to the Surplus Property Administrator for allocation or reimbursement to disposal and service agencies); Bureau of Reclamation; Food and Agriculture Organization (\$577,500); and judgments and claims.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 4805

October 22, 1945	Hearings: House, H. R. 4805, Pt. 1.
October 23, 1945	Hearings: House, H. R. 4805, Pt. 2.
November 26, 1945	The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 4805. House Report 1288. Committee print of the bill and report. Also print of the bill as reported.
November 27, 1945	House began debate.
November 28, 1945	Debate continued.
November 29, 1945	Debate continued.
November 30, 1945	Debate concluded and passed with amendment. Remarks of Hon. W. F. Norrell and Hon. A. C. Engel on flood control.
December 3, 1945	Senator Mitchell submitted amendment. Referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred to the Committee.
December 4, 1945	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 4805.
December 6, 1945	Senator Eastland submitted amendment.
December 10, 1945	Senator Green submitted an amendment.
December 12, 1945	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 4805, Pt. 2.
December 13, 1945	Senate Committee reported H. R. 4805 with amendments. Senate Report 857. Print of the bill as reported.
December 14, 1945	Senate began debate.
December 15, 1945	Debate concluded. Passed Senate with amendments. Senate insisted on its amendments and asked for Conference. Senate Conferees appointed.
December 17, 1945	House Conferees appointed. Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
December 18, 1945	House received Conference Report. House Report 1464.
December 19, 1945	Both houses agreed to Conference Report and acted on items in disagreement.
December 20, 1945	Both houses appointed Conferees for further conference. Second Conference Report, House Report 1468, submitted and agreed to in both houses.
December 28, 1945	Approved. Public Law 269.

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued November 27, 1945, for actions of Monday, November 26, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....1,4,13	Foreign affairs.....4	Personnel.....14,16,17,32
Banking and currency.12,33	...12,13,20,29,30,33,34	Post-war planning.....34
Claims.....8	Grants-in-aid.....2	Price control...3,13,25,26
Coffee.....25	Health.....32	Property, surplus.....22
Education.....9	Housing.....5,19,26	Rationing.....34
Employment.....27	Labor.....7,11	Research.....31
Expenditures.....16	Lands.....21	Taxation.....21,30
Exports.....12,29	Loans, farm.....5	Transportation.....6,28
Farm equipment.....15	Narcotics.....23	Veterans.....5,22,24,31
Farm situation.....3	Nomination.....18	Wages.....3
Flag.....17	Parity.....13	War powers.....10

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported 1st deficiency appropriation bill. Senate committee reported UNRRA appropriation bill, and Sen. Thomas submitted an amendment to prohibit purchase of any agricultural commodity below parity price. House passed over bill permitting States to inspect grant-in-aid materials. Rep. Savage urged higher wages to aid farm economy.

HOUSE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 4805 (H. Rept. 1288) (pp. 11174, 11180).

The bill includes the following items:

Foreign plant quarantine (E&PQ), \$125,000 (Budget estimate was \$250,000).
Forest roads and trails, \$4,000,000 (same as Budget estimate), of which \$2,000,00 is for forest development roads and trails and \$2,000,00 is for forest highways.

Commodity Credit Corporation, \$762,000 for salaries and administrative expenses, payable from CCC funds (Budget estimate was \$1,000,000).

Farm labor supply program, \$14,000,000 plus unexpended balance (same as Budget estimate); provides that at least \$5,000,000 must be apportioned to the States, limits labor supply-center construction by the extension services to \$100,000, makes \$562,023 additional available for administrative expenses, permits the Department to charge for furnishing out-of-State labor, and provides for sale of surplus labor camps.

Surplus property: Provides that hereafter proceeds of surplus-property dispositions shall be set aside in a special fund; appropriates this fund, not to exceed \$170,000,000 for the fiscal year 1946, to the Surplus Property Administrator for allocation or reimbursement to disposal and service agencies.

Public-works planning (FWA), \$12,500,000.

Federal highways (FWA), \$25,000,000.

GAO, \$2,673,900.

Census Bureau, \$3,250,000

Bureau of Reclamation, \$77,206,100.

FAO, \$577,500.

Judgments and claims.

Excerpts from Committee report:

Economy. "It is incumbent upon the Congress to get governmental costs down as early as may be practicable to levels consistent with a sound postwar economy. That is the aim of the committee and it is solicitous of all of the help and support it can get. It means turning a deaf ear many times to importunities which ignore the general good. It means a close watch upon executive agencies to check extravagances, and, as regards personnel, to see that the best utilization is made of forces already employed. There is even an urge to expand. The committee is convinced that in many cases the principal need is better and firmer coordination and direction by top administrators. The committee recognizes that the end of hostilities means a revival of many Federal functions that have been in suspense or curtailed by reason of the war, and that altered conditions, some war engendered, justify larger budgets. In many cases, however, firm requirements are not yet determinable. Furthermore, there is promise of early far-reaching reorganization, which makes the time inopportune for providing for more than demonstrable immediate necessities. In such circumstances, the committee has rejected a number of requests in connection with this bill for additional help and has scaled down a number of others, and it shall expect the appropriations to be so apportioned and administered as to last out the fiscal year. The committee regrets to say that it is rare to meet with witnesses who evidence a conception of the need to contract governmental spending. A spending psychology has grown up in government which must be dissipated."

Corporation audits. "The committee considered estimates totaling \$3,559,000 for this agency, needed for (1) implementing the recently created Corporation Audits Division, (2) reducing the backlog of unaudited transportation vouchers, and (3) making up for the reduction in the workweek. It is proposing a horizontal reduction of 10 percent in all items, which it feels is warranted by the time intervening between the presentation of the estimate and the probable date the additional appropriation will become available. The committee recognizes the importance of the Corporation Audits Division and is interested in seeing that it is adequately and efficiently staffed. This recommendation is not inconsistent with that position."

Surplus property. "The committee does not believe that it is practicable to estimate administrative costs closely now because of the many imponderables involved. Instead of recommending an appropriation, therefore, the committee is proposing that expenses be charged to proceeds from sales, but within a ceiling, and it is proposing a ceiling of \$170,000,000, and thereby legislative control will continue to obtain. The amount proposed would give a lessened availability of \$21,000,000 than requested which would mean, if the agency's projected quarterly expenditure program is approximately correct, that it would need to come back in the spring for permission to use a larger amount from proceeds, which is a course the committee deems appropriate and desires. The activity is one with which it is felt the Congress should keep in close touch."

Commodity Credit Corporation. The report states that, of the \$762,000, \$435,000 is for the sheep and lamb production program, \$110,000 is for the dairy production program, and \$217,000 is for improving fiscal and inventory controls, audit, and custodial functions.

Insecticide Act. "The committee has withheld approval of a supplemental estimate of \$26,500 for administering such act. There previously has been made available \$136,800. The additional amount is urged because of new insecticides and fungicides developed during the war years, the marketing of which should be appropriately controlled and regulated. It is felt that any expansion of this agency should await consideration and determination by the regular subcommittee - Agriculture."

Farm labor. "By introducing a nominal charge feature, estimated to yield \$4,250,000, plus certain other credits, the new appropriation requested would discharge obligations estimated to aggregate \$19,564,119. This amount the Secretary of Agriculture considers to be ample. As a matter of fact, he has expressed the hope that it will turn out to be too much, basing that on the assumption that workers will decide to return to the farms in increasing numbers. The committee feels that until that is certain, this source of relief should be available. Respecting the new charging feature, it is the plan to charge growers for workers 50 cents a day for the number of days a man works, wherever practicable. The budget language pertaining to this charge has been clarified as to the costs the charge would help to defray. This has been done at the instance of the American Farm Bureau Federation. At the instance of the same agency, the committee has further amended the budget language by ^{adding} a proviso relating to sale of surplus camps. If the program, from a Federal-support angle, is approaching termination, it would seem appropriate to begin liquidation of such camps to which the Government has title through disposal to appropriate local agencies which will have a continuing need therefor. The effectiveness of the provision, by its terms, would not extend beyond the life of the appropriation."

GRANTS-IN-AID. on objection of Reps. Priest, Tenn., Madden, Ind., and Kefauver, Tenn., passed over H. R. 3321, to provide for State inspection of Federally distributed grant-in-aid materials, etc. (p. 11167).

FARM SITUATION; WAGES; PRICES. Rep. Savage, Wash., spoke on "The Farmers Stake in Substantial Wage-Salary Increases," inserted excerpts from Secretary Anderson's testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee on farm economy, and urged higher wages to aid farm prosperity (pp. 11184-5).

UNRRA APPROPRIATIONS. Reps. Voorhis, Calif., and Adams, N.H., urged early action on UNRRA-appropriation bill (pp. 11163-5).

FARM HOMES; VETERANS. Rep. Murdock, Ariz., commended House passage of H.R. 520, providing for the settlement of returning veterans on farms on reclamation project lands, and H. R. 2742, to open lands on the Boulder Canyon Project for entry, and urged additional appropriations to aid in providing farm homes for veterans (p. 11164).

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Rep. Pittenger, Minn., criticized "the lack of progress being made in the administration in connection with" this project (p. 11166).

STRIKES. Rules Committee reported resolutions for consideration of H. R. 32, providing for the protection of trade and commerce, and H.R. 3937, repealing the War Labor Disputes Act (pp. 11163, 11186).

CLAIMS. On objection of Reps. Cochran, Walter, Biemiller, Doyle, and Patterson passed over H.R. 2788, to amend 28 USC with regard to limiting the time for bringing action against the U.S. (pp. 11167-8).

Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H.R. 181, to provide for the

adjustment of certain tort claims against the U.S. and to confer jurisdiction U.S. district courts (H. Rept. 1287) (p. 11186).

9. EDUCATION. Rep. Merrow, N.H., spoke on the United Nations Conference for the establishment of an Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and inserted the constitution drawn up at the conference (pp. 11178-84).
10. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4780, to amend the Second War Powers Act (H. Rept. 1282) (p. 11186).
11. FARM LABOR. The Select Committee to Investigate Executive Agencies, in its 9th Intermediate Report (see Digest 203) recommends that the National Labor Relations Act be amended by defining "agricultural labor" as the term is defined in the Internal Revenue Code, and that NLRB cease to deal with farm labor.
12. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4683, to authorize the Export-Import Bank to extend its operations to the Philippine Islands (H.Rept. 1285) (p. 11186).

SENATE

13. UNRRA APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendment H. Res. 266, the UNRRA-appropriation bill (S. Rept. 798) (p. 11134).
Sen. Thomas, Okla., submitted an amendment he intends to propose to this bill to prohibit the purchase of agricultural commodities at less than full parity or comparable price (p. 11135).
Received a Calif. Federation of Women's Clubs resolution favoring UNRRA appropriations (p. 11133).
14. PERSONNEL; TRAVEL. Received ODT Director's draft of proposed legislation to amend the act to provide for furnishing transportation for certain Government and other personnel necessary for the effective prosecution of the war. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 11133.)
15. FARM EQUIPMENT. Sen. Langer, N.Dak., inserted a N. Dak. Barton Farmers' Union Local letter urging release of tires from European countries to "our own farmers" (pp. 11133-4).
16. EXPENDITURES; PERSONNEL. Sen. Byrd, Va., submitted the Joint (Byrd) Economy Committee report on civilian employment in the executive branch for Sept. and Oct. (p. 11134).
17. FLAG. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H.J. Res. 180, to give official recognition to the pledge of allegiance to the U.S. Flag (S. Rept. 800) (p. 11134).
18. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Maple T. Harl to be a member of the FDI Board of Directors (p. 11161).
19. HOUSING. Sen. Wiley, Wis., criticized the "housing shortage" as a "national disgrace" and included two Milwaukee County (Wis.) resolutions on the subject (pp. 11135-6).
20. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Began debate on S. 1580, to provide for appointment of U.S. representatives in the organs and agencies of the United Nations and to make other provisions with respect to U. S. participation in such organization (pp. 11144-59).

before the Congress. The family of the average veteran whose body is overseas want him buried in a cemetery of their own faith. What they really want is a larger appropriation to give them a decent burial in that way. The statistics for the entire country show quite the opposite of what is stated by my good friend the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. If the gentleman will withhold his request for a moment further, I do not believe the gentleman is cognizant of the amendments we placed in the bill, or he would not have made the statement he did.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. It makes no difference to me what amendments are in the bill. There is no necessity for this bill now. There is ample ground available. There are not enough bodies to be brought back from overseas to require additional cemeteries. Where they are brought back, 9 out of 10 of the families want to put the body of the veteran in a cemetery of their faith.

Mr. BROOKS. There is no provision in the bill to take care of any definite number of cemeteries, it only authorizes the Secretary of War to provide cemetery space if and when it is needed. How the gentleman can interpret that as a real-estate deal or log rolling I cannot understand.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I insist on my request that the bill be stricken from the calendar.

Mr. COCHRAN. This is a very unusual proceeding on the Consent Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. BROOKS. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York, Mr. GRANT of Indiana, Mr. SHAFER, Mr. HARNES of Indiana, and Mr. SPRINGER objected.

REPATRIATION OF PERSONS BURIED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3936) to provide for the evacuation and repatriation of the remains of certain persons who died and are buried outside the continental limits of the United States and whose remains could not heretofore be returned to their homeland due to war-time shipping restrictions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this is a bill in which there is probably genuine interest on the part of every Member of the House. Rather than have the bill be passed by unanimous consent, I think it might be well for the gentleman from Louisiana or some other member of the committee to explain its purposes and provisions so that Members may be informed concerning it.

Mr. BROOKS. This bill provides for the repatriation of the bodies of our war dead which lie in foreign countries today. It provides within 5 years after the termination of the war against Japan that at the request of the families of these

soldiers or people who were killed or died overseas, their bodies may be brought back for burial in the United States. Of course, it covers the dead of both the Army and Navy, and it is contemplated that these bodies may be brought back to the United States for interment. All expenses will be paid by the United States. The interment is handled in accordance with the request of the nearest surviving relative. The body may be interred either in the National Cemetery or in a private cemetery, according to the wishes of the family of the deceased.

Mr. COLE of New York. Is the gentleman prepared to say that the 5-year period has already begun to run?

Mr. BROOKS. No, it has not. The 5 years begins to run after the termination of the war by virtue of a proclamation of the President or by resolution passed by the Congress.

Mr. COLE of New York. That is not what the bill says. It says the 5-year period starts at the cessation of hostilities with Japan.

Mr. BROOKS. If the gentleman will read just a little further, he will note that it says "within 5 years after the cessation of hostilities with Japan as proclaimed by the President or such earlier date as may be specified in a proclamation by the President or a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress."

Mr. COLE of New York. It is my recollection that along about V-J-day the Nation heard an expression from the President that the shooting in the Pacific had stopped. Is it the gentleman's view that does not constitute a proclamation by the President of the cessation of hostilities?

Mr. BROOKS. That is my view. May I say further that if it is desirable to fix a date before then, of course, a resolution of Congress can do that. Otherwise, the time would be 5 years from the proclamation officially made by the President or a resolution of the Congress.

Mr. COLE of New York. In view of the fact, whether it is proclaimed or not, that hostilities have actually ceased, I am surprised that the committee does not arbitrarily say within 5 years from the date of the act rather than hinge it on some contingency.

Mr. BROOKS. There was never a thought that it covered anything else. I believe a correct interpretation of what the President said would show that it was not an official proclamation of the end of the war.

Mr. COLE of New York. There is another question that I would like to direct the gentleman's attention to. With reference to section 3, is it to be understood that the remains of the soldiers or persons involved will not be brought back unless upon application by the next of kin of the deceased person?

Mr. BROOKS. That is true.

Mr. COLE of New York. And only in that event?

Mr. BROOKS. The wishes of the nearest surviving relative will be followed.

Mr. COLE of New York. The gentleman is putting words there, which are

not in the bill. That raises another question. To what extent did the gentleman's committee inquire into the meaning of the expression "next of kin?"

Mr. BROOKS. That has been defined in previous laws repeatedly. The committee felt that the War Department would follow the same procedure which was followed after the first World War in bringing the bodies back to this country where an expressed desire was indicated.

Mr. COLE of New York. If the expression "next of kin" has a statutory meaning with regard to the War Department, then can the gentleman advise me whether the wife of a soldier is a next of kin?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes, ordinarily the wife is considered as the next of kin for this purpose.

Mr. COLE of New York. If the expression "next of kin" has been defined, then there is no question about it being ordinarily true. It is either true or not true.

Mr. BROOKS. That is true. It has already been defined by statute.

Mr. COLE of New York. Can the gentleman identify what statute so defines that expression?

Mr. BROOKS. Not offhand, but I would be glad to give the gentleman further information.

Mr. COLE of New York. I know it does so far as veterans' legislation goes. I am not aware that it does so far as War Department legislation goes, except with particular reference to the provisions in some particular bill or law. I only raise this question to make sure that the committee was on sound ground when it used the expression "next of kin" so that we might avoid some controversy arising in the future as between the relatives of a deceased veteran. The time to make sure of that is now.

Mr. BROOKS. The committee did go into that matter. It was thoroughly satisfied that the wishes of the next of kin, which would include a surviving wife, would be considered. All of us, the gentleman has and I have, received letters from next of kin of these boys who have been killed and who desire that the bodies of these boys be brought back home. I think this is a matter which touches not only the highest sensibilities of every individual, but it is also a matter which is urgent and should be attended to at once.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, further, with reference to section 3, the bill covers persons who have been killed, or who have died during the war period, including the members of the armed services, civilian officers and employees of the United States Government, citizens of the United States who served in the armed forces of some of the Allies of the United States, citizens of the United States whose residence is in the United States but who in fact were in a foreign country and were killed by reason of the war, but it also covers such other citizens of the United States, the repatriation of the remains of whom would, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, serve the public interest. Who could those people possibly be?

Mr. BROOKS. Offhand, I do not know, except it was felt there were a number of people taken overseas for work, perhaps not members of the armed services, but certainly whose work has been directly associated with the armed services, that might not be covered by the preceding paragraphs. Therefore, we wanted to be sure that all Americans whose lives had been lost as a result of the war should come within the act.

Mr. COLE of New York. If that was the purpose of the committee, and I have no doubt it was, and I have no disagreement with it, why did not the committee simply say that the next of kin of any citizen of the United States who was killed abroad might be brought back by the War Department, because the effect of the final subparagraph is just that, is it not?

Mr. BROOKS. We might have worded it better had we had the gentleman's fine ability on the subcommittee, but he was not present. I think this bill covers all groups that should be covered. I certainly think it is a most important piece of legislation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, in view of the statement of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS], I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE]?

There was no objection.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MICHENER. I have been on the floor all morning, but I have been advised that earlier in the day unanimous consent was given to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to have until midnight to file a report on the deficiency appropriation bill. I did not hear that request.

The SPEAKER. The request was made and the consent was granted.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations, was in the committee room, as I am advised, at the time. Had he been present and known about it, he would have asked permission to reserve all points of order on the bill.

I now ask unanimous consent to reserve all points of order on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include a statement by Archbishop Cushing, of Boston.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Saturday Evening Post

of November 17, 1945, entitled "Where Do Wages Come From?"

RETURN OF UNITED STATES TROOPS FROM CHINA

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. DE LACY] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Speaker, less than a year ago, on January 6, in his annual message to Congress, President Roosevelt clearly stated the kernel of the foreign policy which proved so successful in holding the nations together until victory could be won over their common enemy. It lay, he made it plain, in the right, the inalienable right, of every people to choose and enjoy their own form of government. We must see, he said, that no government or authority should block the exercise of that right.

Yet, in China today, United States marines, United States transports, United States military supplies are being used to suppress the aspirations of millions for a new democracy which they began to build for themselves in the course of heroic, large-scale, and most effective resistance in the very teeth of a ruthless invader.

We have permitted ourselves to become so thoroughly committed to armed intervention against the Chinese people's own struggle for freedom that only last week an officer in the United States Army, Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, authorized air attacks upon a tiny Chinese village.

I have asked the State Department under whose authority and in pursuance of what recognized American policy General Wedemeyer was acting when, in retaliation for a few rifle shots at a train that happened to be carrying a marine officer, he threatened another Lidice, this time in China.

There is no answer. There is neither moral nor political authority for armed attacks or threats of armed attacks by American forces or for the use of American-made equipment against any people anywhere who are seeking to expand their liberties and improve the conditions under which they live and work.

We have all been told, of course, that American troops are in China and that American transports are carrying Chungking's soldiers into north China, not for the purpose of helping the Kuomintang consolidate its pretensions to a one party dictatorship in China, but solely to insure the surrender of Japanese armies.

That explanation blew up when press dispatches began to reveal, first, that in areas where the Communist-led troops were strong, the Japs and the puppet Chinese troops were being quickly disarmed, and second, that in some areas, where the marines and the central government troops took over, the Japanese and the puppet troops were permitted to keep their arms and ordered to stand guard over strategic railroads.

We were next told that a secret agreement between ourselves and the Japanese militarists committed us to stay in China until all Japanese there were repatriated.

Then why do not we disarm the emperor's troops ourselves and send them

home? Why do we make a large scale civil war possible in China by providing equipment and transporting Chiang Kai-shek's troops into an area where he has so little support among the people that he must keep the Japs and their puppet troops armed as part of his war against his own northern countrymen?

We have been hearing, too, Mr. Speaker, that America must uphold Chiang's government and party against the Chinese Communists.

As that great American, Cordell Hull, vigorously reminded the Nation last week, in his testimony to the committee investigating Pearl Harbor, the Japanese militarists invented the Chinese Communist menace to justify their aggressive imperialism. Japan was marching into China, her representatives told our State Department and the American public, only to suppress banditry and communism.

Under the firm leadership of President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, America was not deceived by that transparent fiction. It had been invented, we saw clearly then, by the Mikado's militarists appeasement-minded circles in China and abroad. Surely, after all the blood that has flowed since Pearl Harbor, we will not now be fooled by another effort to dress military conquest in the shop-worn garments of anticommunism.

We have just come out victoriously from a costly war which was inevitable from the day the ink was put on the Axis anti-Comintern pact. From that day, under slogans of a war to the death on communism, Fascists and militarists and reactionaries in all countries began to press democracy back and back to the wall from which there was no escape with life or honor without fighting the war we have just been through.

If America now continues to lend its great power to the establishing of anti-Communist bases in North China, that, too, will have its own logic. And that logic is not of peace and self-government for all peoples. It is the logic of the most reactionary of American big businessmen, wanting unrestricted economic exploitation of Asia. It is the logic of dollar imperialism. It is the logic of a new world war, this time against the Soviet Union, launched from great bases in the Pacific, from a Japan whose militarists we have not yet rooted out, from anti-Communist basis in north China.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DE LACY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does the gentleman think it is wrong for the United States to aid the Chinese now in this war?

Mr. DE LACY. I think we should assist China to become united and democratic and not aid in suppressing the few liberties which have begun to develop over there.

Mr. HOFFMAN. China has a government. It had a representative over here. He was one of the conferees at San Francisco. Should not our aid be extended to him under this United Nations Organization?

Mr. DE LACY. Our aid should go to all the people, and if the gentleman will be patient I will try to cover that shortly.

high level of industrial activity. For it means not only that he can sell a larger volume of most agricultural products but that he can sell at more favorable prices than when the national income is depressed or is below the full employment level.

But still more. Not only will the shrunken pay envelope reduce the quantity of farm products that the farmers can sell but it will reduce the prices that the farmers will get for their reduced sales. This is emphasized by an official of the United States Agriculture Department, Arthur P. Chew, who reports—the New Republic, September 17, 1945:

Under conditions of serious unemployment, with possibly seven or more million workers out of jobs, farm prices would decline at least 10 percent below parity; cash sales of farm commodities would drop to about \$12,000,000,000, as compared with \$20,000,000,000 in 1944. * * * With say, 15,000,000 workers unemployed, agricultural prices might drop to 60 percent of parity and cash sales to possibly \$6,500,000,000.

PRICES OF THINGS FARMERS BUY

The necessary increases in wages and salaries will not require any increase in the prices of the things that farmers buy. American corporations can restore, in large part, the \$20,000,000,000 cut in the national pay envelope out of accumulated profits and the high level of profits they are due to make in 1946, despite high wartime taxes and the payment of billions in dividends. During six war years, 1940-45, they made \$52,000,000,000 in net profits, after taxes, according to the United States Department of Commerce. Of this vast amount they paid out \$25,900,000,000 to their stockholders and put \$25,100,000,000 into their treasuries.

Yearly wartime profits were \$8,700,000,000. Prewar profits, averaged between 1935 and 1939, were \$3,300,000,000. Wartime profits, after taxes, increased 160 percent.

What are prospects after the war? A hardheaded business journal, Business Week, estimates that 1946 profits will be \$8,000,000,000, and perhaps as high as \$10,000,000,000. Industry can afford higher wages without prices going up on the things farmers buy.

Farmers well know how much the processors, distributors, and monopolies that sell farm products to the public take for themselves from the dollar the consumer pays. The same is true in manufacturing.

Take a look at the farm-equipment industry, for example.

According to the United States Federal Trade Commission a three-bottom plow for which farmers paid \$153.50 had a manufacturing labor cost of any agricultural implement, the farmer paid \$100.84 and only \$14.66 went to the wage earners who produced it. Surely wage rates can be substantially increased here with no increase in price to the farmer.

Look at farm equipment industry profits:

During five war years the Big Six companies earned \$227,000,000 after all taxes. Certainly they can afford to increase wage and salary rates substantially.

CONCLUSION

Farmers have a big stake in labor's efforts to see that wages and salaries are

raised substantially. There can be no farm prosperity when city dwellers are underconsuming. But in order to buy what they need takes adequate pay envelopes. If only small wage and salary boosts are made, the farmer is going to feel it in lower prices and in unprofitable acreage. There can be no farm prosperity without substantial increases in the pay envelopes of the city wage earners and salaried employees who buy the farmers' products, because farm income is directly related to how much purchasing power is in the hands of urban wage earners and salaried employees.

(Mr. SAVAGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CONGRESS OF 1945-46 AND THE DEMOBILIZATION OF THE ARMED FORCES

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. McDONOUGH addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH] has expired.

(Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. BISHOP (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) on account of illness.

To Mrs. NORTON, until January 3, 1946, on account of illness.

To Mr. JACKSON (at the request of Mr. KEFAUVER), for 30 days, on account of acting as a delegate representing the Congress at an International Maritime Commission meeting at Copenhagen, Denmark.

SENATE BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 831. An act for the relief of James Aives Saucier; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 845. An act for the relief of Mabel Fowler; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 862. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settlers in the townsite of Ketchum, Idaho," approved July 11, 1940, so as to extend for 3 years the time for making application for benefits thereunder; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 896. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended," approved January 24, 1942, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

S. 1077. An act for the relief of Oscar S. Reed; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1152. An act to effectuate the purposes of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1189. An act to provide for voluntary apprenticeship in the District of Columbia;

to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1212. An act to amend section 12 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the recording and releasing of liens by entries on certificates of title for motor vehicles and trailers, and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1940; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1278. An act to provide for the taxation of rolling stock of railroad and other companies operated in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1323. An act for the relief of the estate of William Carl Jones; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1366. An act to authorize the State of Tennessee to convey a railroad right-of-way through Montgomery Bell Park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 1371. An act for the relief of Reginald Mitchell; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1405. An act to authorize the President to retire certain officers and enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1448. An act for the relief of William Wilson Wurster; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1467. An act to provide for adjustment between the proper appropriations, of unpaid balances in the pay accounts of naval personnel on the last day of each fiscal year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1489. An act to authorize payment for accumulated accrued annual leave to female dietitians and physical-therapy aides whose civilian appointments were terminated pursuant to section 4 of the act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1073); to the Committee on the Civil Service.

S. 1492. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in building numbered 141 at the United States naval repair base, San Diego, Calif., on May 1, 1945; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1532. An act to authorize the appointment of certain persons as permanent brigadier generals of the line of the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1533. An act to authorize the appointment of certain additional permanent major generals and brigadier generals of the line of the Regular Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1545. An act to amend article 38 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1560. An act to amend the Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended, to extend reemployment benefits to former members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps who entered the Women's Army Corps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent Resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a report upon the minerals situation of the United States; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 744. An act authorizing payments of rewards to postal employees for inventions;

H. R. 801. An act for the relief of Mrs. Catherine Driggers and her minor children;

H. R. 843. An act for the relief of Francis A. Hanley;

H. R. 850. An act for the relief of Sybil Georgette Townsend;
 H. R. 875. An act for the relief of Nannie Bass;
 H. R. 977. An act for the relief of John August Johnson;
 H. R. 1142. An act for the relief of Carl Lewis;
 H. R. 1192. An act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands;
 H. R. 1316. An act for the relief of the estate of Mattie Lee Brown, deceased;
 H. R. 1358. An act for the relief of O. M. Minatree;
 H. R. 1512. An act to amend section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (Public Law 607) by providing for the computation of double-time credits awarded between 1898 and 1912 in determining retired pay;
 H. R. 1781. An act for the relief of Candler Cobb;
 H. R. 1902. An act to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act for the control of floods on the Mississippi River and its tributaries and for other purposes," approved May 15, 1928;
 H. R. 1956. An act for the relief of Annie M. Lannon;
 H. R. 1960. An act for the relief of the estate of Alfred Lewis Cosson, deceased, and others;
 H. R. 1961. An act for the relief of Florentine H. Keeler, Harold S. Keeler, and Genevieve M. Keeler;
 H. R. 1978. An act for the relief of Jay H. McCleary;
 H. R. 2027. An act for the relief of the estate of Alexander McLean, deceased;
 H. R. 2029. An act for the relief of Wesley J. Stewart;
 H. R. 2160. An act for the relief of John J. Gall;
 H. R. 2166. An act for the relief of the estate of Franz Tillman, deceased;
 H. R. 2189. An act for the relief of Clifford E. Craig;
 H. R. 2191. An act for the relief of Cleo E. Baker;
 H. R. 2241. An act for the relief of Florence Zimmerman;
 H. R. 2290. An act for the relief of Mary Galipeau;
 H. R. 2300. An act for the relief of the estate of John R. Blackmore, and Louise D. Blackmore;
 H. R. 2310. An act for the relief of James A. Brady;
 H. R. 2399. An act for the relief of Arlethia Rosser;
 H. R. 2427. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ruth Cox;
 H. R. 2479. An act for the relief of Capt. Werner Holtz;
 H. R. 2481. An act for the relief of the estate of Ed Edmondson;
 H. R. 2512. An act for the relief of Helen Alton and Edwin Alton;
 H. R. 2595. An act for the relief of Patrick A. Kelly;
 H. R. 2620. An act for the relief of Leslie O. Allen;
 H. R. 2642. An act for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn Johnson;
 H. R. 2686. An act for the relief of Ben Greenwood and Dovie Greenwood;
 H. R. 2810. An act for the relief of Mrs. Stuart B. Riley;
 H. R. 2836. An act for the relief of Angelo Gianquitti and George Gianquitti;
 H. R. 2874. An act to amend the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia to authorize any corporation formed under authority of subchapter 3 of chapter 18 of such code to specify in its bylaws that a less number than a majority of its trustees may constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the corporation;
 H. R. 2886. An act for the relief of the estate of Harper Theodore Duke, Jr.;

H. R. 3011. An act for the relief of John Hames;
 H. R. 3135. An act for the relief of Mrs. Addie S. Lewis;
 H. R. 3137. An act for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes;
 H. R. 3198. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Sue Flippin Bratton, a minor;
 H. R. 3225. An act for the relief of Rolla Duncan;
 H. R. 3249. An act for the relief of Stanley J. Lilly;
 H. R. 3302. An act for the relief of Christian H. Kreisler;
 H. R. 3636. An act relating to the sale, in the District of Columbia, of certain small rockfish;
 H. R. 3660. An act to provide for financial control of Government corporations;
 H. R. 3790. An act for the relief of Genevieve Lund;
 H. R. 3867. An act to amend the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia with respect to the making and publishing of annual reports by trust companies;
 H. R. 3868. An act to provide that veterans may obtain copies of public records in the District of Columbia, without the payment of any fees, for use in presenting claims to the Veterans' Administration;
 H. R. 3873. An act to provide for the opening of a road within the boundaries of the District of Columbia Training School property in Anne Arundel County, Md.;
 H. R. 3979. An act to extend for the period of 1 year, the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended;
 H. R. 4018. An act for the relief of Robert A. Hudson;
 H. R. 4411. An act to adjust the pay and allowances of members of the Navy Nurse Corps, and for other purposes; and
 H. J. Res. 236. Joint resolution providing for the continuance of the tax-exempt status of certain property in the District of Columbia when used and occupied by any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States of America or by the American Red Cross.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 9 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, November 27, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

(Wednesday, November 28, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, November 28, 1945, in room 1304, New House Office Building, to consider H. R. 4719.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, November 29, 1945)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will continue its consideration of H. R. 2346 and other related bills regarding benefits to merchant seamen on Thursday, November 29, 1945, at 10 a. m., in open hearings.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

838. A letter from the Administrator, Surplus Property Administration, transmitting

report on aircraft and aircraft parts; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

839. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers.

840. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report (list No. 1) reciting the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of six individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months by his immediate predecessor, Attorney General Biddle; a report (list No. 2) of the cases of 1,257 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months by the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; and a report (list No. 3) of the cases of 190 individuals whose deportation, has been suspended for more than 6 months by him, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HOBBS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4780. A bill to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1232). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 406. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 32, to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation," approved June 18, 1934; without amendment (Rept. No. 1283). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 407. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 3937, to repeal the War Labor Disputes Act and to abolish the National War Labor Board; without amendment (Rept. No. 1284). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 4683. A bill to authorize the Export-Import Bank of Washington to extend its operations to include the Philippine Islands; without amendment (Rept. No. 1285). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 4149. A bill to provide for the establishment of lawful entry into the United States of certain aliens not subject to deportation who entered the United States prior to July 1, 1924; with amendment (Rept. No. 1286). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CELLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 181. A bill to provide for the adjustment of certain tort claims against the United States and to confer jurisdiction in respect thereto on the district courts of the United States, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1287). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 4805. A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1288). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

4805

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 26, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-

1 iciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
2 June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
3 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
4 1946, and for other purposes, namely:

5 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

6 LEGISLATIVE

7 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

8 For payment to the widow of James W. Mott, late a
9 Representative from the State of Oregon, \$10,000, to be dis-
10 bursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

11 CONTINGENT EXPENSE OF THE HOUSE

12 Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for
13 telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services,
14 fiscal year 1945, \$5,000.

15 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of
16 \$500 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident
17 Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the
18 Seventy-ninth Congress, \$219,000, to be immediately avail-
19 able and to remain available until June 30, 1946.

20 Attending physician's office: For compensation at the
21 rate of \$3,600 per annum of a technical assistant in the office
22 of the attending physician, to be appointed by the attending
23 physician, subject to the approval of the Speaker, fiscal year
24 1946, \$1,800.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Not to exceed \$2,000 of the appropriation for salaries, Library Buildings and Grounds, 1945, shall be transferred to, merged with, and be available for the same purposes as the appropriation for general repairs, and so forth, Library Buildings and Grounds, 1945.

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for "Printing and binding", \$1,234.06.

Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Fees of commissioners", including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1945, \$34,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

Maintenance, Executive Mansion and grounds: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Maintenance, Executive Mansion and grounds", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$21,940.

1 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

3 Administrative expenses: For an additional amount for
4 the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien
5 Property Custodian for the fiscal year 1946, including not
6 to exceed \$8,900 for deposit in the general fund of the
7 Treasury for cost of penalty mail, \$679,700, payable out of
8 any funds or other property or interest vested in or trans-
9 ferred to the Alien Property Custodian.

10 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

11 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

12 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Ameri-
13 can Battle Monuments Commission", including the objects
14 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
15 priation Act, 1946, \$2,000.

16 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

17 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For an addi-
18 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Panama Canal con-
19 struction annuity fund", \$510,000.

20 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

21 Wage accruals: For an additional amount, fiscal year
22 1946, for "Wage accruals", \$4,800,000, to remain available
23 until expended.

1 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

2 Administrative expenses: For an additional amount,
3 fiscal year 1946, for "Export-Import Bank of Washington,
4 administrative expenses", including the objects specified
5 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation
6 Act, 1945, \$150,000, payable from the funds of the bank.

7 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

8 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
9 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects
10 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Approp-
11 riation Act, 1946, \$392,500, and the limitation on the
12 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
13 District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$1,585,650"
14 to \$1,903,400".


15 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

16 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

17 Administrative expenses: For an additional amount,
18 fiscal year 1946, for "Administrative expenses", \$5,500,000,
19 payable from the funds of the Corporation.

20 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

21 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
22 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", Federal Power
23 Commission, including the objects specified under this head



1 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946,
2 \$200,000: *Provided*, That the amount under this head which
3 may be expended for personal services in the District of
4 Columbia is hereby increased from "\$1,315,991" to "\$1,-
5 440,000" and for travel is hereby increased from "\$185,475"
6 to "\$208,000".

7 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

8 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

9 For an additional amount for "Columbia Institution for
10 the Deaf", fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified
11 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
12 tion Act, 1946, \$46,605.

13 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

14 Enforcement operations: For an additional amount,
15 fiscal year 1946, for "Enforcement operations", to carry
16 out the provisions of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law
17 139), including not to exceed \$120,000 for personal services
18 in the District of Columbia, \$153,400.

19 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

20 Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans
21 and specifications for construction on the grounds of Howard
22 University of a dental school building, an engineering and
23 architectural school building, two additional units of the
24 women's dormitories, and an auditorium building with facili-
25 ties for the school of music and the teaching of the fine

1 arts, including engineering and architectural services, print-
2 ing, and travel, to remain available until expended, \$100,000.

3 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
4 for "Salaries", including the objects specified under this
5 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
6 1946, \$188,000.

7 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

8 Venereal diseases (national defense) : For an additional
9 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Venereal diseases (national
10 defense)", including the objects specified under this head
11 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946,
12 \$647,000.

13 Foreign quarantine service: For an additional amount,
14 fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign quarantine service", includ-
15 ing the objects specified under this head in the Federal
16 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$70,000.

17 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
18 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National In-
19 stitute of Health, operating expenses", including the objects
20 specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency
21 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$875,000, of which \$817,000
22 shall be available solely for grants-in-aid in accordance with
23 the provisions of section 301 (d), Public Law 410, in addi-
24 tion to the \$100,000 specified for such grants in said Act.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration", including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$25,042,000.

Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," \$1,682,500.

Salaries, office of the Social Security Board: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946; for "Salaries, offices of the Social Security Board", \$50,000.

Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board", including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$125,000.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel", including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$16,000.

Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency", including the objects specified

1 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
2 tion Act, 1946, and \$5,000 for carrying out the provisions
3 of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 139), \$60,000.

4 Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For an
5 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and bind-
6 ing, Federal Security Agency", to carry out the provisions
7 of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 139), \$1,000:
8 *Provided*, That the amount of \$514,000 specified in the
9 appropriation "Printing and binding, Federal Security
10 Agency", for printed forms, tabulating cards, and tabu-
11 lating forms in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insur-
12 ance is hereby reduced by \$50,000, said amount to be avail-
13 able for the other purposes specified under this head.

14 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

15 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

16 Public works advance planning: For an additional
17 amount for "Public works advance planning", fiscal year
18 1946, \$12,500,000, of which not to exceed \$375,000 shall
19 be available for administrative expenses in the manner speci-
20 fied under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
21 Act, 1946, except that the limitation on travel expenses is
22 increased by \$40,000: *Provided*, That no loans shall be made
23 or participated in by any Federal agency for the construction
24 of any public works, plans for which have been wholly or

1 partly financed out of this appropriation, except in pursuance
2 of a specific authorization.

3 Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount,
4 fiscal year 1946, for "Virgin Islands public works",
5 \$554,000.

6 Public Works Administration liquidation: The amount
7 made available for administrative expenses during the fiscal
8 year 1946 under the head "Public Works Administration
9 liquidation" in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945,
10 is hereby increased from "\$25,000" to "\$45,000".

11 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

12 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Highway
13 Act of November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented,
14 \$25,000,000, being a part of the \$100,000,000 authorized to
15 be appropriated by section 2 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act
16 of 1944 (Public Law 521), and to become available in ac-
17 cordance with said section 2 and to remain available until
18 expended.

19 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
20 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of
21 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Com-
22 missioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the
23 several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of
24 roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substan-

1 tially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, by any
2 other agency of the Government, and so forth", as fully set
3 forth in House Document Numbered 354, Seventy-ninth Con-
4 gress, \$296,867.45.

5 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

6 Foreign-service pay adjustment: The appropriation
7 "Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign
8 currencies", in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
9 1946, shall be available, in such amounts as may be deter-
10 mined by the President, for transfer to and merger with
11 other appropriations available for salaries, travel, cost-of-
12 living, quarters, and other allowances in foreign countries.

13 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

14 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
15 for "Salaries", \$2,673,900.

16 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
17 year 1946, for "Miscellaneous expenses", including the ob-
18 jects specified under this head in the Independent Offices
19 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$506,700, of which not to exceed
20 \$4,500 shall be available for deposit in the general fund
21 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
22 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ..

23 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
24 year 1946, for "Printing and binding", \$22,500.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

General administrative expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "General administrative expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$206,000, and the limitation on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$2,488,000" to "\$2,688,000".

Valuation of property of carriers: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Valuation of property of carriers", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$50,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and binding for the Interstate Commerce Commission", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$45,000.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: In addition to the funds made available to the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", there is hereby made available to said Administration not to exceed \$150,000 from the sources specified under said head.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: In addition to the funds made available to the Federal Housing Administration by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", there is hereby made available to said Administration not to exceed \$1,000,000 from the sources specified under said head.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries", \$354,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated in title IV, Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1946, or of any other funds appropriated to the National Labor Relations Board for the fiscal year 1946 hereafter shall be used, except for the discharge of obligations incurred up to and including the date of approval of this Act, by the National Labor Relations Board in any way in connection with the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous expenses and printing and binding, and the National Labor Relations Board shall return to the Treasury all funds appropriated to it under title IV of the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1946, for the

1 performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor
2 Disputes Act, less all sums actually expended and obligations
3 actually incurred in the performance of its duties under the
4 War Labor Disputes Act up to and including the date of
5 approval of this Act.

6 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
7 year 1946, for "Miscellaneous expenses", including the objects
8 specified under this head in the National Labor Relations
9 Board Appropriation Act, 1946, \$110,000.

10 Penalty mail: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
11 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of
12 penalty mail of the National Labor Relations Board as re-
13 quired by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$2,500.

14 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

15 Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards:
16 For an additional amount for "Arbitration, emergency
17 and emergency panel boards, National Mediation Board,
18 1946", including the objects under this head in the Labor-
19 Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1946, \$23,900.

20 There is hereby transferred \$3,000 from the appropria-
21 tion "Arbitration and Emergency Boards, National Media-
22 tion Board, 1945", to the appropriation "Salaries and ex-
23 penses, emergency panels, and so forth, National Mediation
24 Board 1945".

1 OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

2 Expenses of disposal agencies: In addition to funds
3 already appropriated and notwithstanding the provisions of
4 section 30 (a) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, here-
5 after all proceeds from any disposition of surplus property
6 remaining after dispositions made as provided in sections 30
7 (b), (c), and (d) of such Act shall be set aside in a
8 special fund account in the Treasury and funds so set aside
9 in such special fund account are hereby appropriated and
10 shall be available to the Surplus Property Administrator,
11 not, however, to exceed \$170,000,000 for the fiscal year
12 1946, for "Expenses of disposal agencies", Office of War
13 Mobilization and Reconversion, for allocation or reimburse-
14 ment as specified under this head in the National War
15 Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, including expenses
16 necessary to enable Government agencies designated by
17 the Surplus Property Administration to render special serv-
18 ices to the Administration or to disposal agencies; purchase,
19 maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automo-
20 biles; maintenance and operation of aircraft in connection
21 with disposal activities in the Territories and possessions:
22 *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any provision to the con-
23 trary, the appropriation under this head in this Act and in
24 the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, shall

1 be considered as available also for expenses incurred during
2 the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 incident to the care, handling,
3 transfer, and other disposition of property under the control
4 of disposal agencies by whatever agency declared: *Provided*
5 *further*, That the limitations under the appropriation "Sur-
6 plus property program", Procurement Division, transferred
7 to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by the
8 National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, are hereby
9 repealed: *Provided further*, That any unobligated balances
10 in the special fund account created herein shall be covered
11 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts not later than six
12 months after the close of each fiscal year: *Provided further*,
13 That any owning or disposal agency is authorized to transfer
14 surplus property in its possession, other than real estate, to
15 the United States Soldiers' Home without reimbursement or
16 transfer of funds.

17 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

18 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
19 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", \$166,200.

20 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

21 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
22 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Insti-
23 tution", including the objects specified under this head in the
24 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$47,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administrative, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: The limitation under "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services", Veterans' Administration, in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, on the amount which may be expended to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes, is hereby increased from \$3,650,000 to \$5,000,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration", \$1,360,000, of which \$200,000 shall be reimbursed to the "Emergency fund for the President, national defense".

National service life insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National service life insurance", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$928,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, subject to the approval of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, is authorized to utilize such Army and Navy hospitals, temporary or otherwise, not required by the Army or Navy, as such Administrator and the Federal

1 Board of Hospitalization may deem safe and suitable for the
2 hospitalization or domiciliary care of veterans.

3 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

4 REGULATORY AGENCIES

5 Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount,
6 fiscal year 1946, for the "Office of Recorder of Deeds", in-
7 cluding the objects specified for this purpose in the District of
8 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, \$12,400.

9 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

10 CAPITAL OUTLAY

11 For an additional amount for the construction of an un-
12 derpass under Hiatt Place to connect the Powell Junior High
13 School and the Johnson Building, \$7,000, to remain avail-
14 able until expended.

15 The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are au-
16 thorized to enter into contract or contracts for construction of
17 the following school buildings or additions to school buildings
18 at a total cost in each case of not to exceed the specified
19 amounts, namely, Alexander Graham Bell (Abbot) Voca-
20 tional School, \$1,190,000; Spingarn High School, \$2,060,-
21 000; Miller Junior High School, \$1,350,000; Taft Junior
22 High School addition, \$518,000; new elementary-school
23 building, including assembly hall-gymnasium, in the vicinity

1 of Eleventh and G Streets Southeast, to replace the present
2 Cranch and Tyler Schools, \$600,000; and Logan School,
3 \$350,000.

4 For an additional amount for the purchase of a site for
5 elementary-school purposes in the vicinity of Eleventh and G
6 Streets Southeast, for the replacement of the Cranch, Tyler,
7 and Van Ness Schools, \$50,000, to remain available until ex-
8 pended.

9 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

10 Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For
11 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Operating ex-
12 penses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital", including the objects
13 specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appro-
14 priation Act, 1946, \$28,900.

15 Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an
16 additional amount for the construction of a superintendent's
17 residence, \$5,000.

18 PUBLIC WELFARE

19 FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

20 Capital outlay, institutions for the indigent: For com-
21 pleting construction of a new heating plant at the Home
22 for the Aged and Infirm, including all necessary appur-
23 tenances thereto, \$237,500.

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

Capital outlay: For preparation of plans and specifications for new buildings for the Industrial Home School, to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$600,000 on a new site near Laurel, Maryland, \$18,000, which amount may be credited to the appropriation account, "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services".

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$40,000 for the construction of temporary building for the National Training School for Girls on a new site to be acquired in Maryland, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, is reappropriated and made available during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 for repairs, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings on the new site acquired near Laurel, Maryland, for the National Training School for Girls, including furniture and equipment and the installation of necessary utilities.

PUBLIC WORKS

Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for construction of sewers and receiving basins, and so forth, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, \$320,000.

1 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

2 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
3 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
4 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
5 as set forth in House Document Numbered 370 of the
6 Seventy-ninth Congress, \$1,504.50.

7 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

8 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
9 Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
10 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
11 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,
12 1946.

13 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

14 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

15 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

16 Salaries and expenses (foreign plant quarantine):
17 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries
18 and expenses" (foreign plant quarantines), including the
19 objects specified under this head in the Department of Agri-
20 culture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$125,000.

21 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

22 Forest roads and trails: For an additional amount, fiscal
23 year 1946, for "Forest roads and trails", including the

1 objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head
2 in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946,
3 \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which
4 amount \$2,000,000 is for forest development roads and trails,
5 being a part of the \$12,500,000 authorized to be appro-
6 priated for the first postwar fiscal year by the Act of
7 December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 838), and \$2,000,000 is for
8 forest highways, being a part of the balance of the \$7,000,000
9 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 by
10 the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867).

11 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

12 Salaries and administrative expenses: For an additional
13 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and administrative
14 expenses", Commodity Credit Corporation, including the
15 objects specified under this head in the Department of
16 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$762,000, payable
17 from the funds of said Corporation.

18 FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

19 Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority
20 and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropria-
21 tion Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby
22 continued through December 31, 1946, to assist in providing
23 an adequate supply of agricultural labor for the production,
24 harvesting, and preparation for markets of agricultural com-
25 modities essential to the orderly transition from war to peace

1 and for carrying out the other purposes of said Act, and, in
2 addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is
3 hereby appropriated the sum of \$14,000,000 for such pur-
4 poses, to be merged with the funds hereby continued avail-
5 able. Not less than \$5,000,000 of such additional funds
6 shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner
7 and for the purposes specified in section 2 of said Act, and
8 of the amount so apportioned, not more than \$100,000 may
9 be expended by the State agricultural extension services for
10 the construction of labor supply centers under the limitations
11 of said section 2. In addition to the amounts heretofore
12 made available for administrative expenses pursuant to sec-
13 tion 3 (c) of said Act, there is hereby made available, out
14 of said funds, the sum of \$562,023 for such purposes. When-
15 ever labor recruited from outside the State of use is fur-
16 nished hereunder to any agency, public or private, or indi-
17 vidual, the Secretary may make such charges for furnishing
18 such labor as he may determine to be practicable to help
19 defray the cost of recruitment, transportation, housing, medi-
20 cal care, and supervision, and the receipts derived therefrom
21 shall be credited to the funds hereby appropriated and shall
22 be available for expenditure for the purposes of said Act.
23 Agricultural workers may be admitted into the United States
24 to perform agricultural labor in accordance with the provi-
25 sions of section 5 (g) of said Act during the continuance of

1 this program, notwithstanding any official determination of
2 the cessation of hostilities in the present war: *Provided*, That
3 notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other law
4 and subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture,
5 the State agricultural extension services of the several States
6 are authorized until December 31, 1946, to sell or otherwise
7 dispose of, at the fair market value, to local public agencies
8 or to nonprofit associations of farmers for use in the housing
9 of agricultural labor, camps, other facilities, and equipment
10 which have been purchased from funds apportioned to such
11 agricultural extension services in accordance with the pro-
12 visions of section 2 of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation
13 Act, 1944, as amended, and the receipts derived therefrom
14 shall be credited to the appropriation and shall be available
15 to the State extension services for expenditure for the pur-
16 poses of said Act.

17 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
20 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects
21 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
22 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$63,400.

23 Declassification and technical services: For all expenses
24 necessary, fiscal year 1946, in the performance of activities
25 and services relating to the declassification of scientific and

1 technical data, its release for public benefit, the promotion
2 of its maximum use by business and industry in the develop-
3 ment and utilization of new products and processes, including
4 all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and
5 expenses, Office of the Secretary", is available, and includ-
6 ing not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment
7 of persons or organizations (including aliens where necessary
8 for special studies, investigations, and the translation of
9 foreign-language documents in this country and abroad)
10 by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709,
11 Revised Statutes, and the civil-service and classification laws,
12 and not to exceed \$50,000 for printing and binding,
13 \$250,000.

14 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

15 Compiling census reports, and so forth: For an additional
16 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Compiling census reports, and
17 so forth", including the objects specified under this head in
18 the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946,
19 \$3,250,000.

20 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

21 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an ex-
22 tension to the Terminal Building, construction of four hangars,
23 extension to boilerhouse, and acquisition of land necessary
24 for and planning of an access road to the airport, \$3,998,000,
25 to remain available until expended.

1 The War and Navy Departments are authorized to
 2 transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration aircraft
 3 engines, parts, and accessories surplus to the needs of such
 4 Departments, such transfer to be without charge therefor,
 5 and the appropriation "Maintenance and Operation of Air-
 6 craft" is hereby made available for the costs of transporta-
 7 tion and storage incident to the procurement and care of such
 8 items.

9 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

10 Departmental salaries and expenses: For an additional
 11 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Departmental salaries and
 12 expenses", including the objects specified under this head in
 13 the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946,
 14 \$405,000, and the limitation on the amount which may be
 15 expended for personal services is hereby increased from
 16 "\$1,929,250" to "\$2,304,250".

17 Field office service: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 18 1946, for "Field office service", including the objects speci-
 19 fied under this head in the Department of Commerce Appro-
 20 priation Act, 1946, \$47,000, and the limitation on the
 21 amount which may be expended for personal services is
 22 hereby increased from "\$395,000" to "\$433,000".

23 The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is authorized to

24 make such expenditures as may be necessary for the purpose of

25 the execution of the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1945,

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

4 Petroleum Conservation Division: For an additional
5 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Petroleum Conservation Divi-
6 sion", including the objects specified under this head in the
7 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$12,300.

8 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

9 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
10 for "Salaries", \$50,000.

11 Salaries and expenses of land offices: For an additional
12 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses of
13 land offices", including the objects specified under this head
14 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$8,000.

15 Payment to Oklahoma, from royalties, oil and gas, south
16 half of Red River: For an additional amount, fiscal year
17 1946, for "Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas,
18 south half of Red River", \$399.69: *Provided*, That expendi-
19 tures under the total appropriation shall not exceed the
20 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance
21 with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act,
22 1934.

1 Fire protection and timber management, public domain,
 2 continental United States: For an additional amount, fiscal
 3 year 1946, for "Fire protection and timber management,
 4 public domain, continental United States", including the
 5 objects specified under this head in the Interior Department
 6 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$62,000.

7 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

8 RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND

9 Construction: For additional amounts for salaries and
 10 expenses (other than project offices), construction of the
 11 following projects, and general investigations, including the
 12 objects specified under the head "Bureau of Reclamation"
 13 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, to be
 14 expended from the reclamation fund, to remain available
 15 until expended and to be reimbursable under the reclamation
 16 law:

17 Salaries and expenses (other than project offices),
 18 \$200,000;

19 General investigations, \$500,000;

20 Projects:

21 San Luis project, Colorado, \$1,000,000;

22 Boise project, Idaho: Payette division, \$2,000,000;

23 Anderson Ranch, \$1,925,000;

24 Minidoka project, Idaho, \$720,000;

25 Palisades project, Idaho, \$1,000,000;

1 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$750,000;
 2 Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$2,000,000;
 3 Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$2,020,000;
 4 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$1,000,000;
 5 Klamath project, Oregon, \$1,000,000;
 6 Owyhee project, Oregon, \$190,000;
 7 Vale project, Oregon, \$3,000;
 8 Provo River project, Utah, \$860,000;
 9 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$1,-
 10 650,000;
 11 Kendrick project, Wyoming, \$500,000;
 12 Riverton project, Wyoming, \$1,000,000;
 13 Shoshone project, Wyoming: Heart Mountain divi-
 14 sion, \$1,000,000; Power division, \$1,124,000;
 15 Total, from the reclamation fund, \$20,442,000.

16 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

17 Construction: For additional amounts for construction of
 18 the following projects, including the objects specified under
 19 the head "Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Depart-
 20 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, to be expended from the
 21 general fund of the Treasury, to remain available until
 22 expended and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

23 Gila project, Arizona, \$2,000,000;
 24 Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$5,000,000;
 25 Central Valley project, California: Storage system,

1 Shasta Dam and Reservoir, relocation of secondary roads,
 2 \$100,000; road between Shasta and Keswick Dams and
 3 United States Highway 99, \$150,000; clearing Shasta
 4 Reservoir area, \$100,000; Shasta Dam, \$500,000; Delta
 5 division, Delta-Mendota canal, \$7,500,000; Delta Crosss
 6 channel, \$349,420; Friant division, Friant Dam and Reser-
 7 voir, \$200,000; Friant-Kern canal, \$6,000,000; Power
 8 system, Shasta power plant, \$885,580; Keswick Dam,
 9 \$500,000; Keswick power plant, \$550,000; switchyards,
 10 \$1,600,000; transmission lines, Oroville to Sacramento,
 11 two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$730,000, and Sacramento
 12 between substations, two hundred and thirty kilovolt,
 13 \$50,000; in all, \$19,215,000;

14 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$5,000,000;

15 Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$1,500,000;

16 Columbia Basin project, Washington, \$10,050,000;

17 Total, general fund, construction, \$42,765,000: *Pro-*
 18 *vided*, That all moneys hereafter received by the United
 19 States in connection with any irrigation projects, including
 20 the incidental power features thereof, constructed by the
 21 Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Reclama-
 22 tion, and financed in whole or in part with moneys hereto-
 23 fore or hereafter appropriated or allocated therefor by the
 24 Federal Government from the general fund, shall be covered
 25 into the general fund, except in cases where provision has

1 been made by law or contract for the use of such revenues for
 2 the benefit of users of water from such project: *Provided*
 3 *further*, That the portion of appropriations or allocations
 4 invested in the power features of such projects shall be fully
 5 amortized and repaid within fifty years with interest at the
 6 rate of 3 per centum per annum.

7 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

8 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal) : For an
 9 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, to remain available until
 10 expended, for continuation of construction, \$3,000,000.

11 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

12 Colorado River development fund (expenditure ac-
 13 count) : For an additional amount for investigations of proj-
 14 ects for the utilization of the waters of the Colorado River
 15 system in the four States of the upper division, as authorized
 16 by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act,
 17 approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774), \$250,000 from
 18 the Colorado River development fund (holding account).

19 FORT PECK PROJECT, MONTANA

20 For an additional amount for Fort Peck project, Mon-
 21 tana, \$480,000, to remain available until expended.

22 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

23 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable) : For the partial
 24 accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secre-
 25 tary of the Interior pursuant to section 9 of the Act of Decem-

ber 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), \$10,269,100, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$20,000; and the amount which may be expended for printing and binding is hereby increased from "\$25,000" to "\$29,000".

Regional offices: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Regional offices", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$35,000.

National parks: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National parks", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$100,000.

National monuments: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National monuments", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$30,000.

National historical parks and memorials: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National historical parks and memorials", including the objects specified under

1 this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
2 1946, \$51,000.

3 National military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries:
4 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National
5 military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries", including the
6 objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-
7 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, \$25,000.

8 Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and
9 Nevada: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for
10 "Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and
11 Nevada", including the objects specified under this head in
12 the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$5,000.

13 Recreational demonstration areas: For an additional
14 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Recreational demonstration
15 areas", including the objects specified under this head in the
16 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$10,000.

17 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For an
18 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and
19 expenses, National Capital parks", including the objects
20 specified under this head in the Interior Department Appro-
21 priation Act, 1946, \$70,000.

22 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

23 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

24 Municipal government of Saint Croix: For defraying
25 the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of

1 Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, because of the excess of current
2 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1946,
3 \$100,000, to be paid in monthly installments.

4 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

6 Tax Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year
7 1946, for the "Tax Division", \$18,360.

8 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

9 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
10 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and
11 Naturalization Service", including the objects specified under
12 this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
13 1946, \$1,172,400.

14 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

15 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

16 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
17 year 1946, for "Contingent expenses", including the objects
18 specified under this head in the Department of Labor Ap-
19 propriation Act, 1946, \$4,825.

20 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
21 year 1946, for "Traveling expenses", including the objects
22 specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appro-
23 priation Act, 1946, \$35,000.

24 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

25 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal

1 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects
2 specified under this head in the Department of Labor Approp-
3 priation Act, 1946, \$172,760.

4 APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

5 Apprentice Training Service: For an additional amount,
6 fiscal year 1946, for "Apprentice Training Service", includ-
7 ing the objects specified under this head in the War Man-
8 power Commission Appropriation Act, 1946, and including
9 not to exceed \$3,250 additional for printing and binding
10 and \$59,000 additional for travel expenses, \$431,500.

11 NAVY DEPARTMENT

12 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for real
13 and personal property damage, adjusted and determined by
14 the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
15 entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of
16 claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine
17 Corps forces in foreign countries", approved April 22, 1943
18 (31 U. S. C. 224d-224i), as fully set forth in House Docu-
19 ment Numbered 352, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$11,132.56.

20 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

21 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

22 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF

23 COLUMBIA

24 For additional amounts for "Salaries in Office of Post-

1 master General and bureaus and offices", Post Office Depart-
2 ment, fiscal year 1946, as follows:

3 Office of the Postmaster General, \$12,700.

4 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, \$1,200.

5 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
6 \$31,500.

7 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
8 \$20,600.

9 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
10 \$30,000.

11 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
12 \$28,800.

13 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department,
14 \$5,300.

15 Office of the Chief Inspector, \$9,600.

16 Bureau of Accounts, \$9,400.

17 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

18 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses: For an addi-
19 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Contingent and mis-
20 cellaneous expenses", including the objects specified under
21 this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
22 1946, \$25,000.

23 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

24 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

25 Personal or property damage claims: For an additional

1 amount for "Personal or property damage claims", for the
2 fiscal year 1946 and prior years, \$65,000.

3 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

4 Clerks, division headquarters: For an additional amount,
5 fiscal year 1946, for "Clerks, division headquarters",
6 \$22,500, and increase the limitation on the number of clerks
7 from "three hundred and sixty-seven" to "four hundred and
8 twelve".

9 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

10 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount,
11 fiscal year 1945, for "Domestic Air Mail Service", including
12 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office
13 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$595,000.

14 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

15 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount,
16 fiscal year 1946, for "Indemnities, domestic mail", \$728,000.

17 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For an
18 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Unpaid money
19 orders more than one year old", \$390,000.

20 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For
22 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Post office
23 stationery, equipment, and supplies", including the objects
24 specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-

1 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, \$3,600: *Provided*, That the
2 limitation on the amount available for the pay of employees
3 in the District of Columbia in connection with the shipment
4 of supplies is increased from “\$63,800” to “\$67,400”.

5 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

6 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

7 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
8 for “Salaries”, including the objects specified under this
9 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946,
10 \$265,000.

11 FOREIGN SERVICE

12 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
13 amount, fiscal year 1946, for “Transportation, Foreign
14 Service”, including the objects specified under this head
15 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946,
16 \$1,327,000.

17 The limitations under the appropriation, “Foreign Serv-
18 ice quarters”, fiscal year 1946, on the amounts which may
19 be used for allowances for living quarters shall be exclusive
20 of amounts paid in accordance with the Act approved March
21 26, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 118c), for losses sustained due to
22 appreciation of foreign currencies.

23 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For an
24 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for “Representation
25 allowances, Foreign Service”, \$23,000.

1 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional
2 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries of clerks, Foreign
3 Service", including the objects specified under this head in
4 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$838,000.

5 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Miscel-
7 laneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", including
8 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
9 State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$258,000.

10 Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For an addi-
11 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign Service,
12 auxiliary (emergency)", including the objects specified
13 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
14 Act, 1946, \$4,000,000.

15 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
16 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Contingent expenses, Foreign
17 Service", including the objects specified under this head in
18 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$960,000.

19 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

20 International conferences (emergency): For an addi-
21 tional amount for "International Conferences (emergency)",
22 fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this
23 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946,
24 \$2,500,000.

25 United States contributions to international commissions,

1 congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount, fiscal
2 year 1946, for "United States contributions to international
3 commissions, congresses, and bureaus", as follows: Inter-
4 national Bureau of Weights and Measures, \$29,403; Inter-
5 national Office of Public Health, \$10,209.36; Inter-American
6 Statistical Institute, \$1,947; Food and Agriculture Organi-
7 zation of the United Nations, \$577,500; International Labor
8 Organization, \$80,000, to be available for the expenses of
9 participation by the United States in the meetings of the
10 General Conference and of the Governing Body of the Inter-
11 national Labor Organization and in such regional, industrial,
12 or other special meetings, as may be duly called by such
13 Governing Body, including the objects specified for these
14 purposes in the Department of State Appropriation Act,
15 1946; in all \$699,059.36.

16 Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees: The ap-
17 propriation "Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees"
18 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby
19 continued available until April 1, 1946.

20 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-
21 sion, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount,
22 fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, International
23 Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico", includ-
24 ing the objects specified under this head in the Department
25 of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$175,000.

1 Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project: For an addi-
2 tional amount for construction of the Douglas-Agua Prieta
3 sanitation project, including the objects specified under this
4 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943,
5 \$60,000, to remain available until expended.

6 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

7 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

8 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
9 year 1946, for "Printing and binding", \$4,000.

10 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

11 Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, For
12 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and
13 binding", Division of Disbursement, including the objects
14 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appro-
15 priation Act, 1946, \$54,000.

16 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

17 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
18 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,218,000.

19 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

20 Salaries and expenses: The limitation under "Salaries
21 and expenses", Bureau of Internal Revenue, on the amount
22 which may be expended for printing and binding, fiscal
23 year 1945, is hereby increased from "\$2,000,000" to
24 "\$2,274,274".

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 349, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$118,144.91.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

The proviso contained in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, under the head "Rivers and harbors and flood control", reading "*Provided further*, That any appropriation for civil functions under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available for contracting in such manner as the Secretary of War may determine to be in the public interest without regard to the provisions of sec-

tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 3 of the River and Harbor Act of August 11, 1888", is hereby repealed.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 350, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

War Production Board, \$136.35;

War Shipping Administration, \$78.72;

Office of Price Administration, \$230.40;

Office of Strategic Services, \$21.50;

Independent offices:

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,

\$97.84;

Selective Service System, \$106.98;

1 Federal Security Agency, \$234.68;
2 Federal Works Agency, \$203.65;
3 National Housing Agency, \$205.50;
4 Department of Agriculture, \$901.99;
5 Department of Commerce, \$189.20;
6 Department of the Interior, \$1,298.80;
7 Department of Justice, \$844.43;
8 Navy Department, \$60,962.23;
9 Post Office Department, \$3,520.89;

10 In all, \$69,033.16.

11 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

12 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of final judgments, in-
13 cluding costs of suits, which have been rendered under the
14 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act
15 to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government
16 of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the
17 Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have
18 been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Docu-
19 ment Numbered 356, under the following agencies:

20 Under—

21 Independent offices: Veterans' Administration,
22 \$60.42;
23 Department of Agriculture, \$6,287.50;
24 Farm Security Administration, \$1,702.50;

1 Navy Department, \$3,000;

2 War Department, \$7,490.50;

3 In all, \$18,540.92;

4 together with such additional sum as may be necessary to
5 pay costs and in turn as specified in such judgment or as
6 provided by law.

7 (b) For the payment of judgments Numbered Civil
8 3934-PH, 788, 754, and 755 rendered by United States
9 district courts, in the total amount of \$19,933.36, and certi-
10 fied to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document
11 Numbered 355, together with such amount as may be neces-
12 sary to pay interest, to be paid from funds of the Recon-
13 struction Finance Corporation.

14 (c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
15 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
16 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
17 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

18 (d) Payment or interest wherever provided for judg-
19 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
20 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
21 Act.

22 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

23 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by
24 the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-ninth Con-

gress in House Document Numbered 357, under the following agencies, namely:

Legislative branch: Architect of the Capitol, \$16,776.90;

Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration, \$2,167.89;

National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority, \$22,350.41;

Veterans' Administration, \$2,155.14;

Navy Department, \$6,223.23;

Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues), \$60,274.76;

Department of State, \$21,657.76;

Treasury Department, \$27,804.56;

War Department, \$341.58;

In all, \$159,752.23; together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in the judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except such as has become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

1
2 SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be
3 due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations
4 the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
5 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
6 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations here-
7 tofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal
8 year 1943 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and
9 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of
10 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth
11 in House Document Numbered 353, Seventy-ninth Congress,
12 there is appropriated the sum of \$3,182,938.53, together
13 with such additional sum due to increases in rates of ex-
14 change as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
15 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
16 of the General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and ac-
17 counted for as a single fund, and \$911.91 payable from postal
18 revenues; in all, \$3,183,850.44.

19 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
20 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
21 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
22 service of the United States mustered into service for the

1 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Phil-
2 ippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
3 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
4 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been
5 certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of
6 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War
7 Department in House Document Numbered 348, \$1,730.63.

8 SEC. 206. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
9 General Accounting Office under sections 218 and 222 of title
10 31, United States Code, as amended by the Permanent Ap-
11 propriation Repeal Act, June 26, 1944 (48 Stat. 1226), and
12 which has been certified in House Document Numbered 351,
13 Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

14 Under War Department: Claims of officers and men of
15 the Army for destruction of private property, \$39.21.

16 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

17 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this
18 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
19 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
20 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
21 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
22 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
23 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is

1 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
2 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
3 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
4 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
5 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
6 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
7 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
8 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
9 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
10 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal
11 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
12 other provision of existing law.

13 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the "First De-
14 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1946".

INDEX

AGENCY

	Page
Legislative:	
House of Representatives-----	2
The Judiciary-----	3
Executive Office of the President:	
Executive Mansion and grounds-----	3
Alien Property Custodian-----	4
Independent executive agencies:	
American Battle Monuments Commission-----	4
Civil Service Commission-----	4
Employees Compensation Commission-----	4
Export-Import Bank of Washington-----	5
Federal Communications Commission-----	5
Federal Loan Agency:	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation-----	5
Federal Power Commission-----	5
Federal Security Agency-----	6
Federal Works Agency-----	9
Foreign-Service Pay Adjustment-----	11
General Accounting Office-----	11
Interstate Commerce Commission-----	12
National Housing Agency-----	12
National Labor Relations Board-----	13
National Mediation Board-----	14
Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion-----	15
Securities and Exchange Commission-----	16
Smithsonian Institution-----	16
Veterans' Administration-----	17
District of Columbia-----	18
Department of Agriculture-----	21
Department of Commerce-----	24
Department of the Interior-----	27
Department of Justice-----	34
Department of Labor-----	34
Department of State-----	38
Navy Department-----	35
Post Office Department-----	35
Treasury Department-----	41
War Department:	
Military activities-----	42
Civil functions-----	42
Judgments and authorized claims-----	43

Union Calendar No.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

NOVEMBER 26, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Union Calendar No. 393

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4805

[Report No. 1288]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 26, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-

1 iciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
 2 June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
 3 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
 4 1946, and for other purposes, namely:

5 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

6 LEGISLATIVE

7 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

8 For payment to the widow of James W. Mott, late a
 9 Representative from the State of Oregon, \$10,000, to be dis-
 10 bursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

11 CONTINGENT EXPENSE OF THE HOUSE

12 Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for
 13 telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services,
 14 fiscal year 1945, \$5,000.

15 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of
 16 \$500 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident
 17 Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the
 18 Seventy-ninth Congress, \$219,000, to be immediately avail-
 19 able and to remain available until June 30, 1946.

20 Attending physician's office: For compensation at the
 21 rate of \$3,600 per annum of a technical assistant in the office
 22 of the attending physician, to be appointed by the attending
 23 physician, subject to the approval of the Speaker, fiscal year
 24 1946, \$1,800.

1 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

2 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

3 Not to exceed \$2,000 of the appropriation for salaries,
4 Library Buildings and Grounds, 1945, shall be transferred to,
5 merged with, and be available for the same purposes as the
6 appropriation for general repairs, and so forth, Library Build-
7 ings and Grounds, 1945.

8 THE JUDICIARY

9 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

10 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
11 year 1944, for "Printing and binding", \$1,234.06.

12 Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount, fiscal
13 year 1945, for "Fees of commissioners", including the objects
14 specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act,
15 1945, \$34,000.

16 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

17 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

18 Maintenance, Executive Mansion and grounds: For an
19 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Maintenance, Ex-
20 ecutive Mansion and grounds", including the objects specified
21 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
22 Act, 1946, \$21,940.

1 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

3 Administrative expenses: For an additional amount for
4 the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien
5 Property Custodian for the fiscal year 1946, including not
6 to exceed \$8,900 for deposit in the general fund of the
7 Treasury for cost of penalty mail, \$679,700, payable out of
8 any funds or other property or interest vested in or trans-
9 ferred to the Alien Property Custodian.

10 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

11 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

12 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Ameri-
13 can Battle Monuments Commission", including the objects
14 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
15 priation Act, 1946, \$2,000.

16 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

17 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For an addi-
18 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Panama Canal con-
19 struction annuity fund", \$510,000.

20 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

21 Wage accruals: For an additional amount, fiscal year
22 1946, for "Wage accruals", \$4,800,000, to remain available
23 until expended.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Administrative expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Export-Import Bank of Washington, administrative expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$150,000, payable from the funds of the bank.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$392,500, and the limitation on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$1,585,650" to \$1,903,400".

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Administrative expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Administrative expenses", \$5,500,000, payable from the funds of the Corporation: *Provided*, That none of the funds available under this head for administrative expenses shall be used in paying the salary of any person engaged in making or processing loans to any State, any subdivision thereof, any municipality therein, or any public

1 authority, for construction purposes, unless in pursuance of a
2 specific authorization.

3 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
5 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", Federal Power
6 Commission, including the objects specified under this head
7 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946,
8 \$200,000: *Provided*, That the amount under this head which
9 may be expended for personal services in the District of
10 Columbia is hereby increased from "\$1,315,991" to "\$1,-
11 440,000" and for travel is hereby increased from "\$185,475"
12 to "\$208,000".

13 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

14 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

15 For an additional amount for "Columbia Institution for
16 the Deaf", fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified
17 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
18 tion Act, 1946, \$46,605.

19 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

20 Enforcement operations: For an additional amount,
21 fiscal year 1946, for "Enforcement operations", to carry
22 out the provisions of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law
23 139), including not to exceed \$120,000 for personal services
24 in the District of Columbia, \$153,400.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries", including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$188,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Venereal diseases (national defense) : For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Venereal diseases (national defense)", including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$647,000.

Foreign quarantine service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign quarantine service", including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$70,000.

National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National Institute of Health, operating expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$875,000, of which \$817,000 shall be available solely for grants-in-aid in accordance with the provisions of section 301 (d), Public Law 410, in addition to the \$100,000 specified for such grants in said Act.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration", including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$25,042,000.

8 Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:
9 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries,
10 Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," \$1,682,500.

11 Salaries, office of the Social Security Board: For an addi-
12 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries, offices of the
13 Social Security Board", \$50,000.

14 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board: For an
15 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Miscellaneous ex-
16 penses, Social Security Board", including the objects speci-
17 fied under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appro-
18 priation Act, 1946, \$125,000.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

20 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for “Salaries,
21 Office of the General Counsel”, including personal services
22 in the District of Columbia, \$16,000.

23 Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For an
24 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Traveling expenses,
25 Federal Security Agency", including the objects specified

1 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
 2 tion Act, 1946, and \$5,000 for carrying out the provisions
 3 of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 139), \$60,000.

4 Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For an
 5 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and bind-
 6 ing, Federal Security Agency", to carry out the provisions
 7 of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 139), \$1,000:
 8 *Provided*, That the amount of \$514,000 specified in the
 9 appropriation "Printing and binding, Federal Security
 10 Agency", for printed forms, tabulating cards, and tabu-
 11 lating forms in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insur-
 12 ance is hereby reduced by \$50,000, said amount to be avail-
 13 able for the other purposes specified under this head.

14 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

15 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

16 Public works advance planning: For an additional
 17 amount for "Public works advance planning", fiscal year
 18 1946, \$12,500,000, of which not to exceed \$375,000 shall
 19 be available for administrative expenses in the manner speci-
 20 fied under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
 21 Act, 1946, except that the limitation on travel expenses is
 22 increased by \$40,000: *Provided*, That no loans shall be made
 23 or participated in by any Federal agency for the construction
 24 of any public works, plans for which have been wholly or

1 partly financed out of this appropriation, except in pursuance
2 of a specific authorization.

3 Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount,
4 fiscal year 1946, for "Virgin Islands public works",
5 \$554,000.

6 Public Works Administration liquidation: The amount
7 made available for administrative expenses during the fiscal
8 year 1946 under the head "Public Works Administration
9 liquidation" in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945,
10 is hereby increased from "\$25,000" to "\$45,000".

11 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

12 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Highway
13 Act of November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented,
14 \$25,000,000, being a part of the \$100,000,000 authorized to
15 be appropriated by section 2 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act
16 of 1944 (Public Law 521), and to become available in ac-
17 cordance with said section 2 and to remain available until
18 expended.

19 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
20 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of
21 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Com-
22 missioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the
23 several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of
24 roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substan-

1 tially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, by any
2 other agency of the Government, and so forth", as fully set
3 forth in House Document Numbered 354, Seventy-ninth Con-
4 gress, \$296,867.45.

5 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

6 Foreign-service pay adjustment: The appropriation
7 "Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign
8 currencies", in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
9 1946, shall be available, in such amounts as may be deter-
10 mined by the President, for transfer to and merger with
11 other appropriations available for salaries, travel, cost-of-
12 living, quarters, and other allowances in foreign countries.

13 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

14 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
15 for "Salaries", \$2,673,900.

16 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
17 year 1946, for "Miscellaneous expenses", including the ob-
18 jects specified under this head in the Independent Offices
19 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$506,700, of which not to exceed
20 \$4,500 shall be available for deposit in the general fund
21 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
22 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

23 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
24 year 1946, for "Printing and binding", \$22,500.

1 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

2 General administrative expenses: For an additional
3 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "General administrative ex-
4 penses", including the objects specified under this head in
5 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$206,000,
6 and the limitation on the amount which may be expended
7 for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby
8 increased from "\$2,488,000" to "\$2,688,000".

9 Valuation of property of carriers: For an additional
10 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Valuation of property of
11 carriers", including the objects specified under this head in
12 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$50,000.

13 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
14 year 1946, for "Printing and binding for the Interstate
15 Commerce Commission", including the objects specified
16 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
17 Act, 1946, \$45,000.

18 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

19 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

20 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the funds made
21 available to the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration by
22 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, for
23 "Salaries and expenses", there is hereby made available to
24 said Administration not to exceed \$150,000 from the sources
25 specified under said head.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: In addition to the funds made available to the Federal Housing Administration by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", there is hereby made available to said Administration not to exceed \$1,000,000 from the sources specified under said head.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries", \$354,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated in title IV, Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1946, or of any other funds appropriated to the National Labor Relations Board for the fiscal year 1946 hereafter shall be used, except for the discharge of obligations incurred up to and including the date of approval of this Act, by the National Labor Relations Board in any way in connection with the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous expenses and printing and binding, and the National Labor Relations Board shall return to the Treasury all funds appropriated to it under title IV of the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1946, for the

1 performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor
2 Disputes Act, less all sums actually expended and obligations
3 actually incurred in the performance of its duties under the
4 War Labor Disputes Act up to and including the date of
5 approval of this Act.

6 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
7 year 1946, for "Miscellaneous expenses", including the objects
8 specified under this head in the National Labor Relations
9 Board Appropriation Act, 1946, \$110,000.

10 Penalty mail: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
11 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of
12 penalty mail of the National Labor Relations Board as re-
13 quired by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$2,500.

14 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

15 Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards:
16 For an additional amount for "Arbitration; emergency;
17 and emergency panel boards, National Mediation Board,
18 1946", including the objects under this head in the Labor-
19 Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1946, \$23,900.

20 There is hereby transferred \$3,000 from the appropria-
21 tion "Arbitration and Emergency Boards, National Media-
22 tion Board, 1945", to the appropriation "Salaries and ex-
23 penses, emergency panels, and so forth, National Mediation
24 Board 1945".

1 OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

2 Expenses of disposal agencies: In addition to funds
3 already appropriated and notwithstanding the provisions of
4 section 30 (a) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, here-
5 after all proceeds from any disposition of surplus property
6 remaining after dispositions made as provided in sections 30
7 (b), (c), and (d) of such Act shall be set aside in a
8 special fund account in the Treasury and funds so set aside
9 in such special fund account are hereby appropriated and
10 shall be available to the Surplus Property Administrator,
11 not, however, to exceed \$170,000,000 for the fiscal year
12 1946, for "Expenses of disposal agencies", Office of War
13 Mobilization and Reconversion, for allocation or reimburse-
14 ment as specified under this head in the National War
15 Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, including expenses
16 necessary to enable Government agencies designated by
17 the Surplus Property Administration to render special serv-
18 ices to the Administration or to disposal agencies; purchase,
19 maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automo-
20 biles; maintenance and operation of aircraft in connection
21 with disposal activities in the Territories and possessions:
22 *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any provision to the con-
23 trary, the appropriation under this head in this Act and in
24 the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, shall

1 be considered as available also for expenses incurred during
2 the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 incident to the care, handling,
3 transfer, and other disposition of property under the control
4 of disposal agencies by whatever agency declared: *Provided*
5 *further*, That the limitations under the appropriation "Sur-
6 plus property program", Procurement Division, transferred
7 to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by the
8 National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, are hereby
9 repealed: *Provided further*, That any unobligated balances
10 in the special fund account created herein shall be covered
11 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts not later than six
12 months after the close of each fiscal year: *Provided further*,
13 That any owning or disposal agency is authorized to transfer
14 surplus property in its possession, other than real estate, to
15 the United States Soldiers' Home without reimbursement or
16 transfer of funds.

17 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

18 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
19 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", \$166,200.

20 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

21 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
22 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Insti-
23 tution", including the objects specified under this head in the
24 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$47,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administrative, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: The limitation under "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services", Veterans' Administration, in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, on the amount which may be expended to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes, is hereby increased from \$3,650,000 to \$5,000,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration", \$1,360,000, of which \$200,000 shall be reimbursed to the "Emergency fund for the President, national defense".

National service life insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National service life insurance", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$928,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, subject to the approval of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, is authorized to utilize such Army and Navy hospitals, temporary or otherwise, not required by the Army or Navy, as such Administrator and the Federal

1 Board of Hospitalization may deem safe and suitable for the
2 hospitalization or domiciliary care of veterans.

3 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

4 REGULATORY AGENCIES

5 Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount,
6 fiscal year 1946, for the "Office of Recorder of Deeds", in-
7 cluding the objects specified for this purpose in the District of
8 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, \$12,400.

9 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

10 CAPITAL OUTLAY

11 For an additional amount for the construction of an un-
12 derpass under Hiatt Place to connect the Powell Junior High
13 School and the Johnson Building, \$7,000, to remain avail-
14 able until expended.

15 The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are au-
16 thorized to enter into contract or contracts for construction of
17 the following school buildings or additions to school buildings
18 at a total cost in each case of not to exceed the specified
19 amounts, namely, Alexander Graham Bell (Abbot) Voca-
20 tional School, \$1,190,000; Spingarn High School, \$2,060,-
21 000; Miller Junior High School, \$1,350,000; Taft Junior
22 High School addition, \$518,000; new elementary-school
23 building, including assembly hall-gymnasium, in the vicinity
24 of Eleventh and G Streets Southeast, to replace the present

1 Cranch and Tyler Schools, \$600,000; and Logan School,
2 \$350,000.

3 For an additional amount for the purchase of a site for
4 elementary-school purposes in the vicinity of Eleventh and G
5 Streets Southeast, for the replacement of the Cranch, Tyler,
6 and Van Ness Schools, \$50,000, to remain available until ex-
7 pended.

8 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

9 Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For
10 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Operating ex-
11 penses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital", including the objects
12 specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appro-
13 priation Act, 1946, \$28,900.

14 Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an
15 additional amount for the construction of a superintendent's
16 residence, \$5,000.

17 PUBLIC WELFARE

18 FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

19 Capital outlay, institutions for the indigent: For com-
20 pleting construction of a new heating plant at the Home
21 for the Aged and Infirm, including all necessary appur-
22 tenances thereto, \$237,500.

23 JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

24 Capital outlay: For preparation of plans and specifica-

1 tions for new buildings for the Industrial Home School, to
2 be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$600,000 on a new
3 site near Laurel, Maryland, \$18,000, which amount may
4 be credited to the appropriation account, "Office of Municipal
5 Architect, construction services".

6 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$40,000
7 for the construction of temporary building for the National
8 Training School for Girls on a new site to be acquired in
9 Maryland, contained in the District of Columbia Approp-
10 priation Act, 1944, is reappropriated and made available
11 during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 for repairs, alter-
12 ations, and improvements to existing buildings on the new
13 site acquired near Laurel, Maryland, for the National Train-
14 ing School for Girls, including furniture and equipment and
15 the installation of necessary utilities.

16 PUBLIC WORKS

17 Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For an additional
18 amount, fiscal year 1946, for construction of sewers and
19 receiving basins, and so forth, including the objects specified
20 under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
21 Act, 1946, \$320,000.

22 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

23 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
24 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
25 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),

1 as set forth in House Document Numbered 370 of the
2 Seventy-ninth Congress, \$1,504.50.

3 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

4 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
5 Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
6 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
7 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,
8 1946.

9 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

10 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

11 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

12 Salaries and expenses (foreign plant quarantine):
13 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries
14 and expenses" (foreign plant quarantines), including the
15 objects specified under this head in the Department of Agri-
16 culture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$125,000.

17 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

18 Forest roads and trails: For an additional amount, fiscal
19 year 1946, for "Forest roads and trails", including the
20 objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head
21 in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946,
22 \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which
23 amount \$2,000,000 is for forest development roads and trails,
24 being a part of the \$12,500,000 authorized to be appro-
25 priated for the first postwar fiscal year by the Act of

1 December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 838), and \$2,000,000 is for
2 forest highways, being a part of the balance of the \$7,000,000
3 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 by
4 the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867).

5 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

6 Salaries and administrative expenses: For an additional
7 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and administrative
8 expenses", Commodity Credit Corporation, including the
9 objects specified under this head in the Department of
10 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$762,000, payable
11 from the funds of said Corporation.

12 FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

13 Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority
14 and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropria-
15 tion Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby
16 continued through December 31, 1946, to assist in providing
17 an adequate supply of agricultural labor for the production,
18 harvesting, and preparation for markets of agricultural com-
19 modities essential to the orderly transition from war to peace
20 and for carrying out the other purposes of said Act, and, in
21 addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is
22 hereby appropriated the sum of \$14,000,000 for such pur-
23 poses, to be merged with the funds hereby continued avail-
24 able. Not less than \$5,000,000 of such additional funds
25 shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner

1 and for the purposes specified in section 2 of said Act, and
2 of the amount so apportioned, not more than \$100,000 may
3 be expended by the State agricultural extension services for
4 the construction of labor supply centers under the limitations
5 of said section 2. In addition to the amounts heretofore
6 made available for administrative expenses pursuant to sec-
7 tion 3 (c) of said Act, there is hereby made available, out
8 of said funds, the sum of \$562,023 for such purposes. When-
9 ever labor recruited from outside the State of use is fur-
10 nished hereunder to any agency, public or private, or indi-
11 vidual, the Secretary may make such charges for furnishing
12 such labor as he may determine to be practicable to help
13 defray the cost of recruitment, transportation, housing, medi-
14 cal care, and supervision, and the receipts derived therefrom
15 shall be credited to the funds hereby appropriated and shall
16 be available for expenditure for the purposes of said Act.
17 Agricultural workers may be admitted into the United States
18 to perform agricultural labor in accordance with the provi-
19 sions of section 5 (g) of said Act during the continuance of
20 this program, notwithstanding any official determination of
21 the cessation of hostilities in the present war: *Provided*, That
22 notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other law
23 and subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture,
24 the State agricultural extension services of the several States
25 are authorized until December 31, 1946, to sell or otherwise

1 dispose of, at the fair market value, to local public agencies
2 or to nonprofit associations of farmers for use in the housing
3 of agricultural labor, camps, other facilities, and equipment
4 which have been purchased from funds apportioned to such
5 agricultural extension services in accordance with the pro-
6 visions of section 2 of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation
7 Act, 1944, as amended, and the receipts derived therefrom
8 shall be credited to the appropriation and shall be available
9 to the State extension services for expenditure for the pur-
10 poses of said Act.

11 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

12 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

13 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
14 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects
15 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
16 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$63,400.

17 Declassification and technical services: For all expenses
18 necessary, fiscal year 1946, in the performance of activities
19 and services relating to the declassification of scientific and
20 technical data, its release for public benefit, the promotion
21 of its maximum use by business and industry in the develop-
22 ment and utilization of new products and processes, including
23 all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and
24 expenses, Office of the Secretary", is available, and includ-
25 ing not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment

1 of persons or organizations (including aliens where necessary
2 for special studies, investigations, and the translation of
3 foreign-language documents in this country and abroad)
4 by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709,
5 Revised Statutes, and the civil-service and classification laws,
6 and not to exceed \$50,000 for printing and binding,
7 \$250,000.

8 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

9 Compiling census reports, and so forth: For an additional
10 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Compiling census reports, and
11 so forth", including the objects specified under this head in
12 the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946,
13 \$3,250,000.

14 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

15 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an ex-
16 tension to the Terminal Building, construction of four hangars,
17 extension to boilerhouse, and acquisition of land necessary
18 for and planning of an access road to the airport, \$3,998,000,
19 to remain available until expended.

20 The War and Navy Departments are authorized to
21 transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration aircraft
22 engines, parts, and accessories surplus to the needs of such
23 Departments, such transfer to be without charge therefor,
24 and the appropriation "Maintenance and Operation of Air-

1 craft" is hereby made available for the costs of transporta-
2 tion and storage incident to the procurement and care of such
3 items.

4 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

5 Departmental salaries and expenses: For an additional
6 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Departmental salaries and
7 expenses", including the objects specified under this head in
8 the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946,
9 \$405,000, and the limitation on the amount which may be
10 expended for personal services is hereby increased from
11 "\$1,929,250" to "\$2,304,250".

12 Field office service: For an additional amount, fiscal year
13 1946, for "Field office service", including the objects speci-
14 fied under this head in the Department of Commerce Appro-
15 priation Act, 1946, \$47,000, and the limitation on the
16 amount which may be expended for personal services is
17 hereby increased from "\$395,000" to "\$433,000".

18 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

21 Petroleum Conservation Division: For an additional
22 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Petroleum Conservation Divi-

1 sion", including the objects specified under this head in the
2 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$12,300.

3 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

4 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
5 for "Salaries", \$50,000.

6 Salaries and expenses of land offices: For an additional
7 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses of
8 land offices", including the objects specified under this head
9 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$8,000.

10 Payment to Oklahoma, from royalties, oil and gas, south
11 half of Red River: For an additional amount, fiscal year
12 1946, for "Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas,
13 south half of Red River", \$399.69: *Provided*, That expendi-
14 tures under the total appropriation shall not exceed the
15 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance
16 with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act,
17 1934.

18 Fire protection and timber management, public domain,
19 continental United States: For an additional amount, fiscal
20 year 1946, for "Fire protection and timber management,
21 public domain, continental United States", including the
22 objects specified under this head in the Interior Department
23 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$62,000.

1 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

2 RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND

3 Construction: For additional amounts for salaries and
4 expenses (other than project offices), construction of the
5 following projects, and general investigations, including the
6 objects specified under the head "Bureau of Reclamation"
7 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, to be
8 expended from the reclamation fund, to remain available
9 until expended and to be reimbursable under the reclamation
10 law:

11 Salaries and expenses (other than project offices),
12 \$200,000;

13 General investigations, \$500,000;

14 Projects:

15 San Luis project, Colorado, \$1,000,000;

16 Boise project, Idaho: Payette division, \$2,000,000;

17 Anderson Ranch, \$1,925,000;

18 Minidoka project, Idaho, \$720,000;

19 Palisades project, Idaho, \$1,000,000;

20 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$750,000;

21 Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$2,000,000;

22 Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$2,020,000;

23 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$1,000,000;

1 Klamath project, Oregon, \$1,000,000;

2 Owyhee project, Oregon, \$190,000;

3 Vale project, Oregon, \$3,000;

4 Provo River project, Utah, \$860,000;

5 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$1,-
6 650,000;

7 Kendrick project, Wyoming, \$500,000;

8 Riverton project, Wyoming, \$1,000,000;

9 Shoshone project, Wyoming: Heart Mountain divi-
10 sion, \$1,000,000; Power division, \$1,124,000;

11 Total, from the reclamation fund, \$20,442,000.

12 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

13 Construction: For additional amounts for construction of
14 the following projects, including the objects specified under
15 the head "Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Depart-
16 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, to be expended from the
17 general fund of the Treasury, to remain available until
18 expended and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

19 Gila project, Arizona, \$2,000,000;

20 Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$5,000,000;

21 Central Valley project, California: Storage system,

22 Shasta Dam and Reservoir, relocation of secondary roads,

23 \$100,000; road between Shasta and Keswick Dams and

1 United States Highway 99, \$150,000; clearing Shasta
2 Reservoir area, \$100,000; Shasta Dam, \$500,000; Delta
3 division, Delta-Mendota canal, \$7,500,000; Delta Crosss
4 channel, \$349,420; Friant division, Friant Dam and Reser-
5 voir, \$200,000; Friant-Kern canal, \$6,000,000; Power
6 system, Shasta power plant, \$885,580; Keswick Dam,
7 \$500,000; Keswick power plant, \$550,000; switchyards,
8 \$1,600,000; transmission lines, Oroville to Sacramento,
9 two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$730,000, and Sacramento
10 between substations, two hundred and thirty kilovolt,
11 \$50,000; in all, \$19,215,000;

12 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$5,000,000;

13 Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$1,500,000;

14 Columbia Basin project, Washington, \$10,050,000;

15 Total, general fund, construction, \$42,765,000: *Pro-*
16 *vided*, That all moneys hereafter received by the United
17 States in connection with any irrigation project, including
18 the incidental power features thereof, constructed by the
19 Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Reclama-
20 tion, and financed in whole or in part with moneys hereto-
21 fore or hereafter appropriated or allocated therefor by the
22 Federal Government from the general fund, shall be covered
23 into the general fund until the general fund has been reim-
24 bursed in full for allocations and appropriations made to such
25 project from the general fund, except in cases where provision

1 has been made by law or contract for the use of such revenues
 2 for the benefit of users of water from such project: *Provided*
 3 *further*, That the portion of appropriations or allocations
 4 invested in the power features of such projects shall be fully
 5 amortized and repaid within fifty years with interest at the
 6 rate of 3 per centum per annum.

7 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

8 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal) : For an
 9 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, to remain available until
 10 expended, for continuation of construction, \$3,000,000.

11 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

12 Colorado River development fund (expenditure ac-
 13 count) : For an additional amount for investigations of proj-
 14 ects for the utilization of the waters of the Colorado River
 15 system in the four States of the upper division, as authorized
 16 by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act,
 17 approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774), \$250,000 from
 18 the Colorado River development fund (holding account).

19 FORT PECK PROJECT, MONTANA

20 For an additional amount for Fort Peck project, Mon-
 21 tana, \$480,000, to remain available until expended.

22 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

23 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable) : For the partial
 24 accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secre-
 25 tary of the Interior pursuant to section 9 of the Act of Decem-

ber 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), \$10,269,100, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$20,000; and the amount which may be expended for printing and binding is hereby increased from "\$25,000" to "\$29,000".

Regional offices: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Regional offices", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$35,000.

National parks: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National parks", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$100,000.

National monuments: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National monuments", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$30,000.

National historical parks and memorials: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National historical parks and memorials", including the objects specified under

1 this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
2 1946, \$51,000.

3 National military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries:
4 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National
5 military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries", including the
6 objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-
7 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, \$25,000.

8 Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and
9 Nevada: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for
10 "Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and
11 Nevada", including the objects specified under this head in
12 the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$5,000.

13 Recreational demonstration areas: For an additional
14 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Recreational demonstration
15 areas", including the objects specified under this head in the
16 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$10,000.

17 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For an
18 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and
19 expenses, National Capital parks", including the objects
20 specified under this head in the Interior Department Appro-
21 priation Act, 1946, \$70,000.

22 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

23 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

24 Municipal government of Saint Croix: For defraying
25 the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of

1 Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, because of the excess of current
2 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1946,
3 \$100,000, to be paid in monthly installments.

4 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

6 Tax Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year
7 1946, for the "Tax Division", \$18,360.

8 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

9 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
10 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and
11 Naturalization Service", including the objects specified under
12 this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
13 1946, \$1,172,400.

14 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

15 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

16 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
17 year 1946, for "Contingent expenses", including the objects
18 specified under this head in the Department of Labor Ap-
19 propriation Act, 1946, \$4,825.

20 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
21 year 1946, for "Traveling expenses", including the objects
22 specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appo-
23 priation Act, 1946, \$35,000.

24 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

25 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal

1 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects
2 specified under this head in the Department of Labor Approp-
3 riation Act, 1946, \$172,760.

4 APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

5 Apprentice Training Service: For an additional amount
6 fiscal year 1946, for "Apprentice Training Service", includ-
7 ing the objects specified under this head in the War Man-
8 power Commission Appropriation Act, 1946, and including
9 not to exceed \$3,250 additional for printing and binding
10 and \$59,000 additional for travel expenses, \$431,500.

11 NAVY DEPARTMENT

12 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for real
13 and personal property damage, adjusted and determined by
14 the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
15 entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of
16 claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine
17 Corps forces in foreign countries", approved April 22, 1943
18 (31 U. S. C. 224d-224i), as fully set forth in House Docu-
19 ment Numbered 352, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$11,132.56.

20 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

21 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

22 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF

23 COLUMBIA

24 For additional amounts for "Salaries in Office of Post-

1 master General and bureaus and offices", Post Office Depart-
 2 ment, fiscal year 1946, as follows:

3 Office of the Postmaster General, \$12,700.

4 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, \$1,200.

5 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
 6 \$31,500.

7 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
 8 \$20,600.

9 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
 10 \$30,000.

11 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
 12 \$28,800.

13 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department,
 14 \$5,300.

15 Office of the Chief Inspector, \$9,600.

16 Bureau of Accounts, \$9,400.

17 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

18 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses: For an addi-
 19 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Contingent and mis-
 20 cellaneous expenses", including the objects specified under
 21 this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
 22 1946, \$25,000.

23 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

24 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

25 Personal or property damage claims: For an additional

1 amount for "Personal or property damage claims", for the
2 fiscal year 1946 and prior years, \$65,000.

3 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

4 Clerks, division headquarters: For an additional amount,
5 fiscal year 1946, for "Clerks, division headquarters",
6 \$22,500, and increase the limitation on the number of clerks
7 from "three hundred and sixty-seven" to "four hundred and
8 twelve".

9 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

10 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount,
11 fiscal year 1945, for "Domestic Air Mail Service", including
12 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office
13 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$595,000.

14 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

15 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount,
16 fiscal year 1946, for "Indemnities, domestic mail", \$728,000.

17 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For an
18 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Unpaid money
19 orders more than one year old", \$390,000.

20 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For
22 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Post office
23 stationery, equipment, and supplies", including the objects
24 specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-

ment Appropriation Act, 1946, \$3,600: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for the pay of employees in the District of Columbia in connection with the shipment of supplies is increased from “\$63,800” to “\$67,400”.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for “Salaries”, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$265,000.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for “Transportation, Foreign Service”, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$1,327,000.

The limitations under the appropriation, “Foreign Service quarters”, fiscal year 1946, on the amounts which may be used for allowances for living quarters shall be exclusive of amounts paid in accordance with the Act approved March 26, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 118c), for losses sustained due to appreciation of foreign currencies.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for “Representation allowances, Foreign Service”, \$23,000.

1 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional
2 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries of clerks, Foreign
3 Service", including the objects specified under this head in
4 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$838,000.

5 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Miscel-
7 laneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", including
8 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
9 State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$258,000.

10 Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency) : For an addi-
11 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign Service,
12 auxiliary (emergency)", including the objects specified
13 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
14 Act, 1946, \$4,000,000.

15 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
16 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Contingent expenses, Foreign
17 Service", including the objects specified under this head in
18 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$960,000.

19 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

20 International conferences (emergency): For an addi-
21 tional amount for "International Conferences (emergency)",
22 fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this
23 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946,
24 \$2,500,000.

25 United States contributions to international commissions;

1 congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount, fiscal
2 year 1946, for "United States contributions to international
3 commissions, congresses, and bureaus", as follows: Inter-
4 national Bureau of Weights and Measures, \$29,403; Inter-
5 national Office of Public Health, \$10,209.36; Inter-American
6 Statistical Institute, \$1,947; Food and Agriculture Organi-
7 zation of the United Nations, \$577,500; International Labor
8 Organization, \$80,000, to be available for the expenses of
9 participation by the United States in the meetings of the
10 General Conference and of the Governing Body of the Inter-
11 national Labor Organization and in such regional, industrial,
12 or other special meetings, as may be duly called by such
13 Governing Body, including the objects specified for these
14 purposes in the Department of State Appropriation Act,
15 1946; in all \$699,059.36.

16 Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees: The ap-
17 propriation "Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees"
18 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby
19 continued available until April 1, 1946.

20 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-
21 sion, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount,
22 fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, International
23 Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico", includ-
24 ing the objects specified under this head in the Department
25 of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$175,000.

1 Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project: For an addi-
2 tional amount for construction of the Douglas-Agua Prieta
3 sanitation project, including the objects specified under this
4 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943,
5 \$60,000, to remain available until expended.

6 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

7 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

8 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
9 year 1946, for "Printing and binding", \$4,000.

10 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

11 Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, For
12 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and
13 binding", Division of Disbursement, including the objects
14 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appro-
15 priation Act, 1946, \$54,000.

16 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

17 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
18 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,218,000.

19 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

20 Salaries and expenses: The limitation under "Salaries
21 and expenses", Bureau of Internal Revenue, on the amount
22 which may be expended for printing and binding, fiscal
23 year 1945, is hereby increased from "\$2,000,000" to
24 "\$2,274,274".

1 WAR DEPARTMENT

2 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

3 DAMAGE CLAIMS

4 For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or
5 destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted
6 and determined by the Secretary of War under the pro-
7 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settle-
8 ment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of prop-
9 erty or personal injury or death caused by military personnel
10 or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of
11 the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3,
12 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set forth in House
13 Document Numbered 349, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$118,-
14 144.91.

15 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

16 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

17 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

18 The proviso contained in the War Department Civil Ap-
19 propriation Act, 1946, under the head "Rivers and harbors
20 and flood control", reading "*Provided further*, That any
21 appropriation for civil functions under the Corps of Engineers
22 for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available for contracting in
23 such manner as the Secretary of War may determine to be
24 in the public interest without regard to the provisions of sec-

tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 3 of the River and Harbor Act of August 11, 1888", is hereby repealed.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 350, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

War Production Board, \$136.35;

War Shipping Administration, \$78.72;

Office of Price Administration, \$230.40;

Office of Strategic Services, \$21.50;

Independent offices:

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,

\$97.84;

Selective Service System, \$106.98;

1 Federal Security Agency, \$234.68;
2 Federal Works Agency, \$203.65;
3 National Housing Agency, \$205.50;
4 Department of Agriculture, \$901.99;
5 Department of Commerce, \$189.20;
6 Department of the Interior, \$1,298.80;
7 Department of Justice, \$844.43;
8 Navy Department, \$60,962.23;
9 Post Office Department, \$3,520.89;
10 In all, \$69,033.16.

11 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

12 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of final judgments, in-
13 cluding costs of suits, which have been rendered under the
14 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act
15 to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government
16 of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the
17 Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have
18 been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Docu-
19 ment Numbered 356, under the following agencies:

20 Under—

21 Independent offices: Veterans' Administration,
22 \$60.42;
23 Department of Agriculture, \$6,287.50;
24 Farm Security Administration, \$1,702.50;

1 Navy Department, \$3,000;

2 War Department, \$7,490.50;

3 In all, \$18,540.92;

4 together with such additional sum as may be necessary to
5 pay costs and in turn as specified in such judgment or as
6 provided by law.

7 (b) For the payment of judgments Numbered Civil
8 3934-PH, 788, 754, and 755 rendered by United States
9 district courts, in the total amount of \$19,933.36, and certi-
10 fied to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document
11 Numbered 355, together with such amount as may be neces-
12 sary to pay interest, to be paid from funds of the Recon-
13 struction Finance Corporation.

14 (c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
15 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
16 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
17 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

18 (d) Payment or interest wherever provided for judg-
19 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
20 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
21 Act.

22 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

23 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by
24 the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-ninth Con-

gress in House Document Numbered 357, under the following agencies, namely:

Legislative branch: Architect of the Capitol, \$16,776.90;

Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration, \$2,167.89;

National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority, \$22,350.41;

Veterans' Administration, \$2,155.14;

Navy Department, \$6,223.23;

Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues), \$60,274.76;

Department of State, \$21,657.76;

Treasury Department, \$27,804.56;

War Department, \$341.58;

In all, \$159,752.23; together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in the judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except such as has become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1943 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 353, Seventy-ninth Congress, there is appropriated the sum of \$3,182,938.53, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and accounted for as a single fund, and \$911.91 payable from postal revenues; in all, \$3,183,850.44.

SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the

1 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Phil-
2 ippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
3 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
4 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been
5 certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of
6 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War
7 Department in House Document Numbered 348, \$1,730.63.

8 SEC. 206. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
9 General Accounting Office under sections 218 and 222 of title
10 31, United States Code, as amended by the Permanent Ap-
11 propriation Repeal Act, June 26, 1944 (48 Stat. 1226), and
12 which has been certified in House Document Numbered 351,
13 Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

14 Under War Department: Claims of officers and men of
15 the Army for destruction of private property, \$39.21.

16 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

17 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this
18 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
19 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
20 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
21 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
22 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
23 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is

1 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
2 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
3 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
4 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
5 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
6 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
7 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
8 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
9 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
10 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal
11 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
12 other provision of existing law.

13 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the "First De-
14 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1946".

INDEX

AGENCY

	Page
Legislative:	
House of Representatives-----	2
The Judiciary-----	3
Executive Office of the President:	
Executive Mansion and grounds-----	3
Alien Property Custodian-----	4
Independent executive agencies:	
American Battle Monuments Commission-----	4
Civil Service Commission-----	4
Employees Compensation Commission-----	4
Export-Import Bank of Washington-----	5
Federal Communications Commission-----	5
Federal Loan Agency:	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation-----	5
Federal Power Commission-----	6
Federal Security Agency-----	6
Federal Works Agency-----	9
Foreign-Service Pay Adjustment-----	11
General Accounting Office-----	11
Interstate Commerce Commission-----	12
National Housing Agency-----	12
National Labor Relations Board-----	13
National Mediation Board-----	14
Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion-----	15
Securities and Exchange Commission-----	16
Smithsonian Institution-----	16
Veterans' Administration-----	17
District of Columbia-----	18
Department of Agriculture-----	21
Department of Commerce-----	24
Department of the Interior-----	26
Department of Justice-----	34
Department of Labor-----	34
Department of State-----	38
Navy Department-----	35
Post Office Department-----	35
Treasury Department-----	41
War Department:	
Military activities-----	42
Civil functions-----	42
Judgments and authorized claims-----	43

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4805

[Report No. 1288]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

NOVEMBER 26, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

79TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. 4288

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

NOVEMBER 26, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. —]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates upon which the bill is based were submitted in House Documents Nos. 288, 289, 291, 295-299, 304, 311-318, 320-357, 360-362, 364, 365, 367, 369-372, and 374, of the present session, embracing requests for deficiency appropriations, supplemental appropriations, and appropriations to pay judgments and authorized claims.

The estimates of appropriations considered by the committee aggregate-----	\$1, 707, 694, 448. 48
The accompanying bill proposes appropriations totaling-----	1, 131, 552, 312. 48
Or a reduction of-----	576, 142, 136. 00

An additional item of \$57,500,000 of contractual authorization, contained in House Document 343, is not recommended.

This is very largely a 1946 supplemental appropriation bill. Prior fiscal-year items are relatively few and total but \$635,234.06.

The bill contains many items, but approximately 98 percent of the appropriations it carries is included under the following heads:

Employees' Compensation Commission.....	\$4, 800, 000
Federal Security Agency: Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration, Social Security Board.....	25, 042, 000
Federal Works Agency:	
Advance planning for public works by States and other non-Federal public agencies.....	12, 500, 000
Federal-aid highways.....	25, 000, 000
Veterans' Administration: National service life insurance.....	928, 000, 000
Department of Agriculture:	
Farm-labor supply program.....	14, 000, 000
Forest roads and trails.....	4, 000, 000
Department of Commerce:	
Compiling census reports.....	3, 250, 000
Washington National Airport, construction.....	3, 998, 000
Department of the Interior: Bureau of Reclamation.....	77, 206, 100
Department of State:	
Foreign service.....	7, 406, 000
International obligations.....	3, 434, 059
Total.....	1, 108, 636, 159
Miscellaneous objects.....	22, 920, 753
Grand total.....	1, 131, 552, 312

A complete itemization of the money items will be found in the table commencing on page 22 hereof, which also reveals the reductions the committee has effected. These, as previously indicated, aggregate \$576,142,136, but well over half of such amount is made up of projects omitted without prejudice in order that they may be further studied before presentation to the House. Such projects, with relatively minor exceptions, are—

Temporary housing for veterans.....	\$24, 500, 000
Hospital and domiciliary facilities, Veterans' Administration.....	158, 320, 000
Rivers and harbors and flood-control projects.....	128, 475, 000
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, construction.....	1, 151, 000

A further large item of reduction is in consequence of the committee's proposal to charge the cost of administering surplus property disposal to receipts in lieu of appropriating for such costs. The committee considered an estimate for such expenses of \$191,000,000. The specific reductions or deferments indicated leave a total of other subtractions of roundly \$72,692,000.

Probably no supplemental estimates of appropriations ever received more careful committee consideration. Having just processed an appropriations rescission bill, proposals to supplement current appropriations, even though for different objects, naturally provoked the closest scrutiny. It is incumbent upon the Congress to get governmental costs down as early as may be practicable to levels consistent with a sound postwar economy. That is the aim of the committee and it is solicitous of all of the help and support it can get. It means turning a deaf ear many times to importunities which ignore the general good. It means a close watch upon executive agencies to check extravagances, and, as regards personnel, to see that the best utiliza-

tion is made of forces already employed. There is ever an urge to expand. The committee is convinced that in many cases the principal need is better and firmer coordination and direction by top administrators.

The committee recognizes that the end of hostilities means a revival of many Federal functions that have been in suspense or curtailed by reason of the war, and that altered conditions, some war engendered, justify larger budgets. In many cases, however, firm requirements are not yet determinable. Furthermore, there is promise of early far-reaching reorganization, which makes the time inopportune for providing for more than demonstrable immediate necessities. In such circumstances, the committee has rejected a number of requests in connection with this bill for additional help and has scaled down a number of others, and it shall expect the appropriations to be so apportioned and administered as to last out the fiscal year.

The committee regrets to say that it is rare to meet with witnesses who evidence a conception of the need to contract governmental spending. A spending psychology has grown up in government which must be dissipated. As Secretary of the Navy Forrestal recently tersely expressed it, we must "recapture economy."

OMISSIONS WITHOUT PREJUDICE

Prior to reporting upon the items in the bill, some explanation is due of the committee's course with respect to the afore-mentioned items which have been omitted from the bill without prejudice.

TEMPORARY HOUSING FOR VETERANS

An estimate of appropriation of \$24,500,000 was presented under this head pursuant to the authorization contained in title V of the Lanham Act, to which such title was added by Public Law 87, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945. Such authorization contemplates provision being made for the housing of distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families affected by evictions or other unusual hardships. The committee is in full sympathy with the alleviation of such conditions, wherever they may exist, but it is not so sure that the method proposed or contemplated by the estimate is the right approach. The estimate contemplates taking apart, in panel form, 25,000 temporary dwelling units, packaging them, and supplying 20,000 units so disjointed and packaged to communities willing to pay all remaining expenses—transportation, sites, reerection, etc., and supplying 5,000 units, similarly readied, to communities unable to bear any expense. In the former case, the average unit cost would be \$600. In the latter the estimate contemplates an average unit cost of \$2,500.

The committee is not ready to endorse the program. It feels that there should be further examination and consideration by the regular subcommittee having jurisdiction—Independent Offices. If the housing has any worth, there is a question as to why communities should not bear the whole expense. If the housing, when reerected, would be crude and uninviting, the committee questions whether or not the Government should be sponsoring that kind of shelter. Postponement of action upon the estimate would mean a delay of possibly

8 weeks, if, in the end, the program should be adopted. In the interim, private capital might step into the picture and provide housing, possibly utilizing some of the material in this temporary housing, and provide shelter that would be more than an improvisation.

The committee is a bit afraid that private capital is hesitant to venture into the low-cost housing field because of fear of competition with the Federal Government, and it feels that every encouragement should be offered to our enterprising citizenry to "take and carry the ball." The committee has an abundance of evidence that private capital is overly cautious because of its uncertainty as to governmental plans in fields out of which Government might very well stay.

VETERANS' HOSPITALS

The estimate considered by the committee is detailed on pages 202, 203, 206, and 207 of the hearings, part I. Summarized, it contemplates—

Additional amount for program initially appropriated for in the	
Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946.....	\$23, 460, 674
New program, including expansion of existing units.....	134, 859, 326
Total.....	158, 320, 000

The appropriation is not recommended at this time primarily because the committee believes that it should have more time for studying the projects now advocated in relation to existing facilities and those now foreseeable for which appropriations must later be made, and the possible utilization, permanently or temporarily, of existing facilities of appropriate construction, which were built to serve Army and Navy war requirements.

The regular subcommittee of the committee (Independent Offices) having jurisdiction of regular annual appropriations of the Veterans' Administration will open hearings on the 1947 Budget before the end of the present month, and it is the thought of the committee to assign this proposition to that subcommittee for consideration and recommendation in connection with the appropriation bill for the ensuing fiscal year, in which provision could be made for undertaking the projects now in question immediately upon the enactment of the 1947 fiscal year bill. There would be time then for examining such pattern of hospitalization as the Veterans' Administration may have in contemplation, including related considerations.

Delay may prove advantageous because it is questionable if building materials measuring up to prewar standards will be generally available in the near future, and there should be no bed shortage, because there are many Army and Navy hospitals, built to serve war needs, which are available to the Veterans' Administration, either permanently or temporarily, according to their type of construction. Such facilities were erected, particularly those of a more durable type, with the view to their later use by the Veterans' Administration. That there may be no question as to authority for making use of such facilities, the committee has included in the bill a provision reading as follows:

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, subject to the approval of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, is authorized to utilize such Army and Navy hospitals,

temporary or otherwise, not required by the Army or Navy, as such Administrator and the Federal Board of Hospitalization may deem safe and suitable for the hospitalization or domiciliary care of veterans.

The foregoing may be entirely unnecessary. It is nothing more than congressional acquiescence in the use of available facilities, temporary or otherwise, deemed appropriate for caring for men of the war just closed who need or may need hospitalization. There is nothing mandatory about it. The committee's prime interest is in seeing to the extension of every care a grateful Nation owes to those who need hospitalization because of their part in the Nation's defense.

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

The committee considered supplemental estimates of appropriations as follows:

Rivers and harbors:

Improvements (for details see p. 25 of hearings, pt. II)-----	\$24, 316, 000
Maintenance-----	1, 200, 000

Flood control, general:

Construction (for details see pp. 26-33 of hearings, pt. II)-----	85, 159, 000
Advance planning (for details see pp. 6 and 7 of hearings, pt. II)	2, 800, 000
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries (for details see p. 49 of hearings, pt. II)-----	15, 000, 000

Total-----	128, 475, 000
------------	---------------

The bill excludes provision for any of the foregoing items. The committee believes that a number of the undertakings should have further investigation, particularly those which contemplate commencing construction of so-called multipurpose dams entailing ultimate separate costs of as much as \$130,000,000. They may be thoroughly justified, but the committee is reluctant to recommend them without further inquiry into the merits of features not essential to protection against floods. Rather than propose a partial program, approval is withheld of the entire submission for reconsideration by the War Department Subcommittee early in January in connection with the War Department civil functions appropriation bill.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO, CONSTRUCTION

The committee considered an estimate of appropriation of \$1,151,000 to provide for a number of projects authorized in certain acts and treaties, including the recently concluded treaty with Mexico providing for the equitable distribution of the waters of the international rivers, under which three multipurpose storage dams are authorized to be constructed on the international section of the Rio Grande, at a total estimated cost of \$86,000,000, of which the share of the United States would be \$53,000,000. The estimate in question includes \$500,000 for accomplishing preliminaries to actual construction of the lowest of the three dams.

The committee has omitted the whole amount of the estimate for more complete study and later determination and recommendation by its regular subcommittee having jurisdiction—State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary. It has adopted this course because of opposition

which has developed to the three-dams project, as to which questions have been raised which require more time for study than the Deficiency Subcommittee is in a position to devote to the matter.

OTHER PROVISIONS CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE

That which follows pertains to items, in or out of the bill, of a major character or as to which interest has been manifested in varying degrees.

THE JUDICIARY

The committee has omitted an additional amount of \$45,000 for salaries of criers. There has been appropriated for such purpose for the current fiscal year \$200,000, which is the initial appropriation pursuant to the act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), which provides that each district judge may appoint a crier for the court in which he presides, to serve also as bailiff and messenger. The committee feels that if additional appointments would overobligate the existing appropriation, judges who delayed making appointments should wait until the beginning of the next fiscal year, when the new appropriation will be based upon actual requirements to the extent of the practicability of their advance determination.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

The committee recommends that this agency may be permitted to use an additional amount of \$679,700 of its funds for administrative expenses. The amount initially authorized to be so employed during the present fiscal year was \$2,500,000. The appropriations rescission bill (H. R. 4407), as passed by the House, reduced such amount to \$2,000,000. The Senate has restored the reduction. The instant agency proposal contemplates that the House will agree to such restoration, or, in other words, that the agency may use a total of \$3,179,700 for administrative expenses. The evidence is quite clear that this additional \$679,700 is justified if the agency is to discharge its responsibilities as regards investigation, vesting, administration, and liquidation of enemy property. The agency now has a responsibility for \$235,000,000 worth of vested property. It is estimated that there is an additional amount of German and Japanese property in this country having a value of from \$150,000,000 to \$250,000,000, which is yet to be located and vested. In addition, the agency recently has been assigned responsibility in connection with enemy property in the Philippine Islands, which means an added unlooked for administrative expense.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The committee has reduced by half the supplemental estimate of \$785,000 for salaries and expenses of this activity. It has had an appropriation heretofore of \$2,554,400, which would be raised to \$2,946,900 under the committee's proposal. These amounts exclude national defense funds, which are involved in the pending appropriations rescission bill.

The committee recognizes that the work of the Commission has expanded and that it will continue to expand in consequence of developments in the field of electronics. It will be necessary to expand the organization from time to time to cope with the added resultant responsibilities, but the committee prefers that such expansion should be determined and proposed by its regular subcommittee having jurisdiction—Independent Offices. The committee is averse, in this and other cases, to establishing levels which may or may not coincide with the views of the committee's jurisdictional agencies, and particularly so where readjustments are incidental to changing to altered peacetime needs. Regular subcommittees will soon be sitting on budget estimates of appropriations which will become available July 1, next, and earlier if there should be need to make amounts immediately available. Two subcommittees are scheduled to begin hearings on the 28th of this month.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

The existing ceiling on expenditures by the Corporation for administrative expenses is \$33,000,000. The committee is proposing to increase that amount by \$5,500,000, which is \$424,000 less than the estimate. The estimate is made up of \$3,349,000 in consequence of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, and \$2,575,000 on account of the plant-clearance program under the Contract Settlement Act of 1944. The committee's reduction applies to the latter amount except to the extent that in the application of the amount for pay there should be found an excess.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Two items were considered under this head: One of \$399,000 for salaries and expenses, 1946, and one of \$50,000 for flood-control surveys. The latter has been omitted and the former reduced to \$200,000.

This agency has a regular appropriation for salaries and expenses of \$2,072,000, and an additional amount because of national defense activities of \$110,000. The committee was influenced in making the reduction by the same considerations previously expressed in connection with the Federal Communications Commission. The survey item also has been omitted with the view to its consideration by the regular subcommittee—Independent Offices.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

The committee has reduced from \$181,575 to \$100,000 the amount requested for the preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of additional buildings at Howard University. The reduction is arbitrary, but it would seem to the committee that if carefully administered the amount it proposes should go a long way toward accomplishing the purposes of the estimate.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Foreign quarantine service.—The committee recommends \$70,000 of the estimate of \$225,000, the amount allowed being intended to make up for the reduced workweek. The agency should be able to arrange for financing other projects for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

National Institute of Health.—The committee recommends \$875,000 of the estimate of \$951,000. Of the amount recommended, \$817,000 is for grants-in-aid for continuing, through the current fiscal year, certain projects which have been financed heretofore by the Office of Scientific Research and Development. The remaining amount is for repairing flood damage and for additional personnel made necessary by the reduced workweek.

Office of International Health Relations.—The committee has omitted an item of \$13,000 for establishing an Office of International Health Relations in the Office of the Surgeon General. It is a proposition which should be considered by the regular subcommittee—Labor-Federal Security.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Unemployment compensation administration.—The committee is recommending the amount of the estimate, namely, \$25,042,000. This would raise to \$57,042,000 the current appropriation under this head, which is apart, of course, from funds made available to the War Manpower Commission in connection with the operation and maintenance of employment office facilities and services, etc., and subsequently transferred to the Department of Labor. The latter funds are subject to adjustment in the appropriations rescission bill in connection with the provision therein dealing with the return of the United States Employment Service to the States.

Bureau of Employment Security.—The committee does not recommend the additional appropriation of \$137,000 requested for salaries for this Bureau. There has been provided heretofore \$642,474, which the committee feels should be made to suffice.

Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.—The additional amount of \$2,019,000 requested under this head for salaries has been reduced by \$336,500, or to \$1,682,500. The estimate is prompted by a considerable upsurge in claims. The committee believes that the reduced amount, owing to the lapse of time between the presentation of the estimate and the commencement of availability of the additional amount, will prove adequate for the personnel expansion the estimate contemplates.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC WORKS ADVANCE PLANNING

Title V of the War Remobilization Act of 1944 (Public Law 458) authorizes loans or advances to the several States and other agencies and political subdivisions thereof for advance planning of public works, other than housing. An appropriation of \$17,500,000 for such advance planning was made available in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946. The committee has had before it an estimate for an additional \$50,000,000, and a recommendation for the grant of contractual authorization, in addition, of \$57,500,000.

As of October 30, 1945, 1,421 projects had been approved for \$10,167,204, which is an obligational rate of about \$2,500,000 per month. Continuing such rate would call for an additional appropriation of \$12,500,000, which is the amount the committee is recommending, and it is not proposing the grant of any contractual authority.

The present submission looks to stimulating the construction industry and to the participation by States and other non-Federal public agencies in an annual public works program involving an annual outlay of possibly as much as \$3,500,000,000.

It appears now that in order to get construction underway the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will make loans or cooperate with private lenders. The law with respect to the advance-planning program expressly provides that the making of loans or advances in pursuance thereof "shall not in any way commit the Congress to appropriate funds to undertake any projects so planned." The course of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation borders on counteracting that provision of law, since the Government is responsible for the loans which the Corporation makes, at least to the extent of making up any losses that may ensue therefrom.

The committee believes that the provision of law which has been quoted should be observed in letter and spirit, and it has attached to the appropriation proposed the following proviso:

That no loans shall be made or participated in by any Federal agency for the construction of any public works, plans for which have been wholly or partly financed out of this appropriation, except in pursuance of a specific authorization.

VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

By the act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 510), \$10,028,420 was authorized to be appropriated for public works in the Virgin Islands. Of such amount, \$2,028,420 was authorized to be made available in the current fiscal year, and \$2,000,000 in each of the four succeeding fiscal years. An initial appropriation of \$150,000 has been provided and an estimate has been presented for an additional \$1,878,420. The committee is proposing, instead, \$554,000, for allocation as follows:

Abattoir and cooling plant, St. Thomas.....	\$53, 000
Salt-water fire protection, St. Thomas and St. Croix.....	355, 000
Sanitary sewers, St. Thomas.....	105, 000
Engineering survey.....	10, 000
Malarial control, St. Thomas.....	31, 000
Total.....	554, 000

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Federal Highway Act.—The committee recommends the Budget estimate of \$25,000,000, presented in consequence of the Federal Highway Act of 1944, under which the first increment of \$500,000,000 was apportioned to the States on January 6, 1945. The \$25,000,000 is needed to meet cash requirements before next July 1, for making surveys and plans, the acquisition of rights-of-way, and paying such bills as may be presented by State highway departments.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The committee considered estimates totaling \$3,559,000 for this agency, needed for (1) implementing the recently created Corporation

Audits Division, (2) reducing the backlog of unaudited transportation vouchers, and (3) making up for the reduction in the workweek. It is proposing a horizontal reduction of 10 percent in all items, which it feels is warranted by the time intervening between the presentation of the estimate and the probable date the additional appropriation will become available.

The committee recognizes the importance of the Corporation Audits Division and is interested in seeing that it is adequately and efficiently staffed. This recommendation is not inconsistent with that position.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

An additional amount of \$306,000, requested for general administrative expenses, has been reduced by \$100,000. There previously has been made available \$2,769,400.

For motor-transportation regulation, for which \$2,502,619 previously has been provided, the committee has rejected the request for an additional \$164,000.

The committee believes that this agency, with the additional \$206,000 for administrative expenses, should be able to conduct its work with a reasonable degree of dispatch until its requirements can be more carefully canvassed by the regular subcommittee having jurisdiction—Independent Offices.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

That this Board's workload has increased is quite well known. The end of the war and the disappearance of the War Labor Board and other war labor agencies have added largely to the Board's responsibilities.

The committee considered supplemental estimates of \$425,800 for salaries and \$132,000 for miscellaneous expenses. It has reduced the former by \$71,800 and the latter by \$22,000, basing its action upon the time intervening between the presentation of the estimates and the probable date upon which the accompanying measure will become law.

In connection with the work load of this agency and the growing backlog of cases, the committee finds that much of the difficulty flows from the War Labor Disputes Act, which has served its war purpose, and yet the National Labor Relations Board continues to have notices of strike votes certified to it by the Secretary of Labor for holding elections. Since such act requires that ballots be counted within 30 days after the signing of a notice, the regular work of the Board, upon which there is no time limit as to performance, has to suffer. The war is over insofar as the employment of labor in war production or in the war effort is concerned, and the committee, therefore, can find no justification for the National Labor Relations Board being called upon to expend public funds or being held up in its regular work on account of this outdated activity. For that reason, it has attached to the appropriation for salaries, National Labor Relations Board, a proviso reading as follows:

Provided, That no part of the funds appropriated in title IV, Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1946, or of any other funds appropriated to the National Labor Relations Board for the fiscal year 1946 hereafter shall be used, except for the discharge of obligations incurred up to and including the date of

approval of this Act, by the National Labor Relations Board in any way in connection with the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous expenses and printing and binding, and the National Labor Relations Board shall return to the Treasury all funds appropriated to it under title IV of the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1946, for the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act, less all sums actually expended and obligations actually incurred in the performance of its duties under the War Labor Disputes Act up to and including the date of approval of this Act.

Without this proviso, the committee is advised that the cost of conducting strike ballots during the second half of the current fiscal year may be as much as \$2,400,000, no part of which has been appropriated, and without this proviso, the regular work of the National Labor Relations Board may be expected to continue in arrears.

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

EXPENSES OF DISPOSAL AGENCIES

The committee considered a request for an additional appropriation of \$191,000,000 for completely financing the expenses of all surplus property disposal agencies for the period of the current fiscal year, including \$15,600,000 of fiscal year 1945 obligations. A detailed statement will be found on page 443 of the hearings, part I. There has been made available heretofore \$54,999,000. This former amount and the new estimate would give a total availability of \$245,999,000, of which \$230,399,000 would be for the current fiscal year and \$15,600,000 for the fiscal year 1945. The amount for 1946 represents about seven-tenths of 1 percent of the value of property estimated to be declared surplus during the fiscal year, which is analyzed on page 440 of the hearings.

The original appropriation for the current fiscal year was \$40,000,000 to which was added \$14,999,000 in consequence of transfer of disposal functions from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce. The \$40,000,000 was provided as an interim appropriation because it was not then practicable to foretell the volume or nature of surplus material which would need to be handled. The committee does not believe that it is practicable to estimate administrative costs closely now because of the many imponderables involved. Instead of recommending an appropriation, therefore, the committee is proposing that expenses be charged to proceeds from sales, but within a ceiling, and it is proposing a ceiling of \$170,000,000, and thereby legislative control will continue to obtain. The amount proposed would give a lessened availability of \$21,000,000 than requested which would mean, if the agency's projected quarterly expenditure program is approximately correct (hearings, p. 473, pt. I), that it would need to come back in the spring for permission to use a larger amount from proceeds, which is a course the committee deems appropriate and desires. The activity is one with which it is felt the Congress should keep in close touch.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The bill increases by \$1,350,000, or from \$3,650,000 to \$5,000,000, the amount that may be expended for repairing, altering, improving,

or providing facilities in the several hospitals and homes. This action conforms with the President's submission (H. Doc. 345).

For national service life insurance, the bill carries the Budget estimate of \$928,000,000, which is in addition to the \$900,000,000 previously made available. These large amounts are occasioned by deaths of insured persons caused by the extra hazards of war.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee considered estimates under this head aggregating \$776,304.50, and a number of proposals to increase cost limitations on school buildings, approval of which is proposed in the bill. The committee has effected a number of reductions, all totaling \$96,000, the principal item being \$70,000 for the construction of a third floor and a permanent roof on the hospital and administration building of the District Training School. The uses made of the building may make it unwise to add another floor. This and other deleted items the committee prefers should have the attention of the regular subcommittee having jurisdiction of appropriations for the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign plant quarantine.—There has been made available heretofore for salaries and expenses on account of this activity \$1,027,000. An additional amount of \$250,000 has been requested for increasing the staffs at ports of entry for better guarding against the entry of foreign plant pests. The committee is proposing an additional amount of \$125,000.

Forest roads and trails.—For resuming the road and trail construction program, which was practically suspended during the war years, the bill carries the Budget estimate of \$4,000,000, one-half of which is for forest development roads and trails, being part of the first postwar annual increment under the act of December 20, 1944 (Public law 521), and the other half for forest highways under a prior authorization.

Commodity Credit Corporation.—The committee considered a request for an additional \$1,000,000 for salaries and administrative expenses, payable from the funds of the Corporation. There previously has been made available \$7,152,500. The committee proposes an additional appropriation of \$762,000 for the following purposes:

	Estimate	Bill
Administering sheep and lamb production program.....	\$520,000	\$435,000
Administering dairy production program.....	220,000	110,000
Improving fiscal and inventory controls, audit, and custodial functions.....	260,000	217,000

Insecticide Act.—The committee has withheld approval of a supplemental estimate of \$26,500 for administering such act. There previously has been made available \$186,800. The additional amount is urged because of new insecticides and fungicides developed during the war years, the marketing of which should be appropriately controlled and regulated. It is felt that any expansion of this agency should await consideration and determination by the regular subcommittee—Agriculture.

Farm labor-supply program.—The need seems to continue for Federal aid in the provision of agricultural labor in certain areas of the country. The current appropriation for such aid is \$20,000,000, which ceases to be available on December 31, 1945. The estimate for the calendar year 1946 is \$14,000,000. The appropriation is augmented in a number of ways. The present appropriation with such augmentation will discharge obligations estimated to aggregate \$32,031,272. By introducing a nominal charge feature, estimated to yield \$4,250,000, plus certain other credits, the new appropriation requested would discharge obligations estimated to aggregate \$19,564,119. This amount the Secretary of Agriculture considers to be ample. As a matter of fact, he has expressed the hope that it will turn out to be too much, basing that on the assumption that workers will decide to return to the farms in increasing numbers. The committee feels that until that is certain, this source of relief should be available.

Respecting the new charging feature, it is the plan to charge growers for workers 50 cents a day for the number of days a man works, wherever practicable. The budget language pertaining to this charge has been clarified as to the costs the charge would help to defray. This has been done at the instance of the American Farm Bureau Federation. At the instance of the same agency, the committee has further amended the budget language by adding the following proviso:

Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other law and subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, the State agricultural extension services of the several States are authorized until December 31, 1946, to sell or otherwise dispose of, at the fair market value, to local public agencies or to nonprofit associations of farmers for use in the housing of agricultural labor, camps, other facilities, and equipment which have been purchased from funds apportioned to such agricultural extension services in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended, and the receipts derived therefrom shall be credited to the appropriations and shall be available to the State extension services for expenditure for the purposes of said Act.

If the program, from a Federal-support angle, is approaching termination, it would seem appropriate to begin liquidation of such camps to which the Government has title through disposal to appropriate local agencies which will have a continuing need therefor. The effectiveness of the provision, by its terms, would not extend beyond the life of the appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The committee is proposing additional appropriations under the cognizance of this Department, as follows:

Salaries, Office of the Secretary.....	\$63, 400
Declassification and technical services.....	250, 000
Bureau of the Census.....	3, 250, 000
Construction, Washington National Airport.....	3, 998, 000
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	452, 000
Total.....	8, 013, 400

Such total amount is \$450,600 less than the sum of the estimates.

Salaries, Office of the Secretary.—The additional amount, which is \$86,600 less than the estimate, is for the employment of additional

personnel in the immediate offices of the Secretary and Under Secretary, in the Division of Administrative Coordination, in the Office of Budget and Management, and in the Office of Administrative Services. For all, there would be an addition of about 39 positions.

Declassification and technical services.—This pertains to a function recently delegated to the Secretary of Commerce by the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and has to do with the collection, editing, publication, and dissemination of pertinent scientific and technical data useful to business. Included will be information captured during the war. The proposition offers large potential benefits. The estimate is made up of \$199,954 for personal services and \$144,046 for miscellaneous expenses. The appropriation of \$250,000 recommended by the committee will provide a good start. The reduction contemplates some delay in getting staffed and organized.

Compiling census reports and so forth.—The committee recommends approval of the estimate of \$3,250,000, which is for enabling the Census Bureau to gather certain statistics needed by business in the transition from war to peace. The program is detailed on page 356 of the hearings, part I. Considering the planned coverage, the cost is deemed to be conservative. It is practically nil in relation to the worth of up-to-date information to business.

Washington National Airport, construction.—The committee is recommending the estimate of \$3,998,000 for the provision of additional facilities at the Washington National Airport. This is a self-liquidating activity. The testimony leaves no doubt as to the need for the projects which the estimate covers, namely, extension of terminal building, erection of four additional hangars, extension of boilerhouse, and the initiation of measures for the provision of a new access road of appropriate dimensions.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.—An additional amount is recommended of \$405,000 for departmental salaries and expenses, and \$47,000 for field office services to enable the agency better to meet the demands of American businessmen for information concerning trade outlets, both foreign and domestic. The committee has allowed \$270,000 less than requested. Expansion beyond that which may be made under the additional amount recommended it is felt should await consideration by the regular subcommittee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The committee considered estimates of appropriations for this Department aggregating \$100,439,299.69. Of such sum \$99,367,000 applies to reclamation projects. The remaining \$1,072,299.69 is spread over a number of other departmental activities, shown in the table at the end of this report. The committee is recommending a reduction of \$22,169,900 in the amount requested for reclamation projects, and reductions aggregating \$493,600 under other items—principally under the Geological Survey, as to which the committee is not convinced either as to the merit or urgency of any of the items for which additional amounts were requested.

The reclamation projects are listed on pages 211-212 of the hearings, part II. The following is submitted with respect thereto:

RECLAMATION FUND

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends \$200,000 of the estimate of \$1,000,000, which would provide a total of \$3,200,000 under this head for the current fiscal year. As the additional \$200,000 would not be available until the final 6 months of the fiscal year, and expenditures during the first 6 months will be considerably below the rate of the present \$3,000,000 appropriation, it is estimated that the funds recommended and now available would permit employment at a rate substantially greater during the last 6 months of this fiscal year. The committee is opposed to the proposal of the Bureau to build up an organization which would require an annual appropriation even approximating \$6,000,000 by June 30, 1946.

General investigations.—The committee recommends \$500,000 of the estimate of \$3,000,000 for this purpose, which would provide a total of \$2,750,000 for the present fiscal year, or considerably more than for any previous year.

Projects.—The committee has approved without change Budget estimates for the construction of several reclamation projects with funds appropriated from the reclamation fund and also has transferred to the reclamation fund appropriation seven projects proposed by the Budget to be provided for from general fund appropriations. This action is in accordance with the recommendation of the committee in previous years that insofar as possible appropriations for reclamation construction should come from the reclamation fund. The committee has allowed the amounts proposed by the Budget for these seven projects.

Interchange of funds.—The committee has eliminated the proposal of the Budget which would permit the transfer of funds between projects on approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The committee is opposed to the grant of such authority, which would permit the unlimited transfer of funds and, in effect, provide a lump-sum appropriation. For the same reason the committee has eliminated a similar provision proposed in connection with appropriations from the general fund.

GENERAL FUND

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.—In recommending a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the estimate of \$10,000,000, funds in the amount of \$1,800,000 for the proposed second Phoenix-Tucson line are specifically denied, the committee being of the opinion that the need for this line and the resumption of other construction deferred during the war does not present an emergency which cannot wait until the regular 1947 bill is under consideration.

Central Valley project, California.—The committee considered two estimates totaling \$24,500,000 and recommends a total of \$19,215,000 for this project. The committee has disallowed all funds for trans-

mission lines with the exception of \$730,000 for the proposed Oroville to Sacramento line and \$50,000 for a line between substations at Sacramento. These funds are provided only for the purpose of bringing power to the Delta area where it will be required for the pumping of water for irrigation and water supply purposes. The sum recommended would provide funds to begin construction of this line, extending from Oroville to Tracy. The committee is of the opinion that the irrigation features of the project should receive primary consideration and it will expect a complete report of this phase of the project with detailed figures on an accelerated canal-development program when the 1947 bill is taken up for consideration.

Kings River project, California.—The committee has eliminated the estimate of \$197,000 for surveys in connection with this project as being unnecessary at the present time. The dam for this project, which is to be constructed by the Army engineers, has not progressed beyond the plan stage, and there is no immediate need for funds for surveys in connection with the irrigation and power development features of the project for which the Department of the Interior is responsible.

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.—In effecting a reduction of \$2,683,000 in the estimate of \$7,683,000 for this project, the committee has specifically disallowed \$500,000 requested for the Brush-Sterling-Holyoke transmission line. The total of \$7,724,093, which includes the 1945 unexpended balance and the regular 1946 appropriation, will be sufficient to carry the work forward at an accelerated rate during the remainder of the present fiscal year.

Columbia Basin project, Washington.—The committee recommends a reduction of \$950,000 in the estimate of \$11,000,000, the request for \$800,000 for the construction of underground service lines, shop buildings and for construction and development of service lines and permanent residences in the Mason addition and \$150,000 for parking facilities for visitors being deferred as not constituting an emergency which cannot wait until the regular 1947 bill is under consideration.

Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal).—The amount recommended by the committee, \$3,000,000, which is \$827,000 less than the Budget estimate, is for work in extending canals to areas where the underground water supply has been seriously depleted. The amount recommended, together with funds previously provided, will supply a total of \$6,615,432 for the current year, which the committee believes adequate to carry forward work at a satisfactory rate during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

Colorado River development fund.—In allowing \$250,000 of the Budget estimate of \$1,000,000 for this purpose there is provided a total of \$599,750 for investigations in the four upper States of the Colorado River Basin, which will permit acceleration of this work very substantially during the final 6 months of the fiscal year.

Fort Peck project, Montana.—The allowance of \$480,000 of the estimate of \$2,000,000 for this activity is intended for the construction of the Fort Peck-Williston transmission line and substation, which is necessary to provide power essential to the construction of Garrison Dam, a part of the flood-control work contemplated in connection with the Missouri River Basin. The committee has disallowed funds

for additional transmission lines and substations to supply Fort Peck power to private power companies, REA cooperatives and for irrigation pumping, it being of the opinion that such lines and substations should be constructed by the agency which proposes to use the power.

Missouri River Basin.—The bill includes \$10,269,100 for this purpose, which is a reduction of \$1,648,900 under the budget estimate. The reduction has been applied to the following items:

Item:	Reduction
Office of Indian Affairs.....	\$78, 000
Geological Survey.....	433, 200
Bureau of Mines.....	622, 000
Power market and transmission line studies.....	515, 700
Total.....	1, 648, 900

In connection with the denial of funds for power market and transmission line studies and surveys the committee has taken the position that the Government should not go into the business of constructing transmission lines to market power developed at Government dams and that the activity desirous of securing such power should construct such lines to the point where Government power is being generated.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The committee has been able to effect a reduction of \$3,417,600 in the estimate of \$4,590,000 which was presented for consideration under this head. The entire amount of the reduction results from the War Department's willingness to transport without charge, other than for subsistence, Japanese alien enemies who are to be deported. The estimate contemplated a per capita cost of \$400.

The amount remaining of \$1,172,400 is required for the transportation of other deportees, as well as the transportation of Japanese to ports of embarkation; approximately 300 additional immigrant inspectors and guards because of the reduced workweek and an increasing work load; 24 employees for the new El Centro, Calif., detention facility, and \$250,000 for refunding fines in deportation exclusion proceedings pursuant to law.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The committee recommends for approval \$172,760 of the estimate of \$272,760 for salaries and expenses of this agency to enable it to gather certain necessary basic information used in dealing with labor questions by government and industry.

APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

The committee recommends approval of the request for an additional amount of \$431,500, which would bring the total current fiscal year availability to \$1,300,000, which compares with annual appro-

priations of slightly more than \$1,000,000 since 1941. The additional amount has been requested primarily to permit veterans to enter apprenticeship under the provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. The number of veterans seeking this training has been reported to be increasing as a result of the efforts of the armed services to acquaint their personnel with the benefits available under veterans' legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The committee considered supplemental estimates of appropriations for this Department totaling \$15,781,059.36. It is proposing appropriations totaling \$11,105,059.36, making a reduction of \$4,676,000, applied as follows:

Interim research and intelligence service.....	\$2, 000, 000
Foreign service auxiliary (emergency).....	770, 000
International conferences (emergency).....	500, 000
Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico.....	35, 000
Mexican border construction projects.....	1, 371, 000
Total.....	4, 676, 000

The amount approved, which is itemized on pages 40 and 41 hereof, is made necessary very largely by the reopening of diplomatic and consular offices abroad, international conferences, contributions in discharge of international obligations, and expansion of the activities of the State Department generally. Some of the increase is for salary adjustments pursuant to the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945. Another item of increase is \$200,000 for the establishment of commissary services in areas where food and supplies are scarce or nonexistent. As to this item, the committee's approval is conditioned upon purely temporary arrangements which may be terminated at nominal cost when supply conditions have improved.

The reduction applying to the interim research and intelligence service ensues from the action of the Senate in restoring in the appropriations rescission bill the cut of \$2,000,000 proposed by the House in the appropriation for the Office of Strategic Services, which it develops the State Department was planning on using to support the interim research and intelligence service. In other words, the estimate in connection with this bill is a replacement proposition.

With respect to the reduction applying to Mexican border construction projects, the principal item previously has been reported on herein. Two other items, calling for a total of \$220,000, the committee feels might also await the consideration of the regular subcommittee having jurisdiction—State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

The committee has withheld approval of a request for an additional amount of \$1,375,000 for salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement. The estimate was prompted by the growing number of

payments to veterans and social security recipients. It is purely an estimate and the committee feels that the provision of supplemental funds should await more dependable figures.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Approval is recommended of the request for an additional amount of \$1,218,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Customs. The additional amount is required on account of the reduction in the workweek and for staffing the agency at near peacetime levels because of the steady pick-up in work load that has occurred since VE-day. The estimate contemplates approximately 600 additional employees.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 9, Federal Works Agency (public works advance planning):

Provided, That no loans shall be made or participated in by any Federal agency for the construction of any public works, plans for which have been wholly or partly financed out of this appropriation, except in pursuance of a specific authorization.

On page 13, National Labor Relations Board (salaries):

Provided, That no part of the funds appropriated in Title IV, Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1946, or of any other funds appropriated to the National Labor Relations Board for the fiscal year 1946 hereafter shall be used, except for the discharge of obligations incurred up to and including the date of approval of this Act, by the National Labor Relations Board in any way in connection with the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous expenses and printing and binding, and the National Labor Relations Board shall return to the Treasury all funds appropriated to it under Title IV of the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1946, for the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act, less all sums actually expended and obligations actually incurred in the performance of its duties under the War Labor Disputes Act up to and including the date of approval of this Act.

On page 16, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion (expenses of disposal agencies):

Provided further, That any owning or disposal agency is authorized to transfer surplus property in its possession, other than real estate, to the United States Soldiers' Home without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

On page 17, Veterans' Administration (hospital and domiciliary facilities):

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, subject to the approval of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, is authorized to utilize such Army and Navy hospitals, temporary or otherwise, not required by the Army or Navy, as such Administrator and the Federal Board of Hospitalization may deem safe and suitable for the hospitalization or domiciliary care of veterans.

On pages 23 and 24, farm labor supply program:

Whenever labor recruited from outside the State of use is furnished hereunder to any agency, public or private, or individual, the Secretary may make such charges for furnishing such labor as he may determine to be practicable to help defray the cost of

recruitment, transportation, housing, medical care, and supervision, and the receipts derived therefrom shall be credited to the funds hereby appropriated and shall be available for expenditure for the purposes of said Act. Agricultural workers may be admitted into the United States to perform agricultural labor in accordance with the provisions of section 5 (g) of said Act during the continuance of this program, notwithstanding any official determination of the cessation of hostilities in the present war: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other law and subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, the State agricultural extension services of the several States are authorized until December 31, 1946, to sell or otherwise dispose of, at the fair market value, to local public agencies or to nonprofit associations of farmers for use in the housing of agricultural labor, camps, other facilities, and equipment which have been purchased from funds apportioned to such agricultural extension services in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended, and the receipts derived therefrom shall be credited to the appropriation and shall be available to the State extension services for expenditure for the purposes of said Act.

On page 26, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:

The War and Navy Departments are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration aircraft engines, parts, and accessories surplus to the needs of such Departments, such transfer to be without charge therefor, and the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of aircraft" is hereby made available for the costs of transportation and storage incident to the procurement and care of such items.

COMPLIANCE, RULE XIII, PARAGRAPH 2 (A)

In compliance with paragraph 2 (a), rule XIII, there is submitted the following statement indicating specific amendment of the statutes:

EXISTING LAW

All moneys received by the United States in connection with any irrigation projects, including the incidental power features thereof, constructed by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Reclamation, and financed in whole or in part with moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated or allocated therefor by the Federal Government, shall be covered into the reclamation fund, except in cases where provision has been made by law or contract for the use of such revenues for the benefit of users of water from such project: (43 U. S. C. 392a).

EXISTING LAW

SEC. 30. (a) All proceeds from any transfer or disposition of property under this Act shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, except as provided in subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this section.

(b) Where the property transferred or disposed of was acquired by the use of funds either not appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury or appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury but by law reimbursable from assessment, tax, or other revenue or receipts, then upon the request of the interested agency the net proceeds of

PROPOSED

Provided, That all moneys hereafter received by the United States in connection with any irrigation projects, including the incidental power features thereof, constructed by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Reclamation, and financed in whole or in part with moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated or allocated therefor by the Federal Government from the general fund, shall be covered into the general fund, except in cases where provision has been made by law or contract for the use of such revenues for the benefit of users of water from such project (p. 30 of bill).

PROPOSED

In addition to funds already appropriated and notwithstanding the provisions of section 30 (a) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, hereafter all proceeds from any disposition of surplus property remaining after dispositions made as provided in sections 30 (b), (c), and (d) of such Act shall be set aside in a special fund account in the Treasury and funds so set aside in such special fund account are hereby appropriated and shall be available to the Surplus Property Administrator, not however, to exceed \$170,000,000 for any one quarter, for "Expenses of disposal

EXISTING LAW

the disposition or transfer shall be credited to the reimbursable fund or appropriation or paid to the owning agency. As used in this subsection the term "net proceeds of the disposition or transfer" means the proceeds of the disposition or transfer minus all expenses incurred for care and handling and disposition or transfer.

(c) To the extent authorized by the Board, any Government agency disposing of property under this Act (1) may deposit, in a special account with the Treasurer of the United States, such amount of the proceeds of such dispositions as it deems necessary to permit appropriate refunds to purchasers when any disposition is rescinded or does not become final, or payments for breach of any warranty, and (2) may withdraw therefrom amounts so to be refunded or paid, without regard to the origin of the funds withdrawn.

(d) Where a contract or subcontract authorizes the proceeds of any sale of property in the custody of the contractor or subcontractor to be credited to the price or cost of the work covered by such contract or subcontract, the proceeds of any such sale shall be credited in accordance with the contract or subcontract.

PROPOSED

*agencies," Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, for allocation or reimbursement as specified under this head in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act 1946 (Public Law 156), including expenses necessary to enable Government agencies designated by the Surplus Property Administration to render special services to the Administration or to disposal agencies; * * * Provided further, That any unobligated balances in the special fund account created herein shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts not later than six months after the close of each fiscal year (pp. 15 and 16 of bill).*

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS			
	LEGISLATIVE			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	Beneficiary of deceased Member, 1946-----		\$10, 000. 00	+\$10, 000. 00
	Contingent expenses of the House:			
	Telegraph and telephone, 1945-----	\$5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	-----
	Stationery, 1946-----	-----	219, 000. 00	+219, 000. 00
	Attending physician's office, 1946-----	-----	1, 800. 00	+1, 800. 00
	Total, House of Representatives-----	5, 000. 00	235, 800. 00	+230, 800. 00
	THE JUDICIARY			
	Court of Customs and Patent Appeals:			
318	Printing and binding, 1944-----	1, 234. 06	1, 234. 06	-----
318	Fees of commissioners, 1945-----	34, 000. 00	34, 000. 00	-----
318	Salaries of criers, 1946-----	45, 000. 00	-----	-45, 000. 00
	Total, The Judiciary-----	80, 234. 06	35, 234. 06	-45, 000. 00

288	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS Maintenance, 1946-----	21, 940. 00	21, 940. 00	-----
360	OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT Office of Alien Property Custodian Administrative expenses, 1946-----	¹ 679, 700. 00	¹ 679, 700. 00	-----
295	INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION American Battle Monuments Commission, 1946-----	2, 300. 00	2, 000. 00	--300. 00
327	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION Panama Canal construction annuity fund, 1946-----	534, 826. 00	510, 000. 00	--24, 826. 00
317	EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION Wage accruals, 1946-----	4, 800, 000. 00	4, 800, 000. 00	-----
336	EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON Administrative expenses, 1946-----	² 194, 000. 00	² 150, 000. 00	--44, 000. 00
339	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	785, 000. 00	392, 500. 00	--392, 500. 00

¹ Payable from funds of the Alien Property Custodian.² Payable from funds of the bank.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with Budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES—Continued				
FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY				
<i>Reconstruction Finance Corporation</i>				
316	Administrative expenses, 1946-----	\$ 5, 924, 000. 00	\$ 5, 500, 000. 00	—\$424, 000. 00
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION				
289 332	} Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	399, 000. 00	200, 000. 00	—199, 000. 00
332	Flood-control surveys, 1946-----	50, 000. 00	-----	—50, 000. 00
	Total, Federal Power Commission-----	449, 000. 00	200, 000. 00	—249, 000. 00
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY				
<i>Columbia Institution for the Deaf</i>				
298 334	} Columbia Institution for the Deaf, 1946-----	46, 605. 00	46, 605. 00	-----
<i>Food and Drug Administration</i>				
297	Enforcement operations, 1946-----	184, 000. 00	153, 400. 00	—30, 600. 00

<i>Howard University</i>				
298	Plans and specifications-----	181, 575. 00	100, 000. 00	-81, 575. 00
334	Salaries, 1946-----	188, 000. 00	188, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Howard University-----	369, 575. 00	288, 000. 00	-81, 575. 00
<i>Public Health Service</i>				
340	Venereal diseases (national defense), 1946-----	647, 000. 00	647, 000. 00	-----
340	Hospitals and medical care, 1946-----	(⁴)	-----	-----
340	Foreign quarantine service, 1946-----	225, 000. 00	70, 000. 00	-155, 000. 00
340 364	National Institute of Health, operating expenses, 1946-----	951, 000. 00	875, 000. 00	-76, 000. 00
340	Office of International Health Relations, 1946-----	13, 000. 00	-----	-13, 000. 00
	Total Public Health Service-----	1, 836, 000. 00	1, 592, 000. 00	-244, 000. 00
<i>Social Security Board</i>				
341	Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration, 1946-----	25, 042, 000. 00	25, 042, 000. 00	-----
341	Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security, 1946-----	137, 700. 00	-----	-137, 700. 00
341	Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 1946-----	2, 019, 000. 00	1, 682, 500. 00	-336, 500. 00
341	Salaries, Office of the Social Security Board, 1946-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	-----
341	Miscellaneous expenses, 1946-----	160, 000. 00	125, 000. 00	-35, 000. 00
	Total, Social Security Board-----	27, 408, 700. 00	26, 899, 500. 00	-509, 200. 00

³ Payable from funds of the Corporation.⁴ Not to exceed \$90,000 proposed to be made available for repairing, remodeling, and altering Neponsit Beach Hospital.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES—Continued				
<i>Office of the Administrator</i>				
297	Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, 1946-----	\$16, 000. 00	\$16, 000. 00	-----
297 340 341	Traveling expenses, 1946-----	76, 700. 00	60, 000. 00	—\$16, 700. 00
297 341	Printing and binding, 1946-----	\$ 1, 000. 00	\$ 1, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Office of the Administrator-----	93, 700. 00	77, 000. 00	—16, 700. 00
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	29, 938, 580. 00	29, 056, 505. 00	—882, 075. 00
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
<i>Office of the Administrator</i>				
343	Public works advance planning, 1946-----	\$ 50, 000, 000. 00	12, 500, 000. 00	—37, 500, 000. 00
325	Virgin Islands public works, 1946-----	1, 878, 420. 00	554, 000. 00	—1, 324, 420. 00
335	Public Works Administration liquidation, 1946-----	(?)	(?)	-----
	Total, Office of the Administrator-----	51, 878, 420. 00	13, 054, 000. 00	—38, 824, 420. 00

Public Roads Administration

304	Federal Highway Act.....	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	-----
354	Damage claims.....	296,867.45	296,867.45	-----
	Total, Public Roads Administration.....	25,296,867.45	25,296,867.45	-----
	Total, Federal Works Agency.....	77,175,287.45	38,350,867.45	-38,824,420.00
	FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT			
320	Appreciation of foreign currencies, 1946.....	(⁸)	(⁸)	-----
	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE			
328	Salaries, 1946.....	2,971,000.00	2,673,900.00	-297,100.00
328	Miscellaneous expenses, 1946.....	563,000.00	506,700.00	-56,300.00
328	Printing and binding, 1946.....	25,000.00	22,500.00	-2,500.00
	Total, General Accounting Office.....	3,559,000.00	3,203,100.00	-355,900.00
	INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION			
338	General administrative expenses, 1946.....	306,000.00	206,000.00	-100,000.00
338	Valuation of property of carriers, 1946.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	-----
338	Motor transport regulation, 1946.....	164,000.00	-----	-164,000.00
338	Printing and binding, 1946.....	45,000.00	45,000.00	-----
	Total, Interstate Commerce Commission.....	565,000.00	301,000.00	-264,000.00

⁵ And \$50,000 of \$514,000 available for printed forms, etc., to be available for other classes of printing.⁶ And contractual authority of \$57,500,000.⁷ Increase of limitation of \$25,000 upon administrative expenses to \$50,000, proposed; \$45,000, recommended.⁸ Merge with other appropriations.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES—Continued			
	NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY			
	<i>Office of the Administrator</i>			
365	Veterans' housing-----	\$24, 500, 000. 00	-----	—\$24, 500, 000. 00
	<i>Federal Home Loan Bank Administration</i>			
333	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	(⁹)	(⁹)	-----
	<i>Federal Housing Administration</i>			
333	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	(¹⁰)	(¹¹)	-----
	NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD			
322	Salaries, 1946-----	425, 800. 00	\$354, 000. 00	—71, 800. 00
322	Miscellaneous expenses, 1946-----	132, 000. 00	110, 000. 00	—22, 000. 00
322	Penalty mail, 1946-----	2, 500. 00	2, 500. 00	-----
	Total, National Labor Relations Board-----	560, 300. 00	466, 500. 00	—93, 800. 00

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD					
296	Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards, 1946-----	23, 900. 00	23, 900. 00		-----
296	Salaries and expenses, emergency panels, etc., 1945-----	(12)	(12)		-----
	OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION				
347	Expenses of disposal agencies, 1946-----	191, 000, 000. 00	(13)		-191, 000, 000. 00
	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION				
315	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	166, 200. 00	166, 200. 00		-----
	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION				
314	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	47, 000. 00	47, 000. 00		-----
	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION				
345	Administrative, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, 1946-----	(14)	(14)		-----
345	Printing and binding, 1946-----	1, 360, 000. 00	1, 360, 000. 00		-----
313	National service life insurance, 1946-----	928, 000, 000. 00	928, 000, 000. 00		-----
345	Hospital and domiciliary facilities, 1946-----	158, 320, 000. 00			-158, 320, 000. 00
	Total, Veterans' Administration-----	1, 087, 680, 000. 00	929, 360, 000. 00		-158, 320, 000. 00
	Total, Independent Executive Agencies-----	1, 421, 786, 393. 45	1, 006, 879, 572. 45		-414, 906, 821. 00

⁹ \$150,000 additional from available funds.

¹⁰ \$1,100,000 additional from available funds.

¹¹ \$1,000,000 additional from available funds.

¹² Transfer of \$3,000 from the appropriation "Arbitration and Emergency Boards, National Mediation Board, 1945."

¹³ Not to exceed \$170,000,000, chargeable to proceeds from sales.

¹⁴ Limitation on amount which may be expended to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes increased from \$3,650,000 to \$5,000,000.

370	<i>Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium</i>	Capital outlay-----	4, 600. 00	-----	-----	4, 600. 00
		Total, Health Department-----	38, 500. 00	-----	33, 900. 00	4, 600. 00
		PUBLIC WELFARE				
		<i>Family Welfare Service</i>				
370		Capital outlay, institutions for the indigent-----	237, 500. 00	-----	237, 500. 00	-----
		<i>Juvenile correctional service</i>				
370		Capital outlay, plans and specifications for new buildings for the Industrial Home School-----	¹⁵ 18, 000. 00	-----	¹⁵ 18, 000. 00	-----
		<i>Mental rehabilitation service</i>				
370		Capital outlay, District Training School-----	70, 000. 00	-----	-----	70, 000. 00
		Total, Public Welfare-----	325, 500. 00	-----	255, 500. 00	70, 000. 00
		PUBLIC WORKS				
370		Motor Vehicle Parking Agency, 1946-----	5, 000. 00	-----	-----	5, 000. 00
370		Capital outlay, Sewer Division, 1946-----	320, 000. 00	-----	320, 000. 00	-----
		SPECIAL EMERGENCY FUND				
370		Necessary expenses, 1946-----	15, 000. 00	-----	-----	15, 000. 00
		SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS				
370		Payment of claims in excess of \$250-----	1, 504. 50	-----	1, 504. 50	-----
		Total, District of Columbia-----	776, 304. 50	-----	680, 304. 50	96, 000. 00

¹⁵ And reappropriation of \$40,000 on account of the National Training School for Girls.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with Budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION				
<i>Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine</i>				
342	Salaries and expenses (foreign plant quarantine), 1946-----	\$250, 000. 00	\$125, 000. 00	—\$125, 000. 00
FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS				
342	Forest roads and trails, 1946-----	4, 000, 000. 00	4, 000, 000. 00	-----
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION				
342	Salaries and administrative expenses, 1946-----	¹⁶ 1, 000, 000. 00	¹⁶ 762, 000. 00	—238, 000. 00
MARKETING SERVICE				
342	Insecticide Act, 1946-----	26, 500. 00	-----	—26, 500. 00
FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM				
342	Supply and distribution of farm labor-----	¹⁷ 14, 000, 000. 00	¹⁷ 14, 000, 000. 00	-----
Total, Department of Agriculture-----				
		18, 276, 500. 00	18, 125, 000. 00	—151, 500. 00

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
346	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	150,000.00	63,400.00
346	Declassification and technical services, 1946-----	344,000.00	250,000.00
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS			
346	Compiling census reports, and so forth, 1946-----	3,250,000.00	3,250,000.00
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS			
369	Maintenance and operation of aircraft-----	(18)	(18)
329	Construction, Washington National Airport-----	3,998,000.00	3,998,000.00
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE			
346	Departmental salaries and expenses, 1946-----	675,000.00	405,000.00
346	Field office service, 1946-----	47,000.00	47,000.00
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce-----			
		722,000.00	452,000.00
Total, Department of Commerce-----			
		8,464,000.00	8,013,400.00
			-270,000.00
			-450,600.00

¹⁶ Payable from the funds of the corporation.

¹⁷ Plus unexpended balance.

18 Availability provided for transportation and storage of surplus military and naval airplane engines, parts, and accessories.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with Budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
	<i>Petroleum Conservation Division</i>			
361	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	\$12, 300. 00	\$12, 300. 00	-----
	GENERAL LAND OFFICE			
361	Salaries, 1946-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	-----
361	Salaries and expenses of land offices, 1946-----	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	-----
361	Payment to Oklahoma, from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River, 1946-----	399. 69	399. 69	-----
361	Fire protection and timber management, public domain, con- tinental United States, 1946-----	62, 000. 00	62, 000. 00	-----
	Total, General Land Office-----	120, 399. 69	120, 399. 69	-----
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
	<i>Reclamation fund, special fund</i>			
331	Construction, 1946-----	13, 287, 000. 00	20, 442, 000. 00	+ \$7, 155, 000. 00

331 371	} Construction, 1946-----	General fund, construction	67,335,000.00	42,765,000.00	-24,570,000.00
	Colorado River dam fund				
331	Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal), 1946-----		3,827,000.00	3,000,000.00	-827,000.00
	Colorado River development fund				
331	Surveys-----		1,000,000.00	250,000.00	-750,000.00
	Fort Peck project, Montana				
331	Fort Peck project, Montana-----		2,000,000.00	480,000.00	-1,520,000.00
	Missouri River Basin				
331	Missouri River Basin (reimbursable)-----		11,918,000.00	10,269,100.00	-1,648,900.00
	Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----		99,367,000.00	77,206,100.00	-22,160,900.00
	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
361	Topographic surveys, 1946-----		13,900.00	-----	-13,900.00
361	Geologic surveys, 1946-----		800.00	-----	-800.00
361	Gaging streams, 1946-----		321,100.00	-----	-321,100.00
361	Classification of lands, 1946-----		800.00	-----	-800.00
	Total, Geological Survey-----		336,600.00	-----	-336,600.00

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued				
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
361	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	\$30, 400. 00	\$20, 000. 00	—\$10, 400. 00
361	Regional offices, 1946-----	46, 600. 00	35, 000. 00	—11, 600. 00
361	National parks, 1946-----	150, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	—50, 000. 00
361	National monuments, 1946-----	45, 000. 00	30, 000. 00	—15, 000. 00
361	National historical parks and memorials, 1946-----	51, 000. 00	51, 000. 00	-----
361	National military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries, 1946-----	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	-----
361	Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and Nevada, 1946-----	5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	-----
361	Recreational demonstration areas, 1946-----	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	-----
361	Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks, 1946-----	70, 000. 00	70, 000. 00	-----
	Total, National Park Service-----	433, 000. 00	346, 000. 00	—\$7, 000. 00
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
Salaries and expenses				
361	Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents, 1946-----	20, 000. 00	-----	—20, 000. 00

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued				
APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE				
337	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	\$431, 500. 00	\$431, 500. 00	-----
	Total, Department of Labor-----	767, 000. 00	644, 085. 00	-\$122, 915. 00
NAVY DEPARTMENT				
352	Damage claim-----	11, 132. 56	11, 132. 56	-----
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
(Out of Postal Revenues)				
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Office of the Postmaster General				
344	Salaries, 1946-----	12, 700. 00	12, 700. 00	-----
Salaries in bureaus and offices				
344	Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, 1946-----	1, 200. 00	1, 200. 00	-----
344	Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, 1946-----	31, 500. 00	31, 500. 00	-----
344	Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, 1946-----	20, 600. 00	20, 600. 00	-----
344	Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, 1946-----	30, 000. 00	30, 000. 00	-----

344	Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, 1946	28, 800. 00	28, 800. 00
344	Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, 1946	5, 300. 00	5, 300. 00
344	Office of the Chief Inspector, 1946	9, 600. 00	9, 600. 00
344	Bureau of Accounts, 1946	9, 400. 00	9, 400. 00
	Total, salaries in bureaus and offices	136, 400. 00	136, 400. 00
	<i>Contingent expenses, Post Office Department</i>		
344	Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1946	27, 000. 00	25, 000. 00
	Total, Post Office Department, Washington, District of Columbia	176, 100. 00	174, 100. 00
	FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT		
	<i>Office of the Postmaster General</i>		
362	Personal or property damage claims	65, 000. 00	65, 000. 00
	<i>Office of the Chief Inspector</i>		
344 362	Clerks, division headquarters, 1946	22, 500. 00	22, 500. 00
	<i>Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General</i>		
344	Domestic Air Mail Service, 1945	595, 000. 00	595, 000. 00
	<i>Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General</i>		
344	Indemnities, domestic mail, 1946	728, 000. 00	728, 000. 00
344	Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old, 1946	390, 000. 00	390, 000. 00
	Total, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General	1, 118, 000. 00	1, 118, 000. 00

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with Budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
Post Office DEPARTMENT—Continued				
<i>Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General</i>				
344	Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, 1946-----	\$3, 600. 00	\$3, 600. 00	-----
	Total field service, Post Office Department-----	1, 804, 100. 00	1, 804, 100. 00	-----
	Total, Post Office Department-----	1, 980, 200. 00	1, 978, 200. 00	----- --\$2, 000. 00
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE				
367	Salaries, 1946-----	1, 740, 000. 00	265, 000. 00	----- --1, 475, 000. 00
372	Contingent expenses, 1946-----	50, 000. 00	-----	----- --50, 000. 00
FOREIGN SERVICE				
367	Transportation, 1946-----	1, 327, 000. 00	1, 327, 000. 00	-----
367	Representation allowances, 1946-----	23, 000. 00	23, 000. 00	-----
367	Salaries of clerks, 1946-----	838, 000. 00	838, 000. 00	-----
367	Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, 1946-----	258, 000. 00	258, 000. 00	-----

367}	Foreign Service auxiliary (emergency), 1946-----	5, 200, 000. 00	4, 000, 000. 00	-1, 200, 000. 00
372}	Contingent expenses, 1946-----	1, 005, 000. 00	960, 000. 00	-45, 000. 00
372}	Total, Foreign Service-----	8, 651, 000. 00	7, 406, 000. 00	-1, 245, 000. 00
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS				
299}	Contributions to international commissions, congresses, and			
367}	bureaus, 1946-----	699, 059. 36	699, 059. 36	-----
299	International conferences (emergency), 1946-----	3, 000, 000. 00	2, 500, 000. 00	-500, 000. 00
367	Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees-----	(20)	(21)	-----
311	Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission,			
	United States and Mexico, 1946-----	210, 000. 00	175, 000. 00	-35, 000. 00
311	Rio Grande rectification-----	120, 000. 00	-----	-120, 000. 00
311	Rio Grande bank-protection project-----	100, 000. 00	-----	-100, 000. 00
311	Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project-----	60, 000. 00	60, 000. 00	-----
311	International Boundary Commission, United States and			
	Mexico, construction-----	1, 151, 000. 00	-----	-1, 151, 000. 00
	Total, international obligations-----	5, 340, 059. 36	3, 434, 059. 36	-1, 906, 000. 00
	Total, Department of State-----	15, 781, 059. 36	11, 105, 059. 36	-4, 676, 000. 00

20 Continue available until June 30, 1946.

21 Continue available until Apr. 1, 1946.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK				
324	Printing and binding, 1946-----	\$4, 000. 00	\$4, 000. 00	-----
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS				
312	Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses, 1946-----	1, 375, 000. 00	-----	—\$1, 375, 000. 00
312	Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, 1946-----	54, 000. 00	54, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Bureau of Accounts-----	1, 429, 000. 00	54, 000. 00	—1, 375, 000. 00
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS				
324	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	1, 218, 000. 00	1, 218, 000. 00	-----
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE				
312	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	(²²)	(²²)	-----
	Total, Treasury Department-----	2, 651, 000. 00	1, 276, 000. 00	—1, 375, 000. 00
WAR DEPARTMENT				
MILITARY ACTIVITIES				
349	Damage claims-----	118, 144. 91	118, 144. 91	-----

CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
<i>Rivers and harbors and flood control</i>					
330	Rivers and harbors, 1946-----		25, 516, 000. 00	-----	-25, 516, 000. 00
330	Flood control, general, 1946-----		87, 959, 000. 00	-----	-87, 959, 000. 00
330	Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, 1946-----		15, 000, 000. 00	-----	-15, 000, 000. 00
	Total, civil functions-----		128, 475, 000. 00	-----	-128, 475, 000. 00
	Total, War Department-----		128, 593, 144. 91	118, 144. 91	-128, 475, 000. 00
	Total, title I, general appropriations-----		1, 704, 241, 568. 53	1, 128, 099, 432. 53	-576, 142, 136. 00
TITLE II--JUDGMENT AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS					
350	Property damage claims-----		69, 033. 16	69, 033. 16	-----
356}	Judgments, United States courts-----		38, 474. 28	38, 474. 28	-----
355}					-----
357	Judgments, Court of Claims-----		159, 752. 23	159, 752. 23	-----
348}	Audited claims allowed by the General Accounting Office-----		3, 185, 620. 28	3, 185, 620. 28	-----
351}					-----
353}					-----
	Total, title II, Judgments and authorized claims-----		3, 452, 879. 95	3, 452, 879. 95	-----
	Grand total, titles I and II-----		1, 707, 694, 448. 48	1, 131, 552, 312. 48	-576, 142, 136. 00

²² Limitation on printing and binding expenditures increased from \$2,000,000 to \$2,274,274.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

NOVEMBER 26, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

MR. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4805]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates upon which the bill is based were submitted in House Documents Nos. 288, 289, 291, 295-299, 304, 311-318, 320-357, 360-362, 364, 365, 367, 369-372, and 374, of the present session, embracing requests for deficiency appropriations, supplemental appropriations, and appropriations to pay judgments and authorized claims.

The estimates of appropriations considered by the committee aggregate.....	\$1, 707, 694, 448. 48
The accompanying bill proposes appropriations totaling.....	1, 131, 452, 312. 48

Or a reduction of.....	576, 242, 136. 00
------------------------	-------------------

An additional item of \$57,500,000 of contractual authorization, contained in House Document 343, is not recommended.

This is very largely a 1946 supplemental appropriation bill. Prior fiscal-year items are relatively few and total but \$635,234.06.

The bill contains many items, but approximately 98 percent of the appropriations it carries is included under the following heads:

Employees' Compensation Commission-----	\$4, 800, 000. 00
Federal Security Agency: Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration, Social Security Board-----	25, 042, 000. 00
Federal Works Agency:	
Advance planning for public works by States and other non-Federal public agencies-----	12, 500, 000. 00
Federal-aid highways-----	25, 000, 000. 00
Veterans' Administration: National service life insurance----	928, 000, 000. 00
Department of Agriculture:	
Farm-labor supply program-----	14, 000, 000. 00
Forest roads and trails-----	4, 000, 000. 00
Department of Commerce:	
Compiling census reports-----	3, 250, 000. 00
Washington National Airport, construction-----	3, 998, 000. 00
Department of the Interior: Bureau of Reclamation-----	77, 206, 100. 00
Department of State:	
Foreign service-----	7, 406, 000. 00
International obligations-----	3, 434, 059. 00
<hr/>	
Total-----	1, 108, 636, 159. 00
Miscellaneous objects-----	22, 816, 153. 48
<hr/>	
Grand total-----	1, 131, 452, 312. 48

A complete itemization of the money items will be found in the table commencing on page 22 hereof, which also reveals the reductions the committee has effected. These, as previously indicated, aggregate \$576,142,136, but well over half of such amount is made up of projects omitted without prejudice in order that they may be further studied before presentation to the House. Such projects, with relatively minor exceptions, are—

Temporary housing for veterans-----	\$24, 500, 000
Hospital and domiciliary facilities, Veterans' Administration-----	158, 320, 000
Rivers and harbors and flood-control projects-----	128, 475, 000
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, construction-----	1, 151, 000

A further large item of reduction is in consequence of the committee's proposal to charge the cost of administering surplus property disposal to receipts in lieu of appropriating for such costs. The committee considered an estimate for such expenses of \$191,000,000. The specific reductions or deferments indicated leave a total of other subtractions of roundly \$72,790,000.

Probably no supplemental estimates of appropriations ever received more careful committee consideration. Having just processed an appropriations rescission bill, proposals to supplement current appropriations, even though for different objects, naturally provoked the closest scrutiny. It is incumbent upon the Congress to get governmental costs down as early as may be practicable to levels consistent with a sound postwar economy. That is the aim of the committee and it is solicitous of all of the help and support it can get. It means turning a deaf ear many times to importunities which ignore the general good. It means a close watch upon executive agencies to check extravagances, and, as regards personnel, to see that the best utilization is made of forces already employed. There is ever an urge to expand. The committee is convinced that in many cases the principal

need is better and firmer coordination and direction by top administrators.

The committee recognizes that the end of hostilities means a revival of many Federal functions that have been in suspense or curtailed by reason of the war, and that altered conditions, some war engendered, justify larger budgets. In many cases, however, firm requirements are not yet determinable. Furthermore, there is promise of early far-reaching reorganization, which makes the time inopportune for providing for more than demonstrable immediate necessities. In such circumstances, the committee has rejected a number of requests in connection with this bill for additional help and has scaled down a number of others, and it shall expect the appropriations to be so apportioned and administered as to last out the fiscal year.

The committee regrets to say that it is rare to meet with witnesses who evidence a conception of the need to contract governmental spending. A spending psychology has grown up in government which must be dissipated. As Secretary of the Navy Forrestal recently tersely expressed it, we must "recapture economy."

OMISSIONS WITHOUT PREJUDICE

Prior to reporting upon the items in the bill, some explanation is due of the committee's course with respect to the afore-mentioned items which have been omitted from the bill without prejudice.

TEMPORARY HOUSING FOR VETERANS

An estimate of appropriation of \$24,500,000 was presented under this head pursuant to the authorization contained in title V of the Lanham Act, to which such title was added by Public Law 87, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945. Such authorization contemplates provision being made for the housing of distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families affected by evictions or other unusual hardships. The committee is in full sympathy with the alleviation of such conditions, wherever they may exist, but it is not so sure that the method proposed or contemplated by the estimate is the right approach. The estimate contemplates taking apart, in panel form, 25,000 temporary dwelling units, packaging them, and supplying 20,000 units so disjointed and packaged to communities willing to pay all remaining expenses—transportation, sites, recreation, etc., and supplying 5,000 units, similarly readied, to communities unable to bear any expense. In the former case, the average unit cost would be \$600. In the latter the estimate contemplates an average unit cost of \$2,500.

The committee is not ready to endorse the program. It feels that there should be further examination and consideration by the regular subcommittee having jurisdiction—Independent Offices. If the housing has any worth, there is a question as to why communities should not bear the whole expense. If the housing, when reerected, would be crude and uninviting, the committee questions whether or not the Government should be sponsoring that kind of shelter. Postponement of action upon the estimate would mean a delay of possibly

8 weeks, if, in the end, the program should be adopted. In the interim, private capital might step into the picture and provide housing, possibly utilizing some of the material in this temporary housing, and provide shelter that would be more than an improvisation.

The committee is a bit afraid that private capital is hesitant to venture into the low-cost housing field because of fear of competition with the Federal Government, and it feels that every encouragement should be offered to our enterprising citizenry to "take and carry the ball." The committee has an abundance of evidence that private capital is overly cautious because of its uncertainty as to governmental plans in fields out of which Government might very well stay.

VETERANS' HOSPITALS

The estimate considered by the committee is detailed on pages 202, 203, 206, and 207 of the hearings, part I. Summarized, it contemplates—

Additional amount for program initially appropriated for in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946.....	\$23, 460, 674
New program, including expansion of existing units.....	134, 859, 326
Total.....	158, 320, 000

The appropriation is not recommended at this time primarily because the committee believes that it should have more time for studying the projects now advocated in relation to existing facilities and those now foreseeable for which appropriations must later be made, and the possible utilization, permanently or temporarily, of existing facilities of appropriate construction, which were built to serve Army and Navy war requirements.

The regular subcommittee of the committee (Independent Offices) having jurisdiction of regular annual appropriations of the Veterans' Administration will open hearings on the 1947 Budget before the end of the present month, and it is the thought of the committee to assign this proposition to that subcommittee for consideration and recommendation in connection with the appropriation bill for the ensuing fiscal year, in which provision could be made for undertaking the projects now in question immediately upon the enactment of the 1947 fiscal year bill. There would be time then for examining such pattern of hospitalization as the Veterans' Administration may have in contemplation, including related considerations.

Delay may prove advantageous because it is questionable if building materials measuring up to prewar standards will be generally available in the near future, and there should be no bed shortage, because there are many Army and Navy hospitals, built to serve war needs, which are available to the Veterans' Administration, either permanently or temporarily, according to their type of construction. Such facilities were erected, particularly those of a more durable type, with the view to their later use by the Veterans' Administration. That there may be no question as to authority for making use of such facilities, the committee has included in the bill a provision reading as follows:

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, subject to the approval of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, is authorized to utilize such Army and Navy hospitals,

temporary or otherwise, not required by the Army or Navy, as such Administrator and the Federal Board of Hospitalization may deem safe and suitable for the hospitalization or domiciliary care of veterans.

The foregoing may be entirely unnecessary. It is nothing more than congressional acquiescence in the use of available facilities, temporary or otherwise, deemed appropriate for caring for men of the war just closed who need or may need hospitalization. There is nothing mandatory about it. The committee's prime interest is in seeing to the extension of every care a grateful Nation owes to those who need hospitalization because of their part in the Nation's defense.

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

The committee considered supplemental estimates of appropriations as follows:

Rivers and harbors:

Improvements (for details see p. 25 of hearings, pt. II)-----	\$24, 316, 000
Maintenance-----	1, 200, 000

Flood control, general:

Construction (for details see pp. 26-33 of hearings, pt. II)-----	85, 159, 000
Advance planning (for details see pp. 6 and 7 of hearings, pt. II)	2, 800, 000
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries (for details see p. 49 of hearings, pt. II)-----	15, 000, 000

Total-----	128, 475, 000
------------	---------------

The bill excludes provision for any of the foregoing items. The committee believes that a number of the undertakings should have further investigation, particularly those which contemplate commencing construction of so-called multipurpose dams entailing ultimate separate costs of as much as \$130,000,000. They may be thoroughly justified, but the committee is reluctant to recommend them without further inquiry into the merits of features not essential to protection against floods. Rather than propose a partial program, approval is withheld of the entire submission for reconsideration by the War Department Subcommittee early in January in connection with the War Department civil functions appropriation bill.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO, CONSTRUCTION

The committee considered an estimate of appropriation of \$1,151,000 to provide for a number of projects authorized in certain acts and treaties, including the recently concluded treaty with Mexico providing for the equitable distribution of the waters of the international rivers, under which three multipurpose storage dams are authorized to be constructed on the international section of the Rio Grande, at a total estimated cost of \$86,000,000, of which the share of the United States would be \$53,000,000. The estimate in question includes \$500,000 for accomplishing preliminaries to actual construction of the lowest of the three dams.

The committee has omitted the whole amount of the estimate for more complete study and later determination and recommendation by its regular subcommittee having jurisdiction—State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary. It has adopted this course because of opposition

which has developed to the three-dams project, as to which questions have been raised which require more time for study than the Deficiency Subcommittee is in a position to devote to the matter.

OTHER PROVISIONS CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE

That which follows pertains to items, in or out of the bill, of a major character or as to which interest has been manifested in varying degrees.

THE JUDICIARY

The committee has omitted an additional amount of \$45,000 for salaries of criers. There has been appropriated for such purpose for the current fiscal year \$200,000, which is the initial appropriation pursuant to the act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), which provides that each district judge may appoint a crier for the court in which he presides, to serve also as bailiff and messenger. The committee feels that if additional appointments would overobligate the existing appropriation, judges who delayed making appointments should wait until the beginning of the next fiscal year, when the new appropriation will be based upon actual requirements to the extent of the practicability of their advance determination.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

The committee recommends that this agency may be permitted to use an additional amount of \$679,700 of its funds for administrative expenses. The amount initially authorized to be so employed during the present fiscal year was \$2,500,000. The appropriations rescission bill (H. R. 4407), as passed by the House, reduced such amount to \$2,000,000. The Senate has restored the reduction. The instant agency proposal contemplates that the House will agree to such restoration, or, in other words, that the agency may use a total of \$3,179,700 for administrative expenses. The evidence is quite clear that this additional \$679,700 is justified if the agency is to discharge its responsibilities as regards investigation, vesting, administration, and liquidation of enemy property. The agency now has a responsibility for \$235,000,000 worth of vested property. It is estimated that there is an additional amount of German and Japanese property in this country having a value of from \$150,000,000 to \$250,000,000, which is yet to be located and vested. In addition, the agency recently has been assigned responsibility in connection with enemy property in the Philippine Islands, which means an added unlooked for administrative expense.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The committee has reduced by half the supplemental estimate of \$785,000 for salaries and expenses of this activity. It has had an appropriation heretofore of \$2,554,400, which would be raised to \$2,946,900 under the committee's proposal. These amounts exclude national defense funds, which are involved in the pending appropriations rescission bill.

The committee recognizes that the work of the Commission has expanded and that it will continue to expand in consequence of developments in the field of electronics. It will be necessary to expand the organization from time to time to cope with the added resultant responsibilities, but the committee prefers that such expansion should be determined and proposed by its regular subcommittee having jurisdiction—Independent Offices. The committee is averse, in this and other cases, to establishing levels which may or may not coincide with the views of the committee's jurisdictional agencies, and particularly so where readjustments are incidental to changing to altered peacetime needs. Regular subcommittees will soon be sitting on budget estimates of appropriations which will become available July 1, next, and earlier if there should be need to make amounts immediately available. Two subcommittees are scheduled to begin hearings on the 28th of this month.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

The existing ceiling on expenditures by the Corporation for administrative expenses is \$33,000,000. The committee is proposing to increase that amount by \$5,500,000, which is \$424,000 less than the estimate. The estimate is made up of \$3,349,000 in consequence of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, and \$2,575,000 on account of the plant-clearance program under the Contract Settlement Act of 1944. The committee's reduction applies to the latter amount except to the extent that in the application of the amount for pay there should be found an excess.

The committee has attached to the paragraph increasing the amount limitation upon administrative expenses the following proviso:

Provided, That none of the funds available under this head for administrative expenses shall be used in paying the salary of any person engaged in making or processing loans to any State, any subdivision thereof, any municipality therein, or any public authority, for construction purposes, unless in pursuance of a specific authorization.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Two items were considered under this head: One of \$399,000 for salaries and expenses, 1946, and one of \$50,000 for flood-control surveys. The latter has been omitted and the former reduced to \$200,000.

This agency has a regular appropriation for salaries and expenses of \$2,072,000, and an additional amount because of national defense activities of \$110,000. The committee was influenced in making the reduction by the same considerations previously expressed in connection with the Federal Communications Commission. The survey item also has been omitted with the view to its consideration by the regular subcommittee—Independent Offices.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Foreign quarantine service.—The committee recommends \$70,000 of the estimate of \$225,000, the amount allowed being intended to make

up for the reduced workweek. The agency should be able to arrange for financing other projects for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

National Institute of Health.—The committee recommends \$875,000 of the estimate of \$951,000. Of the amount recommended, \$817,000 is for grants-in-aid for continuing, through the current fiscal year, certain projects which have been financed heretofore by the Office of Scientific Research and Development. The remaining amount is for repairing flood damage and for additional personnel made necessary by the reduced workweek.

Office of International Health Relations.—The committee has omitted an item of \$13,000 for establishing an Office of International Health Relations in the Office of the Surgeon General. It is a proposition which should be considered by the regular subcommittee—Labor-Federal Security.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Unemployment compensation administration.—The committee is recommending the amount of the estimate, namely, \$25,042,000. This would raise to \$57,042,000 the current appropriation under this head, which is apart, of course, from funds made available to the War Manpower Commission in connection with the operation and maintenance of employment office facilities and services, etc., and subsequently transferred to the Department of Labor. The latter funds are subject to adjustment in the appropriations rescission bill in connection with the provision therein dealing with the return of the United States Employment Service to the States.

Bureau of Employment Security.—The committee does not recommend the additional appropriation of \$137,000 requested for salaries for this Bureau. There has been provided heretofore \$642,474, which the committee feels should be made to suffice.

Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.—The additional amount of \$2,019,000 requested under this head for salaries has been reduced by \$336,500, or to \$1,682,500. The estimate is prompted by a considerable upsurge in claims. The committee believes that the reduced amount, owing to the lapse of time between the presentation of the estimate and the commencement of availability of the additional amount, will prove adequate for the personnel expansion the estimate contemplates.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC WORKS ADVANCE PLANNING

Title V of the War Remobilization Act of 1944 (Public Law 458) authorizes loans or advances to the several States and other agencies and political subdivisions thereof for advance planning of public works, other than housing. An appropriation of \$17,500,000 for such advance planning was made available in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946. The committee has had before it an estimate for an additional \$50,000,000, and a recommendation for the grant of contractual authorization, in addition, of \$57,500,000.

As of October 30, 1945, 1,421 projects had been approved for \$10,167,204, which is an obligational rate of about \$2,500,000 per

month. Continuing such rate would call for an additional appropriation of \$12,500,000, which is the amount the committee is recommending, and it is not proposing the grant of any contractual authority.

The present submission looks to stimulating the construction industry and to the participation by States and other non-Federal public agencies in an annual public works program involving an annual outlay of possibly as much as \$3,500,000,000.

It appears now that in order to get construction underway the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will make loans or cooperate with private lenders. The law with respect to the advance-planning program expressly provides that the making of loans or advances in pursuance thereof "shall not in any way commit the Congress to appropriate funds to undertake any projects so planned." The course of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation borders on counteracting that provision of law, since the Government is responsible for the loans which the Corporation makes, at least to the extent of making up any losses that may ensue therefrom.

The committee believes that the provision of law which has been quoted should be observed in letter and spirit, and it has attached to the appropriation proposed the following proviso:

That no loans shall be made or participated in by any Federal agency for the construction of any public works, plans for which have been wholly or partly financed out of this appropriation, except in pursuance of a specific authorization.

VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

By the act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 510), \$10,028,420 was authorized to be appropriated for public works in the Virgin Islands. Of such amount, \$2,028,420 was authorized to be made available in the current fiscal year, and \$2,000,000 in each of the four succeeding fiscal years. An initial appropriation of \$150,000 has been provided and an estimate has been presented for an additional \$1,878,420. The committee is proposing, instead, \$554,000, for allocation as follows:

Abattoir and cooling plant, St. Thomas	\$53,000
Salt-water fire protection, St. Thomas and St. Croix	355,000
Sanitary sewers, St. Thomas	105,000
Engineering survey	10,000
Malarial control, St. Thomas	31,000
Total	554,000

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Federal Highway Act.—The committee recommends the Budget estimate of \$25,000,000, presented in consequence of the Federal Highway Act of 1944, under which the first increment of \$500,000,000 was apportioned to the States on January 6, 1945. The \$25,000,000 is needed to meet cash requirements before next July 1, for making surveys and plans, the acquisition of rights-of-way, and paying such bills as may be presented by State highway departments.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The committee considered estimates totaling \$3,559,000 for this agency, needed for (1) implementing the recently created Corporation

Audits Division, (2) reducing the backlog of unaudited transportation vouchers, and (3) making up for the reduction in the workweek. It is proposing a horizontal reduction of 10 percent in all items, which it feels is warranted by the time intervening between the presentation of the estimate and the probable date the additional appropriation will become available.

The committee recognizes the importance of the Corporation Audits Division and is interested in seeing that it is adequately and efficiently staffed. This recommendation is not inconsistent with that position.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

An additional amount of \$306,000, requested for general administrative expenses, has been reduced by \$100,000. There previously has been made available \$2,769,400.

For motor-transportation regulation, for which \$2,502,619 previously has been provided, the committee has rejected the request for an additional \$164,000.

The committee believes that this agency, with the additional \$206,000 for administrative expenses, should be able to conduct its work with a reasonable degree of dispatch until its requirements can be more carefully canvassed by the regular subcommittee having jurisdiction—Independent Offices.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

That this Board's workload has increased is quite well known. The end of the war and the disappearance of the War Labor Board and other war labor agencies have added largely to the Board's responsibilities.

The committee considered supplemental estimates of \$425,800 for salaries and \$132,000 for miscellaneous expenses. It has reduced the former by \$71,800 and the latter by \$22,000, basing its action upon the time intervening between the presentation of the estimates and the probable date upon which the accompanying measure will become law.

In connection with the work load of this agency and the growing backlog of cases, the committee finds that much of the difficulty flows from the War Labor Disputes Act, which has served its war purpose, and yet the National Labor Relations Board continues to have notices of strike votes certified to it by the Secretary of Labor for holding elections. Since such act requires that ballots be counted within 30 days after the signing of a notice, the regular work of the Board, upon which there is no time limit as to performance, has to suffer. The war is over insofar as the employment of labor in war production or in the war effort is concerned, and the committee, therefore, can find no justification for the National Labor Relations Board being called upon to expend public funds or being held up in its regular work on account of this outdated activity. For that reason, it has attached to the appropriation for salaries, National Labor Relations Board, a proviso reading as follows:

Provided, That no part of the funds appropriated in title IV, Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1946, or of any other funds appropriated to the National Labor Relations Board for the fiscal year 1946 hereafter shall be used, except for the discharge of obligations incurred up to and including the date of

approval of this Act, by the National Labor Relations Board in any way in connection with the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous expenses and printing and binding, and the National Labor Relations Board shall return to the Treasury all funds appropriated to it under title IV of the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1946, for the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act, less all sums actually expended and obligations actually incurred in the performance of its duties under the War Labor Disputes Act up to and including the date of approval of this Act.

Without this proviso, the committee is advised that the cost of conducting strike ballots during the second half of the current fiscal year may be as much as \$2,400,000, no part of which has been appropriated, and without this proviso, the regular work of the National Labor Relations Board may be expected to continue in arrears.

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

EXPENSES OF DISPOSAL AGENCIES

The committee considered a request for an additional appropriation of \$191,000,000 for completely financing the expenses of all surplus property disposal agencies for the period of the current fiscal year, including \$15,600,000 of fiscal year 1945 obligations. A detailed statement will be found on page 443 of the hearings, part I. There has been made available heretofore \$54,999,000. This former amount and the new estimate would give a total availability of \$245,999,000, of which \$230,399,000 would be for the current fiscal year and \$15,600,000 for the fiscal year 1945. The amount for 1946 represents about seven-tenths of 1 percent of the value of property estimated to be declared surplus during the fiscal year, which is analyzed on page 440 of the hearings.

The original appropriation for the current fiscal year was \$40,000,000 to which was added \$14,999,000 in consequence of transfer of disposal functions from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce. The \$40,000,000 was provided as an interim appropriation because it was not then practicable to foretell the volume or nature of surplus material which would need to be handled. The committee does not believe that it is practicable to estimate administrative costs closely now because of the many imponderables involved. Instead of recommending an appropriation, therefore, the committee is proposing that expenses be charged to proceeds from sales, but within a ceiling, and it is proposing a ceiling of \$170,000,000, and thereby legislative control will continue to obtain. The amount proposed would give a lessened availability of \$21,000,000 than requested which would mean, if the agency's projected quarterly expenditure program is approximately correct (hearings, p. 473, pt. I), that it would need to come back in the spring for permission to use a larger amount from proceeds, which is a course the committee deems appropriate and desires. The activity is one with which it is felt the Congress should keep in close touch.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The bill increases by \$1,350,000, or from \$3,650,000 to \$5,000,000, the amount that may be expended for repairing, altering, improving,

or providing facilities in the several hospitals and homes. This action conforms with the President's submission (H. Doc. 345).

For national service life insurance, the bill carries the Budget estimate of \$928,000,000, which is in addition to the \$900,000,000 previously made available. These large amounts are occasioned by deaths of insured persons caused by the extra hazards of war.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee considered estimates under this head aggregating \$776,304.50, and a number of proposals to increase cost limitations on school buildings, approval of which is proposed in the bill. The committee has effected a number of reductions, all totaling \$96,000, the principal item being \$70,000 for the construction of a third floor and a permanent roof on the hospital and administration building of the District Training School. The uses made of the building may make it unwise to add another floor. This and other deleted items the committee prefers should have the attention of the regular subcommittee having jurisdiction of appropriations for the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign plant quarantine.—There has been made available heretofore for salaries and expenses on account of this activity \$1,027,000. An additional amount of \$250,000 has been requested for increasing the staffs at ports of entry for better guarding against the entry of foreign plant pests. The committee is proposing an additional amount of \$125,000.

Forest roads and trails.—For resuming the road and trail construction program, which was practically suspended during the war years, the bill carries the Budget estimate of \$4,000,000, one-half of which is for forest development roads and trails, being part of the first postwar annual increment under the act of December 20, 1944 (Public law 521), and the other half for forest highways under a prior authorization.

Commodity Credit Corporation.—The committee considered a request for an additional \$1,000,000 for salaries and administrative expenses, payable from the funds of the Corporation. There previously has been made available \$7,152,500. The committee proposes an additional appropriation of \$762,000 for the following purposes:

	Estimate	Bill
Administering sheep and lamb production program.....	\$520,000	\$435,000
Administering dairy production program.....	220,000	110,000
Improving fiscal and inventory controls, audit, and custodial functions.....	260,000	217,000

Insecticide Act.—The committee has withheld approval of a supplemental estimate of \$26,500 for administering such act. There previously has been made available \$186,800. The additional amount is urged because of new insecticides and fungicides developed during the war years, the marketing of which should be appropriately controlled and regulated. It is felt that any expansion of this agency should await consideration and determination by the regular subcommittee—Agriculture.

Farm labor-supply program.—The need seems to continue for Federal aid in the provision of agricultural labor in certain areas of the country. The current appropriation for such aid is \$20,000,000, which ceases to be available on December 31, 1945. The estimate for the calendar year 1946 is \$14,000,000. The appropriation is augmented in a number of ways. The present appropriation with such augmentation will discharge obligations estimated to aggregate \$32,031,272. By introducing a nominal charge feature, estimated to yield \$4,250,000, plus certain other credits, the new appropriation requested would discharge obligations estimated to aggregate \$19,564,119. This amount the Secretary of Agriculture considers to be ample. As a matter of fact, he has expressed the hope that it will turn out to be too much, basing that on the assumption that workers will decide to return to the farms in increasing numbers. The committee feels that until that is certain, this source of relief should be available.

Respecting the new charging feature, it is the plan to charge growers for workers 50 cents a day for the number of days a man works, wherever practicable. The budget language pertaining to this charge has been clarified as to the costs the charge would help to defray. This has been done at the instance of the American Farm Bureau Federation. At the instance of the same agency, the committee has further amended the budget language by adding the following proviso:

Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other law and subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, the State agricultural extension services of the several States are authorized until December 31, 1946, to sell or otherwise dispose of, at the fair market value, to local public agencies or to nonprofit associations of farmers for use in the housing of agricultural labor, camps, other facilities, and equipment which have been purchased from funds apportioned to such agricultural extension services in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended, and the receipts derived therefrom shall be credited to the appropriations and shall be available to the State extension services for expenditure for the purposes of said Act.

If the program, from a Federal-support angle, is approaching termination, it would seem appropriate to begin liquidation of such camps to which the Government has title through disposal to appropriate local agencies which will have a continuing need therefor. The effectiveness of the provision, by its terms, would not extend beyond the life of the appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The committee is proposing additional appropriations under the cognizance of this Department, as follows:

Salaries, Office of the Secretary.....	\$63, 400
Declassification and technical services.....	250, 000
Bureau of the Census.....	3, 250, 000
Construction, Washington National Airport.....	3, 998, 000
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	452, 000
Total.....	8, 013, 400

Such total amount is \$450,600 less than the sum of the estimates.

Salaries, Office of the Secretary.—The additional amount, which is \$86,600 less than the estimate, is for the employment of additional

personnel in the immediate offices of the Secretary and Under Secretary, in the Division of Administrative Coordination, in the Office of Budget and Management, and in the Office of Administrative Services. For all, there would be an addition of about 39 positions.

Declassification and technical services.—This pertains to a function recently delegated to the Secretary of Commerce by the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and has to do with the collection, editing, publication, and dissemination of pertinent scientific and technical data useful to business. Included will be information captured during the war. The proposition offers large potential benefits. The estimate is made up of \$199,954 for personal services and \$144,046 for miscellaneous expenses. The appropriation of \$250,000 recommended by the committee will provide a good start. The reduction contemplates some delay in getting staffed and organized.

Compiling census reports and so forth.—The committee recommends approval of the estimate of \$3,250,000, which is for enabling the Census Bureau to gather certain statistics needed by business in the transition from war to peace. The program is detailed on page 356 of the hearings, part I. Considering the planned coverage, the cost is deemed to be conservative. It is practically nil in relation to the worth of up-to-date information to business.

Washington National Airport, construction.—The committee is recommending the estimate of \$3,998,000 for the provision of additional facilities at the Washington National Airport. This is a self-liquidating activity. The testimony leaves no doubt as to the need for the projects which the estimate covers, namely, extension of terminal building, erection of four additional hangars, extension of boilerhouse, and the initiation of measures for the provision of a new access road of appropriate dimensions.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.—An additional amount is recommended of \$405,000 for departmental salaries and expenses, and \$47,000 for field office services to enable the agency better to meet the demands of American businessmen for information concerning trade outlets, both foreign and domestic. The committee has allowed \$270,000 less than requested. Expansion beyond that which may be made under the additional amount recommended it is felt should await consideration by the regular subcommittee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The committee considered estimates of appropriations for this Department aggregating \$100,439,299.69. Of such sum \$99,367,000 applies to reclamation projects. The remaining \$1,072,299.69 is spread over a number of other departmental activities, shown in the table at the end of this report. The committee is recommending a reduction of \$22,169,900 in the amount requested for reclamation projects, and reductions aggregating \$493,600 under other items—principally under the Geological Survey, as to which the committee is not convinced either as to the merit or urgency of any of the items for which additional amounts were requested.

The reclamation projects are listed on pages 211-212 of the hearings, part II. The following is submitted with respect thereto:

RECLAMATION FUND

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends \$200,000 of the estimate of \$1,000,000, which would provide a total of \$3,200,000 under this head for the current fiscal year. As the additional \$200,000 would not be available until the final 6 months of the fiscal year, and expenditures during the first 6 months will be considerably below the rate of the present \$3,000,000 appropriation, it is estimated that the funds recommended and now available would permit employment at a rate substantially greater during the last 6 months of this fiscal year. The committee is opposed to the proposal of the Bureau to build up an organization which would require an annual appropriation even approximating \$6,000,000 by June 30, 1946.

General investigations.—The committee recommends \$500,000 of the estimate of \$3,000,000 for this purpose, which would provide a total of \$2,750,000 for the present fiscal year, or considerably more than for any previous year.

Projects.—The committee has approved without change Budget estimates for the construction of several reclamation projects with funds appropriated from the reclamation fund and also has transferred to the reclamation fund appropriation seven projects proposed by the Budget to be provided for from general fund appropriations. This action is in accordance with the recommendation of the committee in previous years that insofar as possible appropriations for reclamation construction should come from the reclamation fund. The committee has allowed the amounts proposed by the Budget for these seven projects.

Interchange of funds.—The committee has eliminated the proposal of the Budget which would permit the transfer of funds between projects on approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The committee is opposed to the grant of such authority, which would permit the unlimited transfer of funds and, in effect, provide a lump-sum appropriation. For the same reason the committee has eliminated a similar provision proposed in connection with appropriations from the general fund.

GENERAL FUND

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.—In recommending a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the estimate of \$10,000,000, funds in the amount of \$1,800,000 for the proposed second Phoenix-Tucson line are specifically denied, the committee being of the opinion that the need for this line and the resumption of other construction deferred during the war does not present an emergency which cannot wait until the regular 1947 bill is under consideration.

Central Valley project, California.—The committee considered two estimates totaling \$24,500,000 and recommends a total of \$19,215,000 for this project. The committee has disallowed all funds for trans-

mission lines with the exception of \$730,000 for the proposed Oroville to Sacramento line and \$50,000 for a line between substations at Sacramento. These funds are provided only for the purpose of bringing power to the Delta area where it will be required for the pumping of water for irrigation and water supply purposes. The sum recommended would provide funds to begin construction of this line, extending from Oroville to Tracy. The committee is of the opinion that the irrigation features of the project should receive primary consideration and it will expect a complete report of this phase of the project with detailed figures on an accelerated canal-development program when the 1947 bill is taken up for consideration.

Kings River project, California.—The committee has eliminated the estimate of \$197,000 for surveys in connection with this project as being unnecessary at the present time. The dam for this project, which is to be constructed by the Army engineers, has not progressed beyond the plan stage, and there is no immediate need for funds for surveys in connection with the irrigation and power development features of the project for which the Department of the Interior is responsible.

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.—In effecting a reduction of \$2,683,000 in the estimate of \$7,683,000 for this project, the committee has specifically disallowed \$500,000 requested for the Brush-Sterling-Holyoke transmission line. The total of \$7,724,093, which includes the 1945 unexpended balance and the regular 1946 appropriation, will be sufficient to carry the work forward at an accelerated rate during the remainder of the present fiscal year.

Columbia Basin project, Washington.—The committee recommends a reduction of \$950,000 in the estimate of \$11,000,000, the request for \$800,000 for the construction of underground service lines, shop buildings and for construction and development of service lines and permanent residences in the Mason addition and \$150,000 for parking facilities for visitors being deferred as not constituting an emergency which cannot wait until the regular 1947 bill is under consideration.

Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal).—The amount recommended by the committee, \$3,000,000, which is \$827,000 less than the Budget estimate, is for work in extending canals to areas where the underground water supply has been seriously depleted. The amount recommended, together with funds previously provided, will supply a total of \$6,615,432 for the current year, which the committee believes adequate to carry forward work at a satisfactory rate during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

Colorado River development fund.—In allowing \$250,000 of the Budget estimate of \$1,000,000 for this purpose there is provided a total of \$599,750 for investigations in the four upper States of the Colorado River Basin, which will permit acceleration of this work very substantially during the final 6 months of the fiscal year.

Fort Peck project, Montana.—The allowance of \$480,000 of the estimate of \$2,000,000 for this activity is intended for the construction of the Fort Peck-Williston transmission line and substation, which is necessary to provide power essential to the construction of Garrison Dam, a part of the flood-control work contemplated in connection with the Missouri River Basin. The committee has disallowed funds

for additional transmission lines and substations to supply Fort Peck power to private power companies, REA cooperatives and for irrigation pumping, it being of the opinion that such lines and substations should be constructed by the agency which proposes to use the power.

Missouri River Basin.—The bill includes \$10,269,100 for this purpose, which is a reduction of \$1,648,900 under the budget estimate. The reduction has been applied to the following items:

Item:	Reduction
Office of Indian Affairs-----	\$78, 000
Geological Survey-----	433, 200
Bureau of Mines-----	622, 000
Power market and transmission line studies-----	515, 700
Total-----	1, 648, 900

In connection with the denial of funds for power market and transmission line studies and surveys the committee has taken the position that these funds should not be used for constructing transmission lines to market power.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The committee has been able to effect a reduction of \$3,417,600 in the estimate of \$4,590,000 which was presented for consideration under this head. The entire amount of the reduction results from the War Department's willingness to transport without charge, other than for subsistence, Japanese alien enemies who are to be deported. The estimate contemplated a per capita cost of \$400.

The amount remaining of \$1,172,400 is required for the transportation of other deportees, as well as the transportation of Japanese to ports of embarkation; approximately 300 additional immigrant inspectors and guards because of the reduced workweek and an increasing work load; 24 employees for the new El Centro, Calif., detention facility, and \$250,000 for refunding fines in deportation exclusion proceedings pursuant to law.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The committee recommends for approval \$172,760 of the estimate of \$272,760 for salaries and expenses of this agency to enable it to gather certain necessary basic information used in dealing with labor questions by government and industry.

APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

The committee recommends approval of the request for an additional amount of \$431,500, which would bring the total current fiscal year availability to \$1,300,000, which compares with annual appropriations of slightly more than \$1,000,000 since 1941. The additional amount has been requested primarily to permit veterans to enter

apprenticeship under the provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. The number of veterans seeking this training has been reported to be increasing as a result of the efforts of the armed services to acquaint their personnel with the benefits available under veterans' legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The committee considered supplemental estimates of appropriations for this Department totaling \$15,781,059.36. It is proposing appropriations totaling \$11,105,059.36, making a reduction of \$4,676,000, applied as follows:

Interim research and intelligence service.....	\$2, 000, 000
Foreign service auxiliary (emergency).....	770, 000
International conferences (emergency).....	500, 000
Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico.....	35, 000
Mexican border construction projects.....	1, 371, 000
Total.....	4, 676, 000

The amount approved, which is itemized on pages 40 and 41 hereof, is made necessary very largely by the reopening of diplomatic and consular offices abroad, international conferences, contributions in discharge of international obligations, and expansion of the activities of the State Department generally. Some of the increase is for salary adjustments pursuant to the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945. Another item of increase is \$200,000 for the establishment of commissary services in areas where food and supplies are scarce or nonexistent. As to this item, the committee's approval is conditioned upon purely temporary arrangements which may be terminated at nominal cost when supply conditions have improved.

The reduction applying to the interim research and intelligence service ensues from the action of the Senate in restoring in the appropriations rescission bill the cut of \$2,000,000 proposed by the House in the appropriation for the Office of Strategic Services, which it develops the State Department was planning on using to support the interim research and intelligence service. In other words, the estimate in connection with this bill is a replacement proposition.

With respect to the reduction applying to Mexican border construction projects, the principal item previously has been reported on herein. Two other items, calling for a total of \$220,000, the committee feels might also await the consideration of the regular subcommittee having jurisdiction—State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

The committee has withheld approval of a request for an additional amount of \$1,375,000 for salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement. The estimate was prompted by the growing number of payments to veterans and social security recipients. It is purely an estimate and the committee feels that the provision of supplemental funds should await more dependable figures.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Approval is recommended of the request for an additional amount of \$1,218,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Customs. The additional amount is required on account of the reduction in the workweek and for staffing the agency at near peacetime levels because of the steady pick-up in work load that has occurred since VE-day. The estimate contemplates approximately 600 additional employees.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 5, Reconstruction Finance Corporation:

Provided, That none of the funds available under this head for administrative expenses shall be used in paying the salary of any person engaged in making or processing loans to any State, any subdivision thereof, any municipality therein, or any public authority, for constructing purposes, unless in pursuance of a specific authorization.

On page 9, Federal Works Agency (public works advance planning):

Provided, That no loans shall be made or participated in by any Federal agency for the construction of any public works, plans for which have been wholly or partly financed out of this appropriation, except in pursuance of a specific authorization.

On page 13, National Labor Relations Board (salaries):

Provided, That no part of the funds appropriated in Title IV, Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1946, or of any other funds appropriated to the National Labor Relations Board for the fiscal year 1946 hereafter shall be used, except for the discharge of obligations incurred up to and including the date of approval of this Act, by the National Labor Relations Board in any way in connection with the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous expenses and printing and binding, and the National Labor Relations Board shall return to the Treasury all funds appropriated to it under Title IV of the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1946, for the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act, less all sums actually expended and obligations actually incurred in the performance of its duties under the War Labor Disputes Act up to and including the date of approval of this Act.

On page 16, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion (expenses of disposal agencies):

Provided further, That any owning or disposal agency is authorized to transfer surplus property in its possession, other than real estate, to the United States Soldiers' Home without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

On page 17, Veterans' Administration (hospital and domiciliary facilities):

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, subject to the approval of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, is authorized to utilize such Army and Navy hospitals, temporary or otherwise, not required by the Army or Navy, as such Administrator and the Federal Board of Hospitalization may deem safe and suitable for the hospitalization or domiciliary care of veterans.

On pages 23 and 24, farm labor supply program:

Whenever labor recruited from outside the State of use is furnished hereunder to any agency, public or private, or individual, the Secretary may make such charges for furnishing such labor as he may determine to be practicable to help defray the cost of recruitment, transportation, housing, medical care, and supervision, and the receipts derived therefrom shall be credited to the funds hereby appropriated and shall be avail-

able for expenditure for the purposes of said Act. Agricultural workers may be admitted into the United States to perform agricultural labor in accordance with the provisions of section 5 (g) of said Act during the continuance of this program, notwithstanding any official determination of the cessation of hostilities in the present war: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other law and subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, the State agricultural extension services of the several States are authorized until December 31, 1946, to sell or otherwise dispose of, at the fair market value, to local public agencies or to nonprofit associations of farmers for use in the housing of agricultural labor, camps, other facilities, and equipment which have been purchased from funds apportioned to such agricultural extension services in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended, and the receipts derived therefrom shall be credited to the appropriation and shall be available to the State extension services for expenditure for the purposes of said Act.

On page 26, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:

The War and Navy Departments are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration aircraft engines, parts, and accessories surplus to the needs of such Departments, such transfer to be without charge therefor, and the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of aircraft" is hereby made available for the costs of transportation and storage incident to the procurement and care of such items.

COMPLIANCE, RULE XIII, PARAGRAPH 2 (A)

In compliance with paragraph 2 (a), rule XIII, there is submitted the following statement indicating specific amendment of the statutes:

EXISTING LAW

All moneys received by the United States in connection with any irrigation projects, including the incidental power features thereof, constructed by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Reclamation, and financed in whole or in part with moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated or allocated therefor by the Federal Government, shall be covered into the reclamation fund, except in cases where provision has been made by law or contract for the use of such revenues for the benefit of users of water from such project: (43 U. S. C. 392a).

PROPOSED

Provided, That all moneys hereafter received by the United States in connection with any irrigation project, including the incidental power features thereof, constructed by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Reclamation, and financed in whole or in part with moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated or allocated therefor by the Federal Government from the general fund, shall be covered into the general fund until the general fund has been reimbursed in full for allocations and appropriations made to such project from the general fund, except in cases where provision has been made by law or contract for the use of such revenues for the benefit of users of water from such project (p. 30 of bill).

EXISTING LAW

SEC. 30. (a) All proceeds from any transfer or disposition of property under this Act shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, except as provided in subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this section.

(b) Where the property transferred or disposed of was acquired by the use of funds either not appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury or appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury but by law reimbursable from assessment, tax, or other revenue or receipts, then upon the request of the interested agency the net proceeds of

PROPOSED

In addition to funds already appropriated and notwithstanding the provisions of section 30 (a) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, hereafter all proceeds from any disposition of surplus property remaining after dispositions made as provided in sections 30 (b), (c), and (d) of such Act shall be set aside in a special fund account in the Treasury and funds so set aside in such special fund account are hereby appropriated and shall be available to the Surplus Property Administrator, not however, to exceed \$170,000,000 for the fiscal year 1946, for "Expenses of disposal

EXISTING LAW

the disposition or transfer shall be credited to the reimbursable fund or appropriation or paid to the owning agency. As used in this subsection the term "net proceeds of the disposition or transfer" means the proceeds of the disposition or transfer minus all expenses incurred for care and handling and disposition or transfer.

(c) To the extent authorized by the Board, any Government agency disposing of property under this Act (1) may deposit, in a special account with the Treasurer of the United States, such amount of the proceeds of such dispositions as it deems necessary to permit appropriate refunds to purchasers when any disposition is rescinded or does not become final, or payments for breach of any warranty, and (2) may withdraw therefrom amounts so to be refunded or paid, without regard to the origin of the funds withdrawn.

(d) Where a contract or subcontract authorizes the proceeds of any sale of property in the custody of the contractor or subcontractor to be credited to the price or cost of the work covered by such contract or subcontract, the proceeds of any such sale shall be credited in accordance with the contract or subcontract.

PROPOSED

agencies," Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, for allocation or reimbursement as specified under this head in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act 1946 (Public Law 156), including expenses necessary to enable Government agencies designated by the Surplus Property Administration to render special services to the Administration or to disposal agencies; * * * Provided further, That any unobligated balances in the special fund account created herein shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts not later than six months after the close of each fiscal year (pp. 15 and 16 of bill).

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with Budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS			
	LEGISLATIVE			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	Beneficiary of deceased Member, 1946.....	-----	\$10, 000. 00	+ \$10, 000. 00
	Contingent expenses of the House:			
	Telegraph and telephone, 1945.....	\$5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	-----
	Stationery, 1946.....	-----	219, 000. 00	+ 219, 000. 00
	Attending physician's office, 1946.....	-----	1, 800. 00	+ 1, 800. 00
	Total, House of Representatives.....	5, 000. 00	235, 800. 00	+ 230, 800. 00
	THE JUDICIARY			
	Court of Customs and Patent Appeals:			
318	Printing and binding, 1944.....	1, 234. 06	1, 234. 06	-----
318	Fees of commissioners, 1945.....	34, 000. 00	34, 000. 00	-----
318	Salaries of criers, 1946.....	45, 000. 00	-----	− 45, 000. 00
	Total, The Judiciary.....	80, 234. 06	35, 234. 06	− 45, 000. 00

288	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS Maintenance, 1946-----	21, 940. 00	21, 940. 00	-----
360	OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT Office of Alien Property Custodian Administrative expenses, 1946-----	¹ 679, 700. 00	¹ 679, 700. 00	-----
	INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES			
	AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION			
295	American Battle Monuments Commission, 1946-----	2, 300. 00	2, 000. 00	-300. 00
	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION			
327	Panama Canal construction annuity fund, 1946-----	534, 826. 00	510, 000. 00	-24, 826. 00
	EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION			
317	Wage accruals, 1946-----	4, 800, 000. 00	4, 800, 000. 00	-----
	EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON			
336	Administrative expenses, 1946-----	² 194, 000. 00	² 150, 000. 00	-44, 000. 00
	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION			
339	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	785, 000. 00	392, 500. 00	-392, 500. 00

¹ Payable from funds of the Alien Property Custodian.² Payable from funds of the bank.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-); bill compared with Budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES—Continued				
FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY				
316	<i>Reconstruction Finance Corporation</i>			
	Administrative expenses, 1946-----	\$ 5, 924, 000. 00	\$ 5, 500, 000. 00	—\$424, 000. 00
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION				
289 332	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	399, 000. 00	200, 000. 00	—199, 000. 00
332	Flood-control surveys, 1946-----	50, 000. 00	-----	—50, 000. 00
	Total, Federal Power Commission-----	449, 000. 00	200, 000. 00	—249, 000. 00
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY				
<i>Columbia Institution for the Deaf</i>				
298 334	Columbia Institution for the Deaf, 1946-----	46, 605. 00	46, 605. 00	-----
<i>Food and Drug Administration</i>				
297	Enforcement operations, 1946-----	184, 000. 00	153, 400. 00	—30, 600. 00

<i>Howard University</i>			
298	Plans and specifications-----	181, 575. 00	----- --181, 575. 00
334	Salaries, 1946-----	188, 000. 00	----- 188, 000. 00
	Total, Howard University-----	369, 575. 00	----- 188, 000. 00
<i>Public Health Service</i>			
340	Veneral diseases (national defense), 1946-----	647, 000. 00	----- 647, 000. 00
340	Hospitals and medical care, 1946-----	(⁴)	-----
340	Foreign quarantine service, 1946-----	225, 000. 00	----- 70, 000. 00
340 364	National Institute of Health, operating expenses, 1946-----	951, 000. 00	----- 875, 000. 00
340	Office of International Health Relations, 1946-----	13, 000. 00	----- --13, 000. 00
	Total Public Health Service-----	1, 836, 000. 00	----- 1, 592, 000. 00
<i>Social Security Board</i>			
341	Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration, 1946-----	25, 042, 000. 00	----- 25, 042, 000. 00
341	Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security, 1946-----	137, 700. 00	----- --137, 700. 00
341	Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 1946-----	2, 019, 000. 00	----- 1, 682, 500. 00
341	Salaries, Office of the Social Security Board, 1946-----	50, 000. 00	----- 50, 000. 00
341	Miscellaneous expenses, 1946-----	160, 000. 00	----- 125, 000. 00
	Total, Social Security Board-----	27, 408, 700. 00	----- 26, 899, 500. 00

³ Payable from funds of the Corporation.

⁴ Not to exceed \$90,000 proposed to be made available for repairing, remodeling, and altering Neponsit Beach Hospital.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES—Continued				
	<i>Office of the Administrator</i>			
297	Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, 1946-----	\$16,000.00	\$16,000.00	-----
297 340 341	} Traveling expenses, 1946-----	76,700.00	60,000.00	-\$16,700.00
297 341	} Printing and binding, 1946-----	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	-----
	Total, Office of the Administrator-----	93,700.00	77,000.00	-16,700.00
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	29,938,580.00	28,956,505.00	-982,075.00
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
	<i>Office of the Administrator</i>			
343	Public works advance planning, 1946-----	\$ 50,000,000.00	12,500,000.00	-37,500,000.00
325	Virgin Islands public works, 1946-----	1,878,420.00	554,000.00	-1,324,420.00
335	Public Works Administration liquidation, 1946-----	(⁷)	(⁷)	-----
	Total, Office of the Administrator-----	51,878,420.00	13,054,000.00	-38,824,420.00

Public Roads Administration

304	Federal Highway Act-----	25, 000, 000. 00	25, 000, 000. 00	-----
354	Damage claims-----	296, 867. 45	296, 867. 45	-----
	Total, Public Roads Administration-----	25, 296, 867. 45	25, 296, 867. 45	-----
	Total, Federal Works Agency-----	77, 175, 287. 45	38, 350, 867. 45	-----
	FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT			
320	Appreciation of foreign currencies, 1946-----	(⁵)	(⁵)	-----
	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE			
328	Salaries, 1946-----	2, 971, 000. 00	2, 673, 900. 00	-----
328	Miscellaneous expenses, 1946-----	563, 000. 00	506, 700. 00	-----
328	Printing and binding, 1946-----	25, 000. 00	22, 500. 00	-----
	Total, General Accounting Office-----	3, 559, 000. 00	3, 203, 100. 00	-----
	INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION			
338	General administrative expenses, 1946-----	306, 000. 00	206, 000. 00	-----
338	Valuation of property of carriers, 1946-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	-----
338	Motor transport regulation, 1946-----	164, 000. 00	-----	-----
338	Printing and binding, 1946-----	45, 000. 00	45, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Interstate Commerce Commission-----	565, 000. 00	301, 000. 00	-----

⁵ And \$50,000 of \$514,000 available for printed forms, etc., to be available for other classes of printing.

⁶ And contractual authority of \$57,500,000.

⁷ Increase of limitation of \$25,000 upon administrative expenses to \$50,000, proposed; \$45,000, recommended.

⁸ Merge with other appropriations.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with Budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES—Continued				
NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY				
<i>Office of the Administrator</i>				
365	Veterans' housing-----	\$24, 500, 000. 00	-----	--\$24, 500, 000. 00
<i>Federal Home Loan Bank Administration</i>				
333	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	(9)	(9)	-----
<i>Federal Housing Administration</i>				
333	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	(10)	(11)	-----
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD				
322	Salaries, 1946-----	425, 800. 00	\$354, 000. 00	--71, 800. 00
322	Miscellaneous expenses, 1946-----	132, 000. 00	110, 000. 00	--22, 000. 00
322	Penalty mail, 1946-----	2, 500. 00	2, 500. 00	-----
Total, National Labor Relations Board-----		560, 300. 00	466, 500. 00	--93, 800. 00

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD				
296	Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards, 1946-----	23, 900. 00	23, 900. 00	-----
296	Salaries and expenses, emergency panels, etc., 1945-----	(12)	(12)	-----
OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION				
347	Expenses of disposal agencies, 1946-----	191, 000, 000. 00	(13)	-----191, 000, 000. 00
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION				
315	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	166, 200. 00	166, 200. 00	-----
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION				
314	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	47, 000. 00	47, 000. 00	-----
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION				
345	Administrative, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, 1946-----	(14)	(14)	-----
345	Printing and binding, 1946-----	1, 360, 000. 00	1, 360, 000. 00	-----
313	National service life insurance, 1946-----	928, 000, 000. 00	928, 000, 000. 00	-----
345	Hospital and domiciliary facilities, 1946-----	158, 320, 000. 00	-----	-----158, 320, 000. 00
	Total, Veterans' Administration-----	1, 087, 680, 000. 00	929, 360, 000. 00	-----158, 320, 000. 00
	Total, Independent Executive Agencies-----	1, 421, 786, 393. 45	1, 006, 779, 572. 45	-----415, 006, 821. 00

⁹ \$150,000 additional from available funds.

¹⁰ \$1,100,000 additional from available funds.

¹¹ \$1,000,000 additional from available funds.

¹² Transfer of \$3,000 from the appropriation "Arbitration and Emergency Boards, National Mediation Board, 1945."

¹³ Not to exceed \$170,000,000, chargeable to proceeds from sales.

¹⁴ Limitation on amount which may be expended to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes increased from \$3,650,000 to \$5,000,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
291	Executive office, 1946-----	\$1, 400. 00	-----	-----
	REGULATORY AGENCIES			
370	Office of Recorder of Deeds, 1946-----	12, 400. 00	\$12, 400. 00	-----
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS			
	Capital outlay			
370	Construction of school buildings-----	7, 000. 00	7, 000. 00	-----
370	Purchase of school building and playground sites-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	-----
	Total, public schools-----	57, 000. 00	57, 000. 00	-----
	HEALTH DEPARTMENT			
	Gallinger Municipal Hospital			
291	Operating expenses, 1946-----	28, 900. 00	28, 900. 00	-----
370	Capital outlay-----	5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	-----

370	<i>Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium</i> Capital outlay-----	4, 600. 00	-----	-----	-----4, 600. 00
	Total, Health Department-----	38, 500. 00		33, 900. 00	-----4, 600. 00
	PUBLIC WELFARE				
	<i>Family welfare service</i>				
370	Capital outlay, institutions for the indigent-----	237, 500. 00		237, 500. 00	-----
	<i>Juvenile correctional service</i>				
370	Capital outlay, plans and specifications for new buildings for the Industrial Home School-----	¹⁵ 18, 000. 00		¹⁵ 18, 000. 00	-----
	<i>Mental rehabilitation service</i>				
370	Capital outlay, District Training School-----	70, 000. 00		-----	-----70, 000. 00
	Total, Public Welfare-----	325, 500. 00		255, 500. 00	-----70, 000. 00
	PUBLIC WORKS				
370	Motor Vehicle Parking Agency, 1946-----	5, 000. 00		-----	-----5, 000. 00
370	Capital outlay, Sewer Division, 1946-----	320, 000. 00		320, 000. 00	-----
	SPECIAL EMERGENCY FUND				
370	Necessary expenses, 1946-----	15, 000. 00		-----	-----15, 000. 00
	SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS				
370	Payment of claims in excess of \$250-----	1, 504. 50		1, 504. 50	-----
	Total, District of Columbia-----	776, 304. 50		680, 304. 50	-----96, 000. 00

¹⁵ And reappropriation of \$40,000 on account of the National Training School for Girls.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION			
	<i>Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine</i>			
342	Salaries and expenses (foreign plant quarantine), 1946-----	\$250, 000. 00	\$125, 000. 00	—\$125, 000. 00
	FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS			
342	Forest roads and trails, 1946-----	4, 000, 000. 00	4, 000, 000. 00	-----
	COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION			
342	Salaries and administrative expenses, 1946-----	¹⁶ 1, 000, 000. 00	¹⁶ 762, 000. 00	— 238, 000. 00
	MARKETING SERVICE			
342	Insecticide Act, 1946-----	26, 500. 00	-----	—26, 500. 00
	FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM			
342	Supply and distribution of farm labor-----	¹⁷ 14, 000, 000. 00	¹⁷ 14, 000, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	18, 276, 500. 00	18, 125, 000. 00	— 151, 500. 00

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
346	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	150,000.00	63,400.00
346	Declassification and technical services, 1946-----	344,000.00	250,000.00
	BUREAU OF THE CENSUS		
346	Compiling census reports, and so forth, 1946-----	3,250,000.00	3,250,000.00
	OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS		
369	Maintenance and operation of aircraft-----	(18)	(18)
329	Construction, Washington National Airport-----	3,998,000.00	3,998,000.00
	BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE		
346	Departmental salaries and expenses, 1946-----	675,000.00	405,000.00
346	Field office service, 1946-----	47,000.00	47,000.00
	Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce-----	722,000.00	452,000.00
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	8,464,000.00	8,013,400.00

¹⁶ Payable from the funds of the corporation.

¹⁷ Plus unexpended balance.

¹⁸ Availability provided for transportation and storage of surplus military and naval airplane engines, parts, and accessories.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with Budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
	<i>Petroleum Conservation Division</i>			
361	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	\$12, 300. 00	\$12, 300. 00	-----
	GENERAL LAND OFFICE			
361	Salaries, 1946-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	-----
361	Salaries and expenses of land offices, 1946-----	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	-----
361	Payment to Oklahoma, from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River, 1946-----	399. 69	399. 69	-----
361	Fire protection and timber management, public domain, con- tinental United States, 1946-----	62, 000. 00	62, 000. 00	-----
	Total, General Land Office-----	120, 399. 69	120, 399. 69	-----
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
	<i>Reclamation fund, special fund</i>			
331	Construction, 1946-----	13, 287, 000. 00	20, 442, 000. 00	+ \$7, 155, 000. 00

331 371	} Construction, 1946-----	<i>General fund, construction</i>	67,335,000.00	42,765,000.00	-24,570,000.00	
331	<i>Colorado River dam fund</i>					
	Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal), 1946-----		3,827,000.00	3,000,000.00	-827,000.00	
331	<i>Colorado River development fund</i>					
	Surveys-----		1,000,000.00	250,000.00	-750,000.00	
331	<i>Fort Peck project, Montana</i>					
	Fort Peck project, Montana-----		2,000,000.00	480,000.00	-1,520,000.00	
331	<i>Missouri River Basin</i>					
	Missouri River Basin (reimbursable)-----		11,918,000.00	10,269,100.00	-1,648,900.00	
	Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----		99,367,000.00	77,206,100.00	-22,160,900.00	
361	<i>GEOLOGICAL SURVEY</i>					
	Topographic surveys, 1946-----		13,900.00	-----	-13,900.00	
361	Geologic surveys, 1946-----		800.00	-----	-800.00	
361	Gaging streams, 1946-----		321,100.00	-----	-321,100.00	
361	Classification of lands, 1946-----		800.00	-----	-800.00	
	Total, Geological Survey-----		336,600.00	-----	-336,600.00	

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued				
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
361	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	\$30, 400. 00	\$20, 000. 00	—\$10, 400. 00
361	Regional offices, 1946-----	46, 600. 00	35, 000. 00	—11, 600. 00
361	National parks, 1946-----	150, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	—50, 000. 00
361	National monuments, 1946-----	45, 000. 00	30, 000. 00	—15, 000. 00
361	National historical parks and memorials, 1946-----	51, 000. 00	51, 000. 00	-----
361	National military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries, 1946-----	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	-----
361	Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and Nevada, 1946-----	5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	-----
361	Recreational demonstration areas, 1946-----	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	-----
361	Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks, 1946-----	70, 000. 00	70, 000. 00	-----
	Total, National Park Service-----	433, 000. 00	346, 000. 00	—87, 000. 00
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
Salaries and expenses				
361	Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents, 1946-----	20, 000. 00	-----	—20, 000. 00

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES			
<i>Government of the Virgin Islands</i>			
361	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	(19)	-----
361	Municipal government of St. Croix, 1946-----	150,000.00	100,000.00
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	100,439,299.69	77,784,799.69
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
321	Tax Division, 1946-----	18,360.00	18,360.00
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE			
321	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	4,590,000.00	1,172,400.00
	Total, Department of Justice-----	4,608,360.00	1,190,760.00
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
323	Contingent expenses, 1946-----	7,540.00	4,825.00
323	Traveling expenses, 1946-----	55,200.00	35,000.00
	Total, Office of the Secretary-----	62,740.00	39,825.00
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS			
323	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	272,760.00	172,760.00

¹⁹ Proposal to make \$2,500 available for purchase of three passenger automobiles.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued				
APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE				
337	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	\$431, 500. 00	\$431, 500. 00	-----
	Total, Department of Labor-----	767, 000. 00	644, 085. 00	-\$122, 915. 00
NAVY DEPARTMENT				
352	Damage claim-----	11, 132. 56	11, 132. 56	-----
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
(Out of Postal Revenues)				
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Office of the Postmaster General				
344	Salaries, 1946-----	12, 700. 00	12, 700. 00	-----
Salaries in bureaus and offices				
344	Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, 1946-----	1, 200. 00	1, 200. 00	-----
344	Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, 1946-----	31, 500. 00	31, 500. 00	-----
344	Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, 1946-----	20, 600. 00	20, 600. 00	-----
344	Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, 1946-----	30, 000. 00	30, 000. 00	-----

344	Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, 1946-----	28,800.00	28,800.00	-----
344	Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, 1946-----	5,300.00	5,300.00	-----
344	Office of the Chief Inspector, 1946-----	9,600.00	9,600.00	-----
344	Bureau of Accounts, 1946-----	9,400.00	9,400.00	-----
	Total, salaries in bureaus and offices-----	136,400.00	136,400.00	-----
	<i>Contingent expenses, Post Office Department</i>			
344	Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1946-----	27,000.00	25,000.00	-2,000.00
	Total, Post Office Department, Washington, District of Columbia-----	176,100.00	174,100.00	-2,000.00
	FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT			
	<i>Office of the Postmaster General</i>			
362	Personal or property damage claims-----	65,000.00	65,000.00	-----
	<i>Office of the Chief Inspector</i>			
344 362	Clerks, division headquarters, 1946-----	22,500.00	22,500.00	-----
	<i>Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General</i>			
344	Domestic Air Mail Service, 1945-----	595,000.00	595,000.00	-----
	<i>Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General</i>			
344	Indemnities, domestic mail, 1946-----	728,000.00	728,000.00	-----
344	Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old, 1946-----	390,000.00	390,000.00	-----
	Total, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General-----	1,118,000.00	1,118,000.00	-----

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with Budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued			
	<i>Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General</i>			
344	Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, 1946-----	\$3, 600. 00	\$3, 600. 00	-----
	Total field service, Post Office Department-----	1, 804, 100. 00	1, 804, 100. 00	-----
	Total, Post Office Department-----	1, 980, 200. 00	1, 978, 200. 00	-\$2, 000. 00
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE			
367	Salaries, 1946-----	1, 740, 000. 00	265, 000. 00	-1, 475, 000. 00
372	Contingent expenses, 1946-----	50, 000. 00	-----	-50, 000. 00
	FOREIGN SERVICE			
367	Transportation, 1946-----	1, 327, 000. 00	1, 327, 000. 00	-----
367	Representation allowances, 1946-----	23, 000. 00	23, 000. 00	-----
367	Salaries of clerks, 1946-----	838, 000. 00	838, 000. 00	-----
367	Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, 1946-----	258, 000. 00	258, 000. 00	-----

367}	Foreign Service auxiliary (emergency), 1946-----	5,200,000.00	4,000,000.00	-1,200,000.00
372}				
367}	Contingent expenses, 1946-----	1,005,000.00	960,000.00	-45,000.00
372}				
	Total, Foreign Service-----	8,651,000.00	7,406,000.00	-1,245,000.00
	INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS			
299}	Contributions to international commissions, congresses, and			
367}	bureaus, 1946-----	699,059.36	699,059.36	-----
299	International conferences (emergency), 1946-----	3,000,000.00	2,500,000.00	-500,000.00
367	Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees-----	(20)	(21)	-----
311	Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission,			
	United States and Mexico, 1946-----	210,000.00	175,000.00	-35,000.00
311	Rio Grande rectification-----	120,000.00	-----	-120,000.00
311	Rio Grande bank-protection project-----	100,000.00	-----	-100,000.00
311	Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project-----	60,000.00	60,000.00	-----
311	International Boundary Commission, United States and			
	Mexico, construction-----	1,151,000.00	-----	-1,151,000.00
	Total, international obligations-----	5,340,059.36	3,434,059.36	-1,906,000.00
	Total, Department of State-----	15,781,059.36	11,105,059.36	-4,676,000.00

²⁰ Continue available until June 30, 1946.

²¹ Continue available until Apr. 1, 1946.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK			
324	Printing and binding, 1946-----	\$4, 000. 00	\$4, 000. 00	-----
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS			
312	Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses, 1946-----	1, 375, 000. 00	-----	—\$1, 375, 000. 00
312	Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, 1946-----	54, 000. 00	54, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Bureau of Accounts-----	1, 429, 000. 00	54, 000. 00	—1, 375, 000. 00
	BUREAU OF CUSTOMS			
324	Salaries and expenses, 1946-----	1, 218, 000. 00	1, 218, 000. 00	-----
	BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE			
312	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	(²²)	(²²)	-----
	Total, Treasury Department-----	2, 651, 000. 00	1, 276, 000. 00	—1, 375, 000. 00
	WAR DEPARTMENT			
	MILITARY ACTIVITIES			
349	Damage claims-----	118, 144. 91	118, 144. 91	-----

CIVIL FUNCTIONS				
<i>Rivers and harbors and flood control</i>				
330	Rivers and harbors, 1946-----	25, 516, 000. 00	-----	-----25, 516, 000. 00
330	Flood control, general, 1946-----	87, 959, 000. 00	-----	-----87, 959, 000. 00
330	Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, 1946-----	15, 000, 000. 00	-----	-----15, 000, 000. 00
	Total, civil functions-----	128, 475, 000. 00	-----	-----128, 475, 000. 00
	Total, War Department-----	128, 593, 144. 91	118, 144. 91	-----128, 475, 000. 00
	Total, title I, general appropriations-----	1, 704, 241, 568. 53	1, 127, 999, 432. 53	-----576, 242, 136. 00
TITLE II—JUDGMENT AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS				
350	Property damage claims-----	69, 033. 16	69, 033. 16	-----
356} 355}	Judgments, United States courts-----	38, 474. 28	38, 474. 28	-----
357	Judgments, Court of Claims-----	159, 752. 23	159, 752. 23	-----
348} 351} 353}	Audited claims allowed by the General Accounting Office-----	3, 185, 620. 28	3, 185, 620. 28	-----
	Total, title II, Judgments and authorized claims-----	3, 452, 879. 95	3, 452, 879. 95	-----
	Grand total, titles I and II-----	1, 707, 694, 448. 48	1, 131, 452, 312. 48	-----576, 242, 136. 00

²² Limitation on printing and binding expenditures increased from \$2,000,000 to \$2,274,274.

O

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued November 28, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, November 27, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Accounting.....	6	Flag.....	14	Poultry.....	13
Appropriations.....	1,5	Flood control.....	1	Price control.....	20
Banking and currency.....	11	Foreign affairs.....	8	Property, surplus.....	24
Budgeting.....	22	Fruits and vegetables....	1	Public works.....	1
Claims.....	4	Housing.....	17	Reclamation.....	1
Clothing.....	12	Labor, farm.....	1	Regional authority.....	10
Coffee.....	20	Loans, farm.....	19	Relief, foreign.....	1,25
Cooperatives.....	9	Loans, foreign.....	26	Research.....	1
Dairy industry.....	13	Marketing.....	13	Rural industrialization..	21
Education.....	19,25	Monopolies.....	16	Subsidies.....	19
Electrification.....	19	Nomination.....	11	Territories.....	7
Employment.....	22	Parity.....	19	Veterans.....	17,18
Farming.....	23	Personnel.....	1,15	War powers.....	3

HIGHLIGHTS: House began debate on 1st deficiency appropriation bill; farm-labor item discussed. Foreign Affairs Committee reported UNRRA authorization bill.

HOUSE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Began and concluded general debate on this bill, H.R.4805 (pp. 11223-55). Rep. Cannon, Mo., discussed the bill's provisions and urged economy in the national budget, stating, "Unless we can maintain this Nation on a sound financial basis there is disaster ahead for us and for the world" (pp. 11224-29), and he and Rep. Anderson, Calif., discussed the farm-labor item (pp. 11228, 11230). Reps. Tarver, Ga., Hare, S.C., Lemke, N.Dak., Doyle, Calif., and Abernethy, Pa., discussed the flood-control items in the bill (pp. 11230-4, 11245-9). Rep. Wigglesworth, Mass., criticized the appointment "of personnel for which there has been no authorization from the Congress," citing several agencies including BL&F (p. 11234). Reps. Murdock, Ariz., Whittington, Miss., and others discussed the reclamation items and Rep. Whittington stated that "Sound public works...are always in order (pp. 11236-9, 11250-1). Rep. Vorys, Ohio, criticized UNRRA administration and questioned the personnel situation in that agency (pp. 11240-1). Rep. Hoffman, Mich., discussed cost-of-living figures and criticized the \$50 membership fee which he had to pay to the AFofL when "I tried to send provisions and fruit into Detroit on my own truck" (pp. 11242-3).
2. UNRRA AUTHORIZATION. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R.4649, to enable the U.S. to further participate in the work of UNRRA (H. Rept. 1311) (p. 11257).
3. WAR POWERS. Received the Navy Department's draft of a proposed bill to extend the effectiveness of Title V of the Second War Powers Act. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 11257).
4. CLAIMS. Minority views of the Judiciary Committee submitted on H.R.2788, to amend 28USC, limiting the time for bringing action against the U.S. (H. Rept. 1141, pt. III (p. 11257)).

SENATE

5. UNRRA APPROPRIATIONS. Sens. McKellar, Tenn., and Wherry, Nebr., discussed H.J. Res. 266, the UNRRA-appropriation bill (pp. 11219-20).
6. ACCOUNTING. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4350, relating to the issuance of checks in replacement of lost, stolen, etc. U. S. checks (S. Rept. 801) (p. 11191).
7. PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION. Began debate on S. 1610, for the rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands (pp. 11219-20).
8. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Continued debate on S. 1580, to provide for appointment of U.S. representatives in organs of the United Nations and to make other provision with respect to U.S. participation in such organization (pp. 11195-218).
9. COOPERATIVES. Sen. McKellar, Tenn., inserted a Memphis (Tenn.) C of C resolution urging equal exemptions and immunities, with respect to subsidies and loans, to all cooperative organizations other than certain farmers' and fruit growers' associations (pp. 11189-90).
10. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Langer, N.Dak., inserted a Warwick (N.Dak.) citizens' letter favoring establishment of an MVA (p. 11190).
11. NOMINATION of Robert Tenbrook to be a member of the Export-Import Bank Board of Directors ^{was} withdrawn (p. 11221).
12. CLOTHING SHORTAGE. Sen. Langer, N.Dak., inserted a constituent's letter criticizing the clothing shortage in N. Dak. (p. 11191).

BILLS INTRODUCED

13. BUTTER AND EGGS. S. 1628, by Sen. Capper, Kans., for the prevention of obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in butter and eggs by regulating transactions relating to future sales on commodity exchanges. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 11191.)
14. FLAG DISPLAY. H. R. 4806, by Rep. Baldwin, Md., to amend the codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the U.S. flag set forth in the joint resolution of June 22, 1942, so as to include among the special days on which the U.S. flag should be displayed the anniversary of the writing of the Star-Spangled Banner. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 11257.)
15. PERSONNEL. H.R. 4812, by Rep. Traynor, Del., to provide for the bonding of Federal officials and employees. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 11258.)
H.R. 4839, by Rep. May, Ky. (by request) to amend the act to provide for furnishing transportation for certain Government and other personnel necessary for the effective prosecution of the war. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 11258.)
16. MONOPOLIES. H. R. 4810, by Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., to amend an act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 11258.)
17. HOUSING; VETERANS. H.R. 4811, by Rep. Thomas, Tex., to provide certain benefits under the National Housing Act to veterans and war-service seamen in order to facilitate home ownership by such veterans and seaman. To Banking and Currency

of any special orders heretofore entered I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday next after disposition of matters on the Speaker's table and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

NO QUORUM

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, we have a most important bill before us that carries with it what I consider a great departure and, in my opinion, the Members ought to be here to hear the debate. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order a quorum is not present.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will not press that.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman withhold that for a moment? There is a new Member here who desires to take the oath of office.

Mr. RANKIN. I have no objection to that.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman withhold the point of no quorum?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw it for the moment until the Member can be sworn in.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. FRANK A. MATHEWS, Jr., of New Jersey, may be allowed to take the oath of office at this time. There is no contest. He has been clearly elected and there is no opposition, although his papers have not yet arrived.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Member-elect will present himself to the bar of the House and take the oath of office.

Mr. FRANK A. MATHEWS, Jr., of New Jersey, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present. Without objection, a call of the House will be ordered.

There was no objection.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 190]

Adams	Barry	Butler
Allen, Ill.	Bolton	Byrne, N. Y.
Andrews, N. Y.	Boren	Campbell
Angell	Bradley, Pa.	Carlson
Baldwin, N. Y.	Brehm	Chapman
Barden	Buckley	Clements

Crosser	Jackson	Roe, N. Y.
Curley	Kearney	Rowan
Dawson	Keefe	Ryder
Delaney,	King	Sadowski
John J.	Knutson	Sheridan
Dingell	Lemke	Slaughter
Dirksen	Lewis	Smith, Ohio
Doughton, N. C.	Martin, Iowa	Somers, N. Y.
Douglas, Calif.	Mason	Sparkman
Drewry	Morgan	Stockman
Ellsworth	Norton	Sumner, Ill.
Engle, Calif.	O'Brien, Mich.	Taylor
Fernandez	Outland	Tolan
Fuller	Patrick	Vursell
Gardner	Pfeifer	Wadsworth
Gearhart	Poage	Weaver
Gifford	Powell	Weiss
Hartley	Quinn, N. Y.	Wilson
Heffernan	Raybel	Winter
Hinshaw	Reed, Ill.	Wolverton, N. J.
Hope	Riley	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 341 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two editorials from the New York Times.

Mr. WHITE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain excerpts and communications.

Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a speech by Gen. Philip B. Fleming.

Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the magazine Tennessee Teachers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN (at the request of Mr. Celler) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial that appeared in yesterday's Boston Daily Globe.

Mr. DE LACY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some questions and answers by the Labor Department.

Mr. TAYLOR (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an invitation.

Mr. GAMBLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. KILBURN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from an Atlanta, Ga., newspaper on amputees.

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and

include certain material on the Black Hills as the capital for the United Nations.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject The General Motors Made the Whipping Boy by the OPA.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. RANDOLPH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include portions of an address made by the deputy commander of the Army Air Forces, Gen. Ira C. Eaker.

MINORITY VIEWS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to file minority views to accompany the record on H. R. 2788.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and pending that, I ask unanimous consent that debate on the bill continue through the day and that at the close of the debate today the first paragraph of the bill be read, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, a great many Members of the House have indicated to me that they feel that this bill should have 2 days' general debate. As the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations knows, it required more time in committee to consider this bill than any appropriation bill that has been considered by the Appropriations Committee in the last several years. There are many Members of the House who desire to be heard in general debate on the bill.

I have no particular objection to limitation of debate to today if we can be assured that no other business is to intervene. I understand there is a conference report on the land-grants freight-rate bill pending which might be taken up at any time and which might take some of the time that we would otherwise have for general debate. I would like for the gentleman to couple with his request, if he sees proper to do so, a request that general debate shall continue for at least 4 hours.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I will say to the gentleman that I have conferred with the Speaker and no other business will be taken up. The entire time will

be devoted to this bill. I will couple with my request that at least 4 hours be devoted to general debate.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not understand that that request implies that if there is an opportunity to have more debate than 4 hours today, and there is demand for it, that we could not have it?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Our intention is to run as long as anybody wants to talk. We want the Members to talk themselves out, and anybody who wants time can have it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it may be that under the proposition made by the gentleman from Missouri we would have to run very late this evening. Of course, there are very important projects that have been eliminated from this bill in which a great many Members are interested, and I particularly hope that the gentleman will withdraw his request to read the first paragraph of the bill today because there are many Members who are not members of the Committee on Appropriations who desire time on this measure.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, no requests have been made and we shall deny no requests that are made.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Then do I understand the gentleman to say that as long as a gentleman is making a request for time, that he will be recognized, and he will be yielded to?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Unless there is interruption from other source than the committee.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know if it is the intention of the chairman to go on with the bill tomorrow in the event we conclude general debate today?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We expect to read the bill tomorrow.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand, it is not proposed to take up any amendments today; that we will merely read the first paragraph, which may be subject to amendment, and then take up any amendments tomorrow?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is correct.

Mr. TARVER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I do not understand the gentleman's statement about "unless there is interruption from some other source than the committee." I am wondering if we could have the assurance from the Speaker that no other business will be taken up this afternoon except this.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The Speaker has given us assurance that there will be no intervention. It is a little out of order, and rather bad taste, to insist on the Speaker's making terms.

Mr. TARVER. Then I think the gentleman might withdraw his reservation about "unless there is interruption from some other source than the committee."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We will continue all night if necessary unless somebody outside the committee objects.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do this for the purpose of asking if it is the purpose, when

we start to read the bill tomorrow, to go on reading it and come to a conclusion and vote on the bill immediately thereafter?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is our expectation, Mr. Speaker, to devote today to general debate, to begin reading the bill for amendment tomorrow, and to continue through the remainder of the week until the bill is disposed of.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, not to inquire about this bill, where does that leave the conference report on the so-called Boren bill?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN] to call up the conference report after this bill is disposed of.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It will not be called up until after this bill is disposed of?

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the Chair state the request of the gentleman from Missouri so that the Members may understand it?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that general debate be continued throughout the day, not less than 4 hours, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from New York, and that the first paragraph of the bill be read today. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4805, with Mr. THOMASON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we submit today the first deficiency bill for the fiscal year 1946, and the last appropriation bill for the calendar year.

But, Mr. Chairman, before we take up the bill in detail, may I earnestly invite the serious and considered attention of the House to a general phase of the fiscal program, particularly in point at this time. There is no more vital consideration in national economy than the National Budget. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries every administration that came to power or fell from power in the major European nations either rose or was wrecked upon its fiscal policies. No nation can be indefinitely maintained today on a deficit budget. In the end disaster must overtake any nation which fails to pay its way.

Mr. Chairman, we have reached this year, this month, this hour, a turn in a long road. It is a road that leads from the beginning of our Government down to today and stretches way ahead of us into the far distant future. Upon the nature of the turn we make today depends to a very large degree the destination to which that road leads the Nation, not only next year, but for 100 years to come, and not only for the American

people but for the world. Unless we can maintain this Nation on a sound financial basis there is disaster ahead for us and for the world.

The situation is critical not because we are in a stage of transition from one historic era to another, not because we are entering on a period of extraordinary scientific and industrial development. It was critical before we entered the war, before we dreamed that a war was possible. It is critical because a decade before the opening of the war we had developed a spending psychology, had entered upon a period of unrestrained and uninhibited expenditure. We bought what we wanted. Too often we bought what we saw whether we were certain we wanted it or not. We did not stop to count the cost or to consider the source from which the money came to pay for it. The result was a spending spree such as the world had never seen before.

Let us take a few concrete instances. For example, let us check the astounding growth of the agricultural appropriation bill. For the fiscal year 1933 the agricultural appropriation bill totaled \$175,000,000, to be exact, \$175,671,665. That was a large sum.

Under the chairmanship of Congressman James W. Wadsworth, of New York, the father of our distinguished colleague, JAMES W. WADSWORTH, Jr., the agricultural appropriation bill carried a total of \$3,232,995. But coming back to modern history. In 1940, the agricultural appropriation bill was \$1,194,498,633. In 7 years the bill had jumped 700 percent.

Let us check the Interior Department appropriation bill. In 1933 it was \$45,533,672.33. At the beginning of the war it had reached \$188,325,923. Likewise, the State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor bill for the fiscal year of 1933 was \$112,291,970.89. In 1941 the combined bills representing the same departments aggregated \$1,130,431,691.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. With reference to the State, Commerce, and Justice Departments appropriation bill, the gentleman must remember that included an appropriation for aviation, which was badly needed for the prosecution of the war.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. But the expenditure was a purely peacetime expenditure. It was in time of peace, and at that time no one dreamed a war was ahead of us. If you had taken a vote on this floor you could not have gotten one vote for war. There was not a man here who believed we were going into war or would ever go to war. In time of peace, with no prospect of war we ran expenditures from \$112,000,000 up to \$1,130,000,000; more than a billion dollars' increase in 8 years.

Now, these bills were typical of practically all Government expenditures. In those seven or eight run-away years we increased the supply bills, the annual appropriations by leaps and bounds. There is no parallel in the fiscal annals of any nation. Remember, these are not war expenditures. There is

nothing here for war or preparation for war. All the figures cited are peacetime expenditures for the annual housekeeping expenses of the Nation.

It might be added, however, that the civil functions bill, reported out by the Subcommittee on War Department Appropriations, but which carries only civil appropriations, increased from \$106,578,489 in 1933 to \$305,188,514 in 1940.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Did that first bill include the Department of Labor, to which the gentleman refers?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; State, Commerce, Justice, and Labor. The four Departments were provided for in one bill at that time.

Mr. RABAUT. If it refers to State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor it probably has taken in Social Security now, has it not? I mean the bill to which the gentleman referred.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; it includes the departments originally provided for in the four-department bill.

Mr. RABAUT. That was because the subject became so large it had to be broken up and be handled by two committees of the House, State, Justice, and Commerce in one, and Labor and Social Security in the other.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The increase was so rapid and so precipitous it became necessary to divide the bill into two bills. But these figures cover the departments handled in the original bill.

Mr. RABAUT. We had social-security legislation that took care of the people. That was the cause for the enormous increase.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is what I am calling attention to—the extraordinary increase of all Federal expenditures in such an incredibly short space of time.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman mentioned the increase for the Department of Agriculture. I wish to call his attention to the fact that a large portion of the billion dollars that was appropriated went to pay the farmers to produce less food.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That was only one item in the bill and the bill was only one of many passed by the Congress. Regardless of the purpose for which expended, all expenditures of the Government climbed to astronomic proportions in a little more than half a decade.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. But I want to ask the gentleman if it would not be fair, because all this money that the gentleman is talking about comes through the Appropriations Committee, to state that the Appropriations Committee has been forced to take action because of earlier action taken in the legislative committees of the Congress authorizing expenditures, the Committee on Appropria-

tions being finally asked to appropriate the money. That is the cause of the high figure. We must also remember that we had an economy in this Nation of \$38,000,000,000 which has risen to a point where the taxes of the Nation a year or so ago were above what the whole economy of the Nation was when we came into power. So in justice to the situation the two things should be mentioned at the same time.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman has put his finger on the crux of the matter. Expenditures necessarily originate in the legislative committees, which bring in bills authorizing expenditures and then demand that the Appropriations Committee supply the funds. The Appropriations Committee frequently declines to appropriate the amount authorized or in some instances to appropriate anything at all. But in the end all must accept their share of the responsibility. The legislative committees are responsible, the Committee on Appropriations is responsible, and the House itself is responsible for this extraordinary and unprecedented, but perhaps not unwarranted increase in the annual expenses of the Government.

I say "perhaps not unwarranted" because under conditions extant at the time many, if not all of them, might have been fully warranted.

The alarming feature of the situation is not that in this short period of 6 or 8 years appropriations and expenditures mushroomed, and pyramided, and skyrocketed. The alarming feature is that today—under vastly different circumstances, and steadily shrinking revenues; with huge burdens of new responsibilities—there seems to be a general impression that we can continue the free and untrammelled spending of prewar days.

Conditions have vastly changed since those halcyon days in which if we spent \$1,000,000,000 it was all right, there was more where that came from.

But today we find ourselves in a vastly different situation. We have not balanced the budget for 15 years. For 15 years we have been running this Government on I O U's, not merely in time of war, but in time of peace. We owe today, when we have finally settled all of our bills, approximately \$300,000,000,000. Such a debt has never burdened any nation in human history. Under the pressure of that colossal debt we cannot continue to spend money at the rate at which we spent before the war. We can no longer spend for any indispensable objective, however desirable and however advantageous the purpose of the expenditure.

Today we have fixed charges that we did not have before the war, fixed charges which must be paid before we spend a dollar for current expenses.

For instance, the interest on the national debt is already between five and six billion dollars annually. That one item alone is larger than the entire expenditures of the Federal Government for all purposes prior to 1934. We have to take that out of our revenues before we start to spend.

Not only that, but the national debt has to be refunded. It is all in short-

term issues, comparatively speaking, and the loans, the certificates of indebtedness, have to be renewed. We are paying now the lowest rate of interest ever paid on Government money—about 2 percent.

When business starts again and investors need capital and the banks begin to make loans, and we continue to refund this money, we are going to have to pay more than 2 percent. If we refunded the public debt at the same rate of interest that we paid after the last war, our interest charges today would be twelve billion dollars instead of five. It might be \$12,000,000,000 again. Then where would we stand with \$12,000,000,000 interest charges to start with? It is my belief that while we may not always be able to refund at 2 percent, we will not have to go as far as we did before, but there is no guaranty of that.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SAVAGE. The gentleman stated that we have not balanced the Budget for 15 years. I remember that the gentleman along with me opposed passing the tax-reduction bill while our Budget was in such bad condition. I believe the gentleman knows that we are not going to balance the Budget for years to come as long as pressure groups can come in here and shove through tax-cutting bills regardless of our responsibility to the Nation. We are not going to balance the Budget under those circumstances.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is the astounding feature of the situation which confronts us today. We are being importuned by all sorts of pressure groups, insisting upon increased expenditures and then, on the other side, we are being urged by pressure groups, just as insistent, demanding reduction in taxes. And, mirabilis dictu, we have Members of Congress who vote with both crowds. We have Members of Congress who vote for the highest appropriations and vote for the lowest taxes.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the distinguished ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. KNUTSON. There was made recently a computation of appropriations or requests for appropriations and they aggregated \$39,000,000,000. There are eight valley authorities requests in there. In addition, we have this health program that has been sent to us by the President which will cost billions of dollars. There is also the full employment bill that will run into the hundreds of millions of dollars if not billions of dollars. As the gentleman from Missouri said, there is pressure. Of course, the taxpayer is seeking relief from wartime taxation, which is only natural, but what the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has reference to is all the pressure groups asking for anything and everything, going on the theory that every dollar they give me out of the Federal Treasury is that much gravy. They refuse to stop and consider the fact that every dollar spent must be raised by taxation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There is absolutely no other source from which the Federal Government can obtain money to pay for all these local expenditures we are asked to vote on this floor. All of it must come direct from the pockets of the taxpayers of the Nation—all the Nation. I am glad to hear the very influential gentleman take that position. I trust he will join this committee in trying to hold down expenditures and, incidentally, will join with the little group of 33 who voted on the last revenue bill against reducing wartime taxes while the taxpayers are still drawing wartime incomes.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the interest on the public debt is only the first of the fixed charges, accumulated during the war, which the Government must pay before it can begin paying on current expenses. But before I take up the rest of them, in their order, may I call attention to the fact that we are still running the Government on borrowed money and these extra appropriations for which we are being asked, and on which we will vote tomorrow, would be deficit expenditures. We are still borrowing money. We are now busily engaged in trying to put over the eighth bond drive—the Victory loan. We are trying to sell \$11,000,000,000 worth of bonds and having a harder time selling them than we have had on any of the preceding seven campaigns to sell bonds.

But there are men in the House who already want to start spending on that \$11,000,000,000 before we borrow it. They come in here for appropriations and they want to appropriate money we do not have and have not yet been able to borrow for things we can get along without.

We must face the fact that from this time on we will have steadily shrinking revenues. That is inevitable. Already the national income is falling. For the current year it reached \$46,400,000,000, the largest amount in the history of any nation. The most optimistic estimate for the coming year is ten billion below that figure. But the people who want to spend money, both in this House and out of this House, pay no attention to the fact. They want to increase expenditures while income is declining.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. Does not the gentleman think that the best time to pay taxes is when people have money to pay them?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Beyond a shadow of a doubt. The basic law of scientific taxation is that the burden should be in proportion to ability to pay. Those who have the money to pay should pay, and they should pay when they have the money to pay. That is why I joined with the gentleman in opposing the reduction of taxes in the last tax-reduction bill.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I believe that the gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman now addressing the House

were practically the only two Members of the House who argued against that tax-reduction bill because of the serious effect it might have upon our national income; am I not correct in that?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am always glad to find myself in agreement with the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. Chairman, another fixed charge we have never paid before is the maintenance of a military establishment. For the first time in American history we must maintain a large military establishment in time of peace. We are maintaining today a large standing army and the largest navy that the world has ever seen.

And fully as important as the Army and the Navy, we must spend a vast sum of money in research. Everybody realizes that the last war was won on research. It was radar, the proximity fuze, our antisubmarine devices, the atomic bomb, and innumerable other scientific developments which protected our continent and crushed the enemy. All testimony before the committee was to the effect that but for these developments we would still be fighting on all fronts. The next war—if mankind should ever again be cursed with another war—will be purely a war between scientists. So that a heavy fixed charge, which we have never carried before, must be incurred every year in research to keep ourselves abreast of the time to see that no other nation develops some secret weapon which would destroy us overnight.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman speaks of the next war. Is it the gentleman's idea that we must continue to have an arms race and a naval race over the world, and never devote our attention to disarmament and to obtaining peace throughout the human family?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; I have an abiding faith that we will never have another war, but the only way to guard against another war is to trust in God and keep our powder dry. These fixed charges are to keep our powder dry.

Mr. WHITE. When the gentleman says, "Keep our powder dry" he means the biggest navy and the biggest army, and an armament race with all the nations of the world. They will all keep their powder dry, and they will all have tremendous armies and tremendous navies. Is that what the gentleman means?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We must always have a shotgun behind the door.

Mr. WHITE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Another fixed charge, incurred as an aftermath of the war is the expense of vastly enlarged international obligations. The world has shrunk so rapidly that every nation in the world is just across the street from us, just over the fence. We have assumed, beginning with the San Francisco Charter, international obligations, including financial obligations, military obligations, diplomatic obligations, and all of them involving increased expense which must be paid before we start giving away money. They are ex-

penses we have never paid before, and we must pay them before we start distributing money for the things some of our friends here on the floor want spent back home in their congressional districts.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CLASON. Has the gentleman any idea how much the United Nations Organization will cost the United States its first year?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The negotiations now under way have not yet reached the stage where we can crystalize either the program or the cost of the program, but we do know that it will be substantial.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. If I understood the gentleman's question correctly, it was how much has the United Nations Organization cost up to this time.

Mr. CLASON. No; it was not. I said during the next year.

Mr. STEFAN. I can tell the gentleman approximately what it has cost up to this time, but I cannot answer as to next year.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Another charge, and this is the greatest debt of honor America owes today, an obligation which must come first, whatever the cost, is our obligation to the veterans. We must pay the allotments, the expense of education, the hospitalization; we must pay for all of these things we have promised and guaranteed the men who saved the Nation in its time of need, in the GI bill, in legislation already passed, and in other legislation which will be passed in the future. And, however much we pay, it will be only a part of what we owe them.

It was testified before the committee that the peak of hospitalization of veterans of the war will not be reached until 1975. We are today paying pensions for every war the United States has fought except the Revolutionary War.

We are still paying pensions for the War of 1812, for the Mexican War, the Indian war, and the Civil War, and we will be paying pensions on this war for 100 years to come. From this time on we must set aside at the beginning, before we pay anything else, billions of dollars to redeem our obligations to the veterans. That is a fixed charge that cannot be avoided and one which no one desires to avoid. And its cost will run into the billions.

Then we must pay—now or eventually—the cost of rehabilitation. It is a part of the cost of the war, and it is a matter of particular interest at this time because a great many people are saying that the money they are asking us to spend ought to be spent in order to make work for the unemployed. We have no unemployment in this country. Neither in the cities nor on the farms are they able to secure the labor they need. They are advertising in the papers for people to work in the factories and they are ad-

vertising for people to work on the farms—and getting no applications.

This situation will continue. We need today every manufactured product that is consumed by a civilized people. Our shelves are bare; our warehouses are vacant; our pipe lines are empty. We need in this country 15,000,000 automobiles. We need 5,500,000 radios. We need everything that men consume. We have the money to pay for them. You cannot go downtown in Washington today and buy a shirt. They are not down there. We need men in factories all over the country to produce these goods. Just as soon as we can get those factories going, we will employ all of the labor in the country. And that situation will continue until we reach the saturation point in supplies. There is a difference of opinion among economists as to when that point will be reached, but nobody estimates it will be reached in less than 2 years. Some say 5 years. But at the end of that time, when we reach the saturation point in the production of goods for daily consumption, then the test will come. That is when unemployment will develop if at all—not for the next 2 years and perhaps not for the next 5 year, but when it comes, as inevitably it must come—and as it has come after every war—we must be prepared to meet it. How will you meet it? It will require huge expenditures. We must have money. But if we go out to every Member's congressional district and build everything his constituents want there, and spend all the money that they would like for us to spend there, with this huge unpaid debt still hanging over us, how will we be in a position to finance rehabilitation when the time comes—as come it must.

The alarming thing is that notwithstanding we have all these new expenses and fixed charges to meet now that the war is over, and with the decline in income there is a general expectation not only that we will continue to spend at the old rate of expenditure, but that we will actually increase expenditures. The people at home are demanding it. I have been alarmed at the letters I have received from my congressional district. From one town in my congressional district they wrote that they wanted to build a post office, an airport, a new sewer system, and a hospital; and they expect the Federal Government to pay for a large part of it just as in the old WPA days. All sorts of commercial clubs and business organizations are writing. Not only the people back home expect the Government to pay but the Congressmen expect to continue appropriations at pre-war figures. Here in Congress bills are being introduced to authorize heavier expenditures than before the war. I read a bill just yesterday which has been introduced in another body. It is a general health bill. It provides for huge expenditures, never made before. Its aims are very desirable, of course. It provides for these vast appropriations but makes no provisions whatever for any funds to pay the expense except to take them out of the general revenues of the Treasury.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is it not a fact that the policy of the National Government now is to take care of all flood-control projects, without any hope of recoupment from the localities or cities?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I do not know what the policy is, but I do know we have not got the money to do it. In view of the fact that the gentleman mentions flood control; let me say we had before our committee yesterday a Member who talked about a project for flood control in his district. He told us that for 50 years that water had been causing them damage. As a matter of fact, it had been causing damage ever since the river had been there. Now, if we could not finance before the war, how can we finance it now, after the war?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. We have been led to believe in California, where we have a great many of these multipurpose dams, sometimes as many as five or six purposes, that the only chargeable cost against the consumers of electricity or water will be the costs that are properly allocated to hydroelectric power and irrigation. Is that not the fixed policy of this Government?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I cannot say what the fixed policy is, but regardless of whether it is as the gentleman indicates, or otherwise, we do not have the money with which to do it.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I first wish to commend the gentleman for his fearless speech this morning, regardless of partisanship. Recently, in my own district, in making a speech or two along the same line, and the result it might have upon people as far as the bonds held by the people is concerned, I found that I received more applause along that line, from Democrats as well as Republicans. The whole country is thinking along the same line, I believe. But what surprised me was this: I saw in the Washington Post of Sunday a United Press story stating that investigation had disclosed and that the administration would soon submit a budget for it, that our deficit for this year would be somewhere around forty or fifty billion dollars. When we passed the tax bill, it was said the deficit would probably be \$30,000,000,000 this year. I took occasion to say on the floor that it was a very illogical bill, with a deficit of \$30,000,000,000 facing us this year, that we should reduce taxes. I want to ask the gentleman what is the likelihood as to what our deficit will be for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The prospect now, as nearly as we can figure it, is that the Budget deficit for the coming year will be, roughly, between fifty and sixty billion dollars. Our income will be less than it was last year, and last year it was only \$46,400,000,000.

But I am glad the gentleman mentioned his constituents. You know, we grow worried when we receive a telegram or a letter from back home demanding

appropriations. But these demands are not as serious as they sometime seem. When I was home the last time delegates from various parts of my district visited me. All of you had about the same experience. They said they had completed plans for construction and needed Federal contributions, and wanted to know when they could get the money.

I explained there were no funds available from which such expenditure could be met, and that they would not be available until Congress voted them. Then I said, "As much as I regret to have to disappoint you, I must vote against the appropriation of any money for such purposes. The country is too deep in debt and we must begin cutting it down." Under the circumstances, I feel I would have to vote against the appropriation of money to start another WPA."

They were all businessmen. They talked it over for a minute and then said, "You are right about it. We do not want you to vote that money. Of course, if everybody else is going to get it, then we want ours; but if nobody is going to get it that suits us. We would rather pay off the debt and keep the finances of this country intact than to spend the money when we ought to be paying our debts." And they went away satisfied. But let me tell you that the conservative businessmen—the intelligent, average, solid citizen of your district—is going to stand back of you if you stand against reduction of taxes, against increased expenditures, and against appropriations for another WPA.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. I asked the gentleman to yield to me in order that I might make an observation. The gentleman from Missouri is making an economic speech which I believe the entire Nation will applaud. He has here today charted the legislative course of the direction we in Congress must take if we are to save our country from financial disaster. He has said many things, in my opinion, which ought to be said for the good of the country; and I know of nobody who could have said the things more effectively or more impressively than the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He has performed a great public service in his speech this afternoon.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am glad to say that I am simply following the lead of the distinguished gentleman from Indiana who has always believed in a sane status of expenditure. I have always been glad to follow his lead, and when I did I always found I was in a sound and safe position.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. I wish to congratulate the gentleman from Missouri for the very splendid statement he made just preceding the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana. I should like to ask him if I understood him correctly when a few minutes ago he stated

that our deficit next year would be between fifty and sixty billions of dollars?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That, of course, is purely a matter of estimate. No one can say what it will be. I have heard it stated as low as \$40,000,000,000, although that was an exception to the rule. The average is about \$50,000,000,000 and some go from fifty to fifty-five or fifty-six billions. That, of course, is only an estimate, but in any event we will have a huge deficit.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Will the gentleman tell me whether or not those figures have been arrived at with due consideration to the amounts of money we will secure from the disposal of surplus war stocks?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The disposal of surplus war stocks, of course, is a matter which will extend over a number of years and no one can make an accurate estimate as to what it will amount to in any particular year. It will be so distributed that the amount will not be very large in any particular year; and for that reason it will not be very appreciable in its effect on the national budget.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. I believe the gentleman will agree that the amounts we receive will be very much greater in the immediate future than in the distant future.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If we repeat the experience we had in the last war, the largest amount will be received within the first year.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. GILLESPIE. I believe the gentleman misstated himself. He said the deficit would be fifty to sixty billion dollars.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The budget will be fifty to sixty billion dollars. I thank the gentleman. That was a slip of the tongue.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I want to commend the chairman of the Appropriations Committee for the courageous statement he has made before the House today. I am no different than any other Member of this body. I am receiving telegrams, letters, and petitions urging me to vote very large sums for nearly every conceivable kind of activity, including Federal aid to schools. We have a duty to perform on this floor and that is to preserve a sound economic structure in this country. If we do not do that, what is there left for the hope of the world so far as maintaining world peace is concerned?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Finance, of course, is the cornerstone upon which everything must be based.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. I refer to the committee report, page 3, and the title, "Temporary housing for veterans."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman permit me to take up the bill in detail a little bit later?

FIRST DEFICIENCY BILL, 1946

Carries appropriations totaling \$1,131,552,312.48.

Reduction under Budget estimates, \$576,142,136.

Ninety-eight percent of the amount in the bill is traceable to the 12 items in the first tabulation on page 2 of the report.

As will be seen, the outstanding item in the list is the one of \$928,000,000 for national service life insurance. That item alone accounts for 82 percent of the amount carried by the bill.

There is a statement respecting each of the items in the report.

The Employees' Compensation Commission item is for complying with the law providing for the compensation of civilians engaged on Government work who were captured and held prisoners by the Japanese.

For grants to States for unemployment compensation administration, there is a statement in the middle of page 8 of the report. The amount in the bill will increase the total for this year to \$57,042,000. This pertains to USES, which is involved in the pending rescission bill. That is a question which the conferees will have to work out, including the proposition of bringing into line with this appropriation the funds available to the War Manpower Commission for the operation of employment offices. The item under consideration deals strictly with unemployment compensation expenses, but the law fixes an over-all ceiling on appropriations for the two.

Advance planning for public works: Appropriated heretofore \$17,500,000. We provide an additional \$12,500,000. We speak of this matter on pages 8 and 9 of the report. We were asked to provide an additional \$107,500,000, of which \$57,500,000 was by way of contractual authority.

You will note that we are providing that works readied for construction with this advance planning money are not to be financed by Federal lending agencies. The law says that the Congress shall not be in any way committed to appropriate funds to undertake any projects, plans for which were financed from advance planning funds.

It has been announced that the RFC will make loans or cooperate with private lenders for almost any type of construction work. In other words, we advance the money for the planning and the RFC, whose resources the Government owns, will finance or back the financing of the construction, which is an indirect way of doing that which Congress has said in the law it would not do. Let us give private capital a chance. Let us make a real effort to regain complete control of the right to appropriate.

The Federal-aid highway item is in response to law. Reference on page 9 of report.

That is true, also, of the item below pertaining to forest roads and trails.

FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM, \$14,000,000

This money is for the period ending December 31, 1946. Item discussed on page 13 of the report. The estimate and bill provide for an additional amount of approximately \$4,250,000 to be raised by charging 50 cents a day, wherever practicable, for the number of days a man works. The estimated total availability for 1946 calendar year is \$19,564,000, which Secretary Anderson believes will be adequate. This year the availability is about \$32,000,000.

As domestic workers return to the farms, as it is hoped they will, the need for bringing in alien labor will diminish. What the situation will be during the next planting and harvesting seasons no one can foretell. This is an insurance appropriation.

As the program nears its end, there arises for consideration the disposition of camps, other facilities, and equipment which have been purchased for use in the housing of agricultural labor. It has been recommended to the committee that authority should be granted to dispose of such property to local public agencies or to nonprofit associations of farmers for continued use in the housing of agricultural labor. We are recommending such authority.

The census item is for enabling the Census Bureau to supply statistics for which there is an urgent demand on account of the switch-over from war to peace. It is a very economical program and should be of genuine value to business and industry in getting squared away for the new economy era. The program is detailed on page 356 of part I of the hearings.

The reclamation items are explained rather fully in the report, commencing on page 15. The projects are listed on pages 211-212 of part II of the hearings. If you wish any further word about them, we can hear later from the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

There are many other items in the bill and we have screened them very carefully and very few have escaped without some pruning.

We have omitted from the bill funds under the four heads you will see listed in the lower table on page 2 of the report. They have been omitted without prejudice. All, in our judgment, need to be further studied, and that study can be made and, I am sure, will be made by the regular subcommittees.

The item of temporary housing for veterans could be a boomerang, if approved. I am not so sure that it is not more in the interest of becoming dispossessed of useless temporary housing, owing to its location, than to provide shelter for veterans in areas where a paucity of housing prevails.

The need of colleges for temporary housing for former servicemen has been considerably met by making available trailer-housing which has become idle. This is still going on. That matter is not involved here.

This proposition deals with providing for community shortages. It contemplates sawing up nonportable houses into sections or panels, crating them, and shipping them to new areas where a demand for housing for veterans exists.

Twenty-five thousand units are involved. To dismember, ship, and reerect costs \$2,500 per unit average. To dismember and prepare for shipment costs \$600 per unit average. The estimate contemplates that 20,000 units will be taken by communities which will pay all costs save the \$600, and that 5,000 units will be supplied on requisition to communities, unable to pay, for which the Government will be charged the whole cost.

If the housing has any worth, there is a question as to why communities should not bear the whole expense. If the housing, when reerected, would be crude and uninviting, it is questionable whether or not the Government should be sponsoring that kind of shelter. Other than a small amount to smooth over sites from which housing would be removed, no appropriation is necessary if communities really want and will pay for this type of shelter.

In any event, the Independent Offices Subcommittee begins hearings on the 28th of this month on the 1947 Budget, and the Deficiency Subcommittee feels that that subcommittee should go into the matter at greater length and in greater detail.

VETERANS' HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARY FACILITIES, \$158,320,000

The estimate contemplates, first, additional amounts for construction previously appropriated for; second, additional establishments; and, third, extensions to existing accommodations.

We all recognize that additional permanent accommodations will have to be provided way and beyond what is contemplated by this estimate, which looks to adding 29,445 beds. Present number, 85,094; future objectives, 1955, 171,000; 1965, 249,400; 1975, 298,400.

This is a very important matter. It is felt that the Congress should have some voice in the location of hospitals and in the priority of providing for such locations. It is also felt that the Congress should make a study of existing facilities built during the war for the Army and Navy with the idea of later use by the Veterans' Administration, and see what the plan is with respect to such facilities. In other words, that there should be an examination of the Veterans' Administration pattern for future facilities, and that we should not go ahead with expanding programs without some knowledge of the program as a whole to the extent that it can be reasonably projected.

We have passed the item over, therefore, for the fuller consideration of the Independent Offices Subcommittee.

It was represented to the committee that the Veterans' Administration would like some expression of the Congress as to the utilization of war-built facilities, permanently or temporarily. We have included in the bill a paragraph reading as follows:

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, subject to the approval of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, is authorized to utilize such Army and Navy hospitals, temporary or otherwise, not required by the Army or Navy, as such Administrator and the Federal Board of Hospitalization may deem safe and suitable for the hospitalization or domiciliary care of veterans.

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD-CONTROL PROJECTS, \$128,475,000

We have omitted the entire estimate. There are a number of projects which the Deficiency Subcommittee feels should be reexamined by the regular subcommittee having jurisdiction. That may mean a delay of possibly 75 days, because the War Department subcommittee may begin its hearings on the 1947 bill on the 7th of January. This bill will not be a law before the latter part of December. The other bill should be a law before the end of February.

We could have selected out for inclusion in this bill a large number of items, but it was considered to be to the best interests of all who are interested in the projects to have them all go over.

The projects which we feel should be further studied are the multi-purpose-dam projects. These are always costly installations and it is felt that it should be well established that the need for the multipurpose features is sufficient or will be sufficient to warrant the cost of dams of that character. Also, whether or not provision is being made for power when simply provision for future power installation would suffice. There is much money involved in this matter and we owe it to the House and to the people to do this sort of work just as economically as possible.

[Mr. CANNON of Missouri addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the question of the size of Federal appropriations, especially for nonessentials, is a matter of very grave concern. For this current fiscal year it is apparent that the Federal expenditures are going to run in the neighborhood of \$65,000,000,000. It is apparent that the Federal income will not exceed \$35,000,000,000. This means a deficit of at least \$30,000,000,000. These figures are not exact, I appreciate that, but that is probably as good an estimate as anyone can make with the picture we have in front of us.

In 1947 we have certain things thrown at us as probable expenditures for the period beginning July 1, 1946, and ending June 30, 1947. This is what they are talking about: Army, peacetime basis, \$8,000,000,000. Navy, peacetime basis, \$3,500,000,000. Compulsory military training, \$2,000,000,000. Interest upon the public debt, \$5,000,000,000. Departmental expenditures, \$3,000,000,000. Veterans' Administration, \$4,000,000,000. This is without any substantial construction program. The total of these items is \$25,500,000,000.

There are folks who talk about wanting Federal expenditures of \$2,000,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000 for construction projects. There are folks who want spent in 1947 \$1,350,000,000 for UNRRA, \$3,000,000,000 for loans to Russia, and \$5,000,000,000 for loans to Great Britain. Those items added together would involve \$10,350,000,000, and the total with the figures that I have given you before would run \$35,850,000,000. The largest revenues that anyone with any idea of Govern-

ment finance can see in sight for the fiscal year 1947 is \$25,000,000,000. In the years following that year there will be much smaller tax recoveries on account of previous years' operations because the tax items will be less and our excess-profits taxes will be out. And if it were not out, there would not be much excess-profits tax that they could collect from anybody because there cannot be expected to be any. That presents a picture that absolutely demands an intelligent approach, first on the part of the administration and the Budget; and, second, on the part of Congress.

Let me say to you that we must balance the Federal Budget. If the departments do not take it upon themselves to reorganize their ideas and put them on an intelligent basis instead of on a wildcat basis, it is going to be necessary for the Congress to do an operation on this picture. Frankly, we will have to ask the departments as they come before us to give us the priority in their minds, of every single item on which they come before us, before we make appropriations. If we do not do that, and if we do not trim the sails of governmental expenditures down to the point where there is a chance of balancing the Budget, America is going to take an inflation ride and America is going to get to the point where we will have nothing but paper-money inflation. We are getting there awfully fast right now with upwards of 25 billions of dollars of paper money outstanding, 5 times what it was before the war. What does that mean? That means that the United States of America must begin to wake up. That means that the membership of this Congress must show some sense of the responsibility of citizenship here in America and that we must stop trying to cater to every whim and trying to provide funds for things that we can do without. It means we must give the people in America an opportunity to live. If we do not do that, we will not measure up to the responsibilities that are ours.

This bill has been brought before you with \$576,000,000 of cuts on the face of it. On the other hand, much of that is not a saving. For instance, we were confronted with a Budget estimate of \$191,000,000 to operate the Surplus Property Administration. There was allowed \$170,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

There was allowed \$170,000,000, payable out of the receipts of the Surplus Property Administration.

There was a Budget estimate for \$158,000,000 for veterans' hospitals. That was cut out because we did not feel that the justifications which were presented were satisfactory, and we felt it would be absolutely impossible for the Veterans' Administration to proceed at once with that construction. We felt that the regular Committee on Independent Offices, which begins hearings very shortly, should go over those items in detail and find out what should be done.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That hearing begins tomorrow.

Mr. TABER. That is what I understand.

It is also true that the supply of building labor available to do building is not sufficient to permit of the construction of any thing in most parts of the country today.

There were other items involved. There were river and harbor and flood-control items. On some of those items there were enormous power projects involved.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. The very fact that these items have been omitted does not mean we are all opposed to them. It does mean that they are simply laid aside until a more opportune date, when they may be constructed, and when we are able to do it.

Mr. TABER. They have been laid aside by the committee on this basis: That no satisfactory hearings have been held where the Department has demonstrated that these projects should go ahead. The hearings which have been held were in the main most general and cursory in character. For instance, on one particular project, it is claimed there was \$100,000,000 of flood damage, and the report of the Board of Engineers indicates that the annual saving on account of flood damage would be \$208,000. That is the involved character of the thing that was presented to the committee. I am not satisfied with that kind of explanation. I could go into other items and call your attention to them and they would be just as bad. I do not like to appropriate money in large volume on that sort of a picture. I do not see how the House can do it.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Would the gentleman care to discuss a provision of the bill at this time?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the farm labor supply program appearing on page 22. I am gratified to know that the committee found it advisable to appropriate \$14,000,000 for continuing this program during the next calendar year, but I would like to draw particular attention to the language starting on line 8, page 23, having to do with payments by the users of this labor of certain sums to the Secretary of Agriculture to defray the expenses.

The language is not specific and I wonder if the gentleman can advise the House just what is anticipated in the language between lines 8 and 16 on page 23, reading as follows:

Whenever labor recruited from outside the State of use is furnished hereunder to any agency, public or private, or individual, the Secretary may make such charges for furnishing such labor as he may determine to be practicable to help defray the cost of recruitment, transportation, housing, medi-

cal care, and supervision, and the receipts derived therefrom shall be credited to the funds hereby appropriated and shall be available for expenditure for the purposes of said act.

Mr. TABER. It indicates that the committee had in mind that these people who used this labor should pay some of these costs.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for five additional minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, it indicates that the Secretary of Agriculture should fix that item, and I understand he has in mind to fix it at not exceeding 50 cents per day, which would go toward the expense the Government is put to. In other words, we want to get away just as far as possible and practicable from the idea of subsidy in connection with anything in the line of the Government's operation.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I think the gentleman will agree with me that where this is done the far-sighted farmers who find it necessary to use this imported labor and who sign advance contracts to use Mexican national labor, and leave the home labor supply available for other farmers in that same area, are actually going to be penalized for using the imported labor.

Mr. TABER. If they pay the same price they do for local labor, that may be so; but I would imagine that would be an item to be taken into consideration by the Secretary in fixing what wage the farmer would have to pay.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I wish in the first place to express my appreciation of the very able presentation the gentleman has made of this important subject. He has always been very careful in spending the people's tax money. What I wish to have clear in my mind is: What is the estimated cost of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946? I believe the gentleman gave it as \$65,000,000,000.

Mr. TABER. I do not see how the cost can be less than \$65,000,000,000. I do not see how the revenues for that same period can exceed \$35,000,000,000. This means a deficit of at least \$30,000,000,000 and it might be much more, it might be more.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Then with the figures the gentleman gave for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, we will still have a deficit for that year of some ten or fifteen billions of dollars.

Mr. TABER. That depends upon how wild we are in making appropriations for the fiscal year 1947. The revenues, in my opinion—and I believe I have a pretty good grasp of that picture—cannot exceed \$25,000,000,000. If we give all these

people what they are asking for we are going to have a deficit of a very substantial amount. The only way I can see that we can avoid a substantial deficit and a dangerous deficit is by putting on the brakes and keeping these expenditures down.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. One other question, if the gentleman will permit. Did the gentleman's estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and June 30, 1947, include these recommendations of the President in his several messages to make large expenditures along various lines?

Mr. TABER. I have included in here UNRRA \$1,350,000,000, loan to Russia \$3,000,000,000, loan to Great Britain \$5,000,000,000, and public works running anywhere from two to three billion dollars, all of which are not a necessity.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself one additional minute.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Does that include these prospective loans, gifts, or whatever you may call them, to France and a prospective loan to China which would run into several billion dollars?

Mr. TABER. Frankly, I did not have those two in. Maybe I have left out something. I would not be surprised if I did.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SHAFER. Does it include such items as Federal aid to public instruction, educational training, the food-stamp plan, school lunches, the national health program, and all those things?

Mr. TABER. It includes them in a very moderate degree, but not perhaps to the degree that a lot of these communistic promoters would like to have them.

Mr. SHAFER. I saw an item in the RECORD last week where these socialistic items, as you might call them, totaled somewhere around \$40,000,000,000 by themselves.

Mr. TABER. I would not be surprised at that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, it is always a great pleasure to me to listen to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. There is no Member of the House who ranks higher in my estimation. He is honest and he is sincere. I do not always agree with him, however. I find myself in disagreement with him in regard to one very important subject matter with regard to which an amendment will hereafter be offered. But the gentleman from New York fights fair and straight from the shoulder and I am always glad to have an antagonist of that character when I must have an antagonist in the consideration of legislative problems.

I want to talk to you for a few minutes and to insert in the RECORD certain statistical data, permission for the in-

sertion of which I have already procured in the House, with reference to the estimates for rivers and harbors work and flood control which were submitted by the Budget and which have been eliminated from this bill. These estimates total approximately \$128,000,000.

You will observe from reading the hearings that these estimates were referred originally to the Civil Functions Subcommittee—that is, the War Department Civil Functions Committee—and that there were extensive hearings which are set out in volume 2 of the hearings before you, aggregating 659 pages with reference to those particular projects.

You will find that the President of the United States in a message he transmitted to the Congress in September of this year urged that these projects should again be undertaken, most of them having been projects of a type for which Congress had made appropriations prior to the war, which appropriations were canceled on account of the war with the understanding that the work which had been undertaken would be completed at the conclusion of hostilities.

Subsequent to the delivery of the message of the President to the Congress urging resumption of this work, budget estimates covering the sundry items to which I have made reference were in due course transmitted to the Congress, and, as I have said, were referred to the Civil Functions Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee.

I understand from sources other than members of the committee itself that the Civil Functions Subcommittee approved all of those projects with the exception of four, totaling \$6,200,000, and submitted its report in approval of those projects to the Deficiency Subcommittee which, without having any hearings that amounted to very much, proceeded to disapprove the work of the Civil Functions Subcommittee which had been done by a practically unanimous vote—I believe it was stated that one member of that committee was in disagreement with the action of the full committee—and has eliminated all of the rivers and harbors and flood-control projects for which estimates were submitted by the Bureau of the Budget from the pending bill.

It is interesting to note in this connection that that course was not followed with reference to reclamation projects but that some \$45,000,000 is carried in the bill for the completion of construction or carrying on of construction of various reclamation projects throughout the country. I am not here for the purpose of submitting any argument against reclamation projects but I am here as a representative from a section of the country which is vitally interested in the subject matter of flood control to insist that there ought not to be any discrimination in passing upon Budget estimates by any committees of this Congress as between projects of certain types which have been authorized as reclamation projects by the Congress and those which have been authorized as river and harbor or flood-control projects.

If you will examine the report of the committee on page 5 you will find the reason assigned for the elimination of

these projects is that the Deficiency Subcommittee does not believe, apparently, that we ought to appropriate any more money for the development of projects which involve the production of power. By that conclusion, as stated in the report of the committee, they are seeking to embark the Congress upon a policy which is entirely at variance with that which it has pursued for the last several years. I hold no brief either for or against power companies. I believe that power companies, the stockholders of which are citizens of our country, are entitled to the equal protection of the law and fair treatment. Yet I do not think that at the behest of a power company or aggregation of power companies we ought to eliminate from consideration by the Congress flood-control projects which, incidentally, involve the production of power.

If you will examine page 77 of volume II of the hearings you will find a list of certain projects to which the deficiency subcommittee took pointed exception with the statement of the amount of the total construction cost in each case, and in the last column a statement of the estimated cost of power features. The first is the project of my friend, the gentleman from North Carolina, Judge KERR, Buggs Island Reservoir, Va. and N. C., total estimated Federal cost of project, \$30,900,000, estimated cost of power features \$5,660,000, or approximately one-sixth of the total cost involved for the construction of the power features. It is not necessary at this time to refer to all of the other projects which are here listed, but I shall insert this table in the Record in accordance with the permission heretofore granted me in the House, and you will observe from an examination of the table that the cost of the power features of these several flood-control projects is only a minor portion of the total cost of the projects themselves.

The table is as follows:

Data on flood-control reservoirs, including power-generating facilities

The supplemental estimates include 56 reservoir projects, of which the following 13 reservoirs include power-generating facilities:

Project	Total estimated Federal cost of project	Initial power installation (kilowatts)	Estimated cost of power features
Buggs Island Reservoir, Va. and N. C.	\$30,900,000	85,500	\$5,660,000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.	35,300,000	160,000	11,005,000
Allatoona Reservoir, Ga.	17,400,000	66,000	3,220,000
Narrows Reservoir, Ark.	6,470,000	17,000	1,253,000
Blakely Mountain Reservoir, Ark.	11,080,000	42,000	2,647,000
Norfolk Reservoir, Ark.	27,500,000	70,000	4,676,000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark.	47,000,000	126,000	6,171,000
Denison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla.	59,315,000	70,000	8,094,000
Fort Gibson Reservoir, Okla.	21,435,000	45,000	6,914,000
Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak.	130,000,000	80,000	5,900,000
Wolf Creek Reservoir, Ky.	52,000,000	135,000	9,522,000
Dale Hollow Reservoir, Tenn. and Ky.	22,739,000	36,000	5,075,000
Center Hill Reservoir, Tenn.	25,400,000	90,000	6,200,000

NOTE.—Based on power market studies made by the Federal Power Commission there is need for power at all of these projects.

I wish to point out for the information of the House that the gentleman from North Carolina, Representative KERR, or the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER], chairman of the Civil Functions Subcommittee, will on tomorrow, upon the reading of the bill, offer an amendment which is intended to carry into effect the conclusions of the Civil Functions Subcommittee which had the hearings on these items and is based upon its report to which I have referred.

I shall at this point in the RECORD insert a copy of Judge KERR's amendment. I also shall insert at this point in the RECORD a list of the projects which are involved, some 119 in number, as they appear on pages 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the hearings of the Civil Functions Subcommittee:

Amendment offered by Mr. KERR: On page 43, after line 2, insert the following:

"RIVERS AND HARBORS

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'Rivers and harbors,' including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$25,516,000, to remain available until expended.

"FLOOD CONTROL

"Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'Flood control, general,' including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$81,759,000: *Provided*, That any dam constructed at the Garrison (N. Dak.) Reservoir site shall not be operated at a higher pool elevation than 1,830 feet above sea level unless operation at a higher pool elevation subsequently is authorized by law, and no part of this appropriation shall be used to design or construct dikes or levees for operating such dam at a higher pool elevation than 1,830 feet above sea level.

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries,' including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended."

NOTE.—The foregoing accords in form, text, and amount with the Budget submission, with the exception of the proviso limiting the height of the Garrison Reservoir Dam to 1,830 feet above sea level, and the amount for "Flood control, general," which is \$6,200,000 less than the estimate because of the proposal of the War Department subcommittee to eliminate the following projects:

Osceola Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, Mo.	\$1,000,000
Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rossville, Ga.	200,000
Conemaugh River Reservoir, Pa.	3,000,000
Whittier Narrows Reservoir, Calif.	2,000,000
Total	6,200,000

TABLE I.—Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works—Supplemental estimate for fiscal year 1946, new work

Connecticut River below Hartford, Conn.	\$75,000
Hudson River, N. Y.	515,000
Great Lakes to Hudson River waterway	2,000,000
Delaware River, Philadelphia to the sea	743,700
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal	645,000
Potomac River water front, District of Columbia	413,000
James River, Va.	652,000
Charleston Harbor, S. C.	185,000
Pearl River, Miss. and La.	1,573,500
Mississippi River between the the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.	3,439,500

Missouri River at Fort Peck, Mont.	\$1,185,000
Monongahela River, Pa. and W. Va.	2,700,000
Keweenaw waterway, Michigan.	548,000
Racine Harbor, Wis.	72,300
Lorain Harbor, Ohio.	131,000
Black Rock Channel and Tonawanda Harbor, N. Y.	967,000
Oswego Harbor, N. Y.	571,000
Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, Calif.	7,100,000
Suisun Canal, Calif.	160,000
Sacramento River, Calif.	390,000
San Joaquin River, Calif.	150,000
Columbia River and tributaries, Celilo Falls to Snake River.	100,000
Total new work	24,316,000

MAINTENANCE

Chesapeake & Delaware Canal	1,200,000
Total	25,516,000

TABLE II.—Flood control, general—Supplemental estimate for fiscal year 1946

Franklin Falls Reservoir, N. H.	\$60,600
Mountain Brook Reservoir, N. H.	521,500
Nashua, N. H.	195,000
Mansfield Hollow Reservoir, Conn.	1,500,000
Norwick, Conn.	632,000
Union Village Reservoir, Vt.	1,000,000
Surry Mountain Reservoir, N. H.	17,000
Knightville Reservoir, Mass.	14,000
Hartford, Conn.	285,000
Winsted, Conn.	132,500
Springfield, Mass. (Mill River)	42,000
West Springfield, Mass. (Agawam)	338,000
Riverdale, Mass.	403,000
Chicopee, Mass.	170,000
Holyoke, Mass.	500,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	500,000
East Sidney Reservoir, N. Y.	700,000
Whitney Point, N. Y.	243,000
Elmira, N. Y.	1,000,000
Lisle, N. Y.	240,500
Bath, N. Y.	295,500
Addison, N. Y.	331,100
Almond Reservoir, N. Y.	1,000,000
Canisteo, N. Y.	250,700
Almond, N. Y.	30,500
Sunbury, Pa.	500,000
Williamsport, Pa.	1,000,000
Wilkes-Barre, Hanover Township, Pa.	135,000
Plymouth, Pa.	400,000
York, Pa.	218,200
Buggs Island Reservoir, Va. and N. C.	1,000,000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.	1,000,000
Allatoona Reservoir, Ga.	3,000,000
Homochitto River, Miss.	15,000
Wallace Lake Reservoir, La.	193,000
Narrows Reservoir, Ark.	1,000,000
Terre Noire Creek, Ark.	100,300
Bayou Bodeau, Red Chute and Loggy Bayou, La.	65,000
Bayou Bodeau Reservoir, La.	1,000,000
Shreveport, La.	560,000
Blakely Mountain Reservoir, Ark.	500,000
Memphis, Tenn.	1,000,000
Buffalo Bayou, Tex.	1,500,000
Columbus, Tex.	212,300
John Martin Reservoir, Ark.	500,000
Blue Mountain Reservoir, Ark.	1,000,000
Nimrod Reservoir, Ark.	193,500
Clearwater Reservoir, Mo.	1,000,000
Norfolk Reservoir, Ark.	1,000,000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark.	3,000,000
Fort Smith, Ark.	853,600
Little Rock, Ark.	548,400
Denison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla.	1,500,000
Canton Reservoir, Okla.	2,000,000
Fort Gibson Reservoir, Okla.	2,000,000
Fall River Reservoir, Kans.	1,000,000
Wister Reservoir, Okla.	1,000,000

Hutchinson, Kans.	\$500,000
Union Township drainage district levee, Missouri.	47,000
Green Bay levee and drainage district No. 2, Iowa.	49,300
Dry Run, Iowa.	382,500
Lake Traverse and Bois de Sioux River, S. Dak. and Minn.	45,800
Lac Qui Parle Reservoir, Minn.	30,900
Kansas Citys, Mo. and Kans.	2,000,000
Kanopolis Reservoir, Kans.	1,000,000
Osceola Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, Mo.	1,000,000
Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak.	2,000,000
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	500,000
Omaha, Nebr.	500,000
Hamburg, Iowa.	236,000
Missouri River between Kensler's Bend, Nebr., and the combination bridge at Sioux City, Iowa.	530,000
Schuyler, Nebr.	64,000
Hot Springs, S. Dak.	154,000
Cotton Wood Springs Reservoir, S. Dak.	510,000
Wolf Creek Reservoir, Ky.	4,000,000
Dale Hollow Reservoir, Tenn. and Ky.	1,500,000
Center Hill Reservoir, Tenn.	3,000,000
Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rossville, Ga.	200,000
Brevoort Levee, Ind.	30,000
Muncie, Ind.	70,000
Harrisburg, Ill.	24,500
Golconda, Ill.	29,200
Brookport, Ill.	28,500
Mounds and Mound City, Ill.	500,000
Newport, Ky.	500,000
Delaware Reservoir, Ohio.	1,000,000
Muskingum River Reservoirs, Ohio.	1,500,000
Bluestone Reservoir, W. Va.	3,000,000
Massillon, Ohio.	500,000
Parkersburg, W. Va.	500,000
Dewey Reservoir, Ky.	1,000,000
Dillon Reservoir, Ohio.	1,000,000
Tionesta Reservoir, Pa.	277,600
Mahoning Creek Reservoir, Pa.	360,000
Loyalhanna Reservoir, Pa.	494,000
Youghiogheny River Reservoir, Pa.	573,000
Crooked Creek Reservoir, Pa.	3,000
Conemaugh River Reservoir, Pa.	3,000,000
Punxsutawney, Pa.	500,000
Elkins, W. Va.	500,000
Coal Creek drainage and levee district, Illinois.	500,900
Kelly Lake drainage and levee district, Illinois.	97,900
Lacey, Langellier, West Matanzas and Kerton Valley drainage and levee district, Illinois.	172,900
Sebewaing, Mich.	241,800
Lancaster, N. Y.	570,400
Mount Morris Reservoir, N. Y.	500,000
Santa Fe Reservoir, Calif.	900,500
Los Angeles River, Calif.	2,000,000
Whittier Narrows Reservoir, Calif.	2,000,000
Big Dry Creek Reservoir and diversion, California.	435,000
McKensie River, Oreg.	62,000
Cottage Grove Reservoir, Oreg.	11,500
Detroit Reservoir, Oreg.	2,000,000
Dorena Reservoir, Oreg.	1,000,000
Mill Creek, Wash.	125,600
Mud Mountain Reservoir, Wash.	257,000
Tacoma, Wash.	700,000
Yakima, Wash.	134,000
Snagging	500,000
Round-off	-100
Total	85,159,000

TABLE III.—Projects requiring additional funds for advance planning in fiscal year 1946

Bennington Reservoir, N. H.	\$30,000
Nashua, N. H.	7,000
West Peterboro, N. H.	8,000

North Andover and Lawrence, Mass.	\$9,000
North Plymouth Reservoir, N. Y.	100,000
Genegatalet Reservoir, N. Y.	60,000
Philpott Reservoir, Va.	150,000
Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon, Ark. and La.	150,000
Big and Little Sunflower Rivers, etc.	150,000
East Poplar Bluff and Poplar Bluff, Mo.	15,000
Black River, Poplar Bluff, Mo., to Knobel, Ark.	10,000
Creede, Colo.	5,000
Louisville, Ky.	100,000
Indianapolis, Fall Creek levee, Ind.	8,000
Indianapolis, Warleigh section, Ind.	8,000
Bald Hill Reservoir, N. Dak.	35,000
Red Lake and Clearwater Rivers, Minn.	30,000
Kings River and Tulare Lake Basin, Ind., Pine Flat Reservoir, Calif.	600,000
Folsom Reservoir, Calif.	
Table Mountain Reservoir, Iron Canyon site, Calif.	
Terminus Reservoir, Calif.	
Isabella Reservoir, Calif.	
Harlan County Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, Nebr.	300,000
Panther Mountain Reservoir, N. Y.	50,000
Cahe Reservoir, S. Dak. and N. Dak.	200,000
Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak.	100,000
Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kans.	200,000
Success Reservoir, Calif.	50,000
New Melones Reservoir, Calif.	125,000
Lookout Point Reservoir, Oreg.	100,000
Quartz Creek Reservoir, Oreg.	150,000
Recreational investigations and plans	50,000
Total	2,800,000

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. I think there are 4 less than 119. I think 4 of them were deleted in the amendment.

Mr. TARVER. Yes, the gentleman is correct. Four of them have been deleted in the amendment; 119, however, are included in the statistical data I am placing in my remarks at this point, the deletions having been made because of the recommendation submitted by the Subcommittee on Civil Functions which conducted the hearings.

These appropriations, in my judgment, are going to be made. I appreciate the arguments which have been advanced and which I have heard so many times heretofore from the gentleman from Missouri in the interest of economy. I think my record is one of economy. I am willing to compare it with that of any other Member of the House. I believe in economy. But by rejection of these items you will not save the Treasury of the United States one thin dime. The Senate last summer almost decided to place these items in a deficiency bill, but at that time decided that it would defer action until after the conclusion of actual hostilities. At that time there were no Budget estimates for them. I have assurance that there will be little if any question but that if the House does not restore these items to the bill they will be

restored by senatorial action in connection with the pending bill.

I understand it is contemplated by the Deficiency Subcommittee that these items should go back to the Subcommittee on Civil Functions of the War Department for further study and consideration in connection with the bill which it is to submit during the early part of the coming year. It is not to be anticipated that that subcommittee after further hearings will take any action different from that which it has already taken by practically unanimous vote. The only effect of that would be to attempt to postpone final action in the matter. Further, of course, the regular bill reported next year would not become effective until July 1, 1946, whereas the moneys carried in this bill become immediately available.

So the question is, it seems to me, whether you are going to take care of these flood-control problems with regard to which the President of the United States has recommended immediate action and has transmitted budget estimates to the Congress for consideration, or whether you are going to leave them out of the bill and permit the Senate to make the restoration. I have no question but that if the Senate does make the restoration the vote of this House will probably be overwhelmingly in favor of the approval of the Senate amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I am wondering if the gentleman is for the Kerr amendment which he intends to insert in the RECORD.

Mr. TARVER. My remarks have been absolutely to that point. Unless I have convinced the gentleman that I am very strongly in favor of the Kerr amendment I am afraid the gentleman has not heard everything I have undertaken to say. I not only think the Kerr amendment should be adopted, but I feel that every consideration of fairness, of equity, and of justice to the sections of the country that are damaged by flood requires that that amendment be approved.

They say the amount involved is tremendous. It is approximately \$121,000,000, with the \$6,200,000 eliminated to which I made reference a while ago. It is for the reclamation or the protection of certain vast and important areas in the United States.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has just pointed out the fact that we are going to consider lending, it is said, practically giving, \$4,000,000,000 to England for reconstruction purposes, and \$6,000,000,000 or \$5,000,000,000, the amount varying in the statements of various gentlemen, for the use of Russia in reconstruction; yet we gag at appropriating \$121,000,000 for our own people to solve very important flood problems for them. They talk about how we are going to increase the national debt by doing that. They say, "For heaven's sake, do not do anything for the people of the United States." But, of course, you know whether you and I are for it or not, practically everything that Russia or the British Empire wants will be made available by a generous Congress. I think it is time for us to give a little consideration to our

own people and not let these arguments of economy force us into the position of not making provision for our own people at a time when we are making tremendous provisions for people of foreign lands.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. Of course, as the gentleman has so ably stated, flood control is almost an age-long program in this country. It is a continuous program. Does not the gentleman look at it in that light? It is a program that you cannot very well break up. It is a well recognized program. I live on the Ohio River. There are about 175 miles of the Ohio River front in my district. We have looked at flood control and water power production for generations.

Mr. TARVER. I think the gentleman is undoubtedly correct. With reference to one particular project, and I make no bones of the fact that I am interested in a project in my own district, and I think I have a right to be—I certainly would be recreant to my duty if I were not—in the case of this particular project, it has been three times approved by the Congress in two flood control bills and in one rivers and harbors bill. It has been twice approved by this same deficiency committee that now cuts it out. This deficiency committee appropriated \$3,000,000 initially for the beginning of this project a number of years ago; \$1,065,000 has been spent on it; thereafter, \$10,000,000 were approved as a supplemental appropriation. But those appropriations were canceled on account of the war with the understanding that the work was going to be continued after the war was over. Now they talk about having further hearings and reviewing the power features of these projects and things of that sort. They have had hearings before the Flood Control and Rivers and Harbors Committees and before the Deficiency Subcommittee itself, which has approved appropriations for that particular project. They had hearings before the Civil Functions Subcommittee into whose particular jurisdiction this subject matter falls. All of those committees, after complete hearings, have approved this project. Now, why—because somebody is distressed for fear that a little too much power may be produced in this country in competition with the power companies—why should we pick out rivers and harbors and flood control items and slap them down and then put everything else in the bill? Why should we say we are not going to consider those until later? Of course, some of those who do not want to consider them until later do not want to consider them at all, and if they have their way about it they never will be considered.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The gentleman referred in the committee and again today to the table on page 77 with reference to the 13 projects which have power in them.

Mr. TARVER. That is the table cited by the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Yes, that is right. The table has three columns—first, the total-estimated Federal cost of each project; second, the initial power in kilowatts; and, third, the estimated cost of the power features. The gentleman stated that the third column contained the increased cost of the dam, because of power requirements. The third column contains only the cost of the power features or installations and does not include the increased cost of the dam because of power requirements.

Mr. TARVER. I am sorry I cannot yield further to the gentleman because I have so little time. I said exactly what the statement says and I read from the statement. "The estimated cost of the power features" is the exact language which I used and it is the language used in the hearings. I said nothing about the cost of the dam. I said, according to this statement, total estimated cost of the project is carried in the first column. In the third column there is carried the estimated cost of the power feature.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. You would have to add to that the estimated cost of the dam.

Mr. TARVER. Of course, the gentleman reasons in that way about these matters. I understand the gentleman favors completion of these projects, such as the one in which I am interested in my own State, which was begun prior to the war and for which appropriations were made prior to the war. But I do not want to be selfish about such matters myself. I think some of our colleagues have other projects which are included in this list which are equally deserving of attention, and when they have had approval of these projects by everybody, from the President of the United States on down, except the Deficiency Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, which itself has approved most of them on previous occasions, it seems to me there is no reason why this House should not make the appropriation which has been recommended by the Budget.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The gentleman wants to be accurate, does he not?

Mr. TARVER. I think I am.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Now, does or does not this third column include the increased cost of the dam because of the installation of power?

Mr. TARVER. As I understand it from the statement submitted to the committee, of which the gentleman is a member, and I am glad the gentleman is interrogating me, because he will know whether or not I state the matter correctly—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. TARVER. I think the gentleman can corroborate the statement which I have made as to my understanding from other sources than members of the committee with reference to what your subcommittee did. I understood the gentleman from Michigan is the only member of the subcommittee who favored elimi-

nating these projects, and he did not favor eliminating those for which appropriations were made before the war. But however that may be, I understand the third column relates to the additional cost of the project on account of the power features. In other words, that the rest of the project would cost, in the case of the proposal of the gentleman from North Carolina, Judge KERR, \$5,660,000 less than the \$30,900,000 if the development of this power were not included. That is what it says.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The gentleman is in error. I just talked to the engineering department of the War Department again, and they informed me that this cost that you have in the third column takes in only the power installations, and it does not include the increased cost of the construction of the dam because of the power features.

Mr. TARVER. I prefer to rely upon the testimony in the printed hearings before the subcommittee, of which the gentleman is such an able member. Those hearings convinced all of his colleagues except himself that these Budget estimates should be approved; and, in my judgment, the House of Representatives should approve them, and I hope it may do so by the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR] when it is offered tomorrow, either by himself or the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Will the gentleman also put in the RECORD the letter which the War Department submitted to me in which they sent me this table, in which they so state?

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman is a distinguished Member of this body and he can call attention to anything he desires, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to make a few observations on the bill which we now have under consideration.

The first observation is this: It is apparent from the record that various agencies included in this bill have taken things into their own hands, to the extent of appointing personnel for which there has been no authorization from the Congress.

This appears to be the case with respect to the Federal Communications Commission, the General Accounting Office, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and the Bureau of Customs.

In other instances, increases in salaries which are not mandatory have been allowed without even the courtesy of consultation with the committees of Congress in charge of the appropriations for the agency in question.

At times the agency has consulted the Bureau of the Budget. At other times it has acted without that consultation. It appears that in at least one instance the Bureau of the Budget went so far as to advise the agency that it could go ahead

and make the increase and that it was unnecessary to contact the appropriate committee before doing so.

It is, of course, perfectly meaningless for the Appropriations Committees of the Congress and the Congress as a whole to determine how much a given agency shall or shall not have if the agency is going to take things into its own hands thereafter and proceed, regardless. The practice must stop.

There is another general observation which I wish to make. The financial course which this country has been following, and the tremendous dangers involved for every man, woman, and child in this country have been emphasized. Today it was my lot in the years after the last war on the other side of the water to come face to face with the sufferings resulting from uncontrolled inflation, not only in Germany but in other countries in Europe. In the light of this experience, the situation in this country today, is not a comforting one. We are confronted by a so-called national debt approaching \$300,000,000,000. We are confronted by another contingent national debt which we hear very little about amounting to well over \$300,000,000,000. We are confronted by a further deficit, referred to this afternoon in the speech of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] of thirty, thirty-five, or forty billion dollars, whatever it proves to be. We are confronted by the tremendous sums we have been pouring into Europe in one way or another, by the enormous demands upon this country in the postwar period, both domestic and foreign, by a currency expanded to some \$25,000,000,000. The possibility of savage inflation in this country is enough to keep anyone awake nights. To me it is the most serious danger confronting the Nation at this time.

Now there are members of the committee and of the House who feel that the committee went too far in postponing or excluding items from consideration in this deficiency bill. Personally, I do not agree with them. Personally, I think the committee failed to go far enough in this direction.

There is in contemplation at this time a tremendous expansion in the minds of certain departments and agencies of this Government. Some of that expansion may be justified. I believe, however, that generally speaking, the expansion in any given department or agency should be considered as a whole by the subcommittee charged with responsibility for that agency; and that it should not be considered in a piecemeal manner.

In this bill, although it is a deficiency bill, we have expansion provided for the Department of Commerce, the Department of State, and the Federal Communications Commission. I want to say a word in respect to each expansion.

The Department of Commerce, the record indicates, contemplates an expansion program which will cost \$192,000,000 in the coming fiscal year. That compares with an appropriation of \$79,000,000 for the present year.

The basis for this enormous expansion may perhaps be found in the thought expressed by one of the representatives of the Department who indicated that

in his opinion, during the past 12 years, the Department, under Secretary Jones and other Secretaries, had just failed to do its job.

Or perhaps it may be found in the old-time slogan of "spend and spend, tax and tax, elect and elect" which, judging by the prospective mailing list of 2,750,000 manufacturing concerns and the colorful charts presented to the committee by Secretary Wallace himself, would appear to be still in full force and effect.

Four items aggregating \$8,464,000 were presented to your committee by the Department.

Let us take, for instance, the Secretary's office itself. The Congress allowed the office for the current year the sum of \$570,000. Shortly after Secretary Wallace came into office we gave him \$83,000 more. Now, the Department is back here with a request for an additional \$150,000. If that were allowed in full it would mean he would have 50 percent more for his own office than we originally appropriated for this fiscal year.

If this request were allowed in full, the record indicates we would have the following set-up in Mr. Wallace's own office: One Secretary of Commerce, eight assistants to the Secretary of Commerce, eight assistants to the assistants to the Secretary of Commerce, one executive assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, one Under Secretary of Commerce, two assistants to the Under Secretary of Commerce, one Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and two assistants to the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, as well as the Solicitor with his force, a brand new set-up for program coordination and a 300-percent expansion in his office of information—an expanded publicity force—a total of 299 people in this one office as compared with 213 now.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. How much of this additional force in the Department of Commerce did the committee allow in this bill?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. For this particular item the committee allowed \$63,400, as compared with the request for \$150,000.

Mr. STEFAN. How many additional employees have you allowed the Department of Commerce which are not authorized by law or which has not been before the regular committee making appropriations for the Department of Commerce?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I cannot give the gentleman that over-all figure for the various items at the moment.

Mr. STEFAN. Why did not your committee hold this item up in order that the regular committee which deals with these items for this particular department and which knows practically all about it, having worked on it for years, might go into the matter? Why did you not let the regular committee pass on this?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman and I see eye to eye. I made that suggestion when the bill was being marked up, but got nowhere. This and

other items in my opinion should have gone to the proper subcommittee so that the whole expansion program could have been considered together.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman knows that when the Deficiency Committee adds additional employees to the various agencies of the Government that appear before the Committee on Deficiencies, those employees are usually frozen into the service, which makes it very unfair to the committee considering these bills to pass intelligently on the new requests for the next fiscal year.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It is the old story of the camel getting his nose under the tent.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman from Nebraska who has just interrogated the gentleman from Massachusetts finds some fault and makes some complaint about the procedure of the Appropriations Committee of which both gentlemen are members. I want to renew an old complaint which I have made so many times and this bill accentuates the necessity of making the change which I have advocated. I hold in my hand the printed copy of the hearings held by the deficiency subcommittee of which the gentleman is a member. It is in two parts; 892 pages in one part and 665 pages in the other. That subcommittee has devoted a great deal of work to, and should know a great deal about this bill. I also hold in my hand the bill itself, containing 50 pages; then I hold in my hand the report on the bill, the explanation of the committee as to the necessity for the items in the bill, which consists of 43 pages.

The point I want to make is that late yesterday afternoon the Appropriations Committee asked to have until midnight last night in which to report out this bill. Up to that time the contents of this bill were unknown to all but the Committee on Appropriations.

None of this information to which I have referred was available to Members of the House not members of the Committee on Appropriations until the House convened at 12 o'clock this noon; therefore the House at this good hour is considering appropriating one-billion-one-hundred-and-thirty-one-million-and-some-odd-hundred-thousand dollars without any knowledge at all, other than information obtained from the floor of the House, from the few members of the committee who know something about the bill. That method is wrong. That method is not democratic. That method should be changed, and the Committee on Appropriations is the first committee who should ask that this method be changed.

Oh, yes; I forgot an important part, and that is this, that these hearings to which I have referred, consisting of several hundreds of pages, were conducted in executive session, which means in secret session, by the Subcommittee on Appropriations. I was not present, and I have not been told by a member of the Committee on Appropriations, but I understand, and it is commonly re-

ported in the press gallery, that there was a real dispute in the Committee on Appropriations yesterday based upon the fact that some Member of Congress or some member of the press found out, before this bill came to the floor this morning, something about some of the items contained in the bill. Can we justify a condition like that? Of course, we cannot. No member of the Committee on Appropriations itself will question a single statement of fact I have made. I challenge any member of the committee or anyone else to stand up here now and answer the logic of my few desultory remarks.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I am in sympathy with the general objectives of the gentleman from Michigan. I may say in this connection, however, that I understand the hearings on this bill were available to Members of the House last Friday, and that the report was available as of 3:30 yesterday afternoon.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. It was only yesterday afternoon that permission was granted by the House to file the report printed before midnight. Certainly it was not printed and it was not available to anybody before it was printed. You could hardly expect Members of Congress to be sitting around here waiting on the committee to get a report at midnight.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I had a copy of the report considerably ahead of that, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. MICHENER. But the gentleman is a member of the committee.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If I may resume where I left off, in reference to the Department of Commerce I may point out that in addition to the increase referred to there has been \$250,000 allowed for a declassifying and technical service, a brand new set-up to act as a clearing house for scientific and other data obtained abroad, which is supposed to be helpful to business, which may very well involve considerable duplication and which very well may run into several millions of dollars, when considered in connection with expenditures by other agencies working in this field.

There has also been allowed \$3,250,000 for the Bureau of the Census on top of the \$5,378,000 already appropriated for 9 census projects, some of them sampling in character, all of them to be conducted under abnormal conditions, all of them to be conducted despite the fact that we have some 65 agencies of Government that are gathering statistics at this time.

Further, there has been allowed an item of \$375,000 for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, on top of the \$2,000,000 appropriated in the regular bill.

I defy anyone to read the hearings on this item and to form an intelligent opinion as to what the money is to be used for. It was one of the most unsatisfactory hearings I ever recall. About the only thing that is clear is that it is intended, among other things, to lead small business by the hand in every con-

ceivable way, even down to the proper operation of bars and grills.

There is a large increase contemplated in every one of nine divisions in this Bureau, as well as the creation of a new Division on Industrial Relations, because, we were advised, nobody in the Department of Commerce is equipped to talk to a labor-management conference so we have to set up a brand new organization in this Department duplicating that which we already have in the Labor Department.

I think the whole expansion proposed should be set aside and turned over to the regular subcommittee to be considered as a part of the \$192,000,000 program which Secretary Wallace has in mind at this time.

Similarly, in the State Department, you will find a request for \$1,740,000 for an increase in personnel in the Secretary's office. You will find \$5,290,000 asked for an increase in the foreign auxiliary service. You will find a request for \$2,000,000 for what is called the Interim Research and Intelligence Service. That is the new name for the OSS, or that part of it which is to be taken over by the State Department.

There is an enormous expansion contemplated by the Department not only in its regular functions but in respect to OSS, OWI, OIAA, FEA, and so on.

I am not opposed to the taking over of essential functions of these agencies; in fact I advocated this action on the floor of the House many months ago. I am opposed, however, to using the deficiency program as a means of permanent expansion which should be justified in connection with the over-all expansion program before the regular subcommittee.

Just take for a minute this OSS expansion. The Department of State wants to take over 853 people from OSS. They have in their European and African Division at the moment about 183 people. They intend to add 118 people. In their Latin-American Division they have 110 and they want to add 35. In the Far Eastern Division they have 45, and they want to add 117. They have 98 down for a so-called Central Information Division; 74 for a Presentation Division, to prepare charts and other graphic work; and 38 for a Reproduction Division. The increase calls for detailed justification.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

If there is one department in this Government that needs strengthening, in my judgment, it is the State Department. There never was a time in our history when we needed a strong State Department, and a strong foreign policy was more important. I am for abler key men; I am for a firmer foreign policy, but I do not believe you are going to get it by a haphazard, piecemeal method of approach. The situation calls for careful and comprehensive consideration, with the complete elimination of politics.

If time permits, I want to say a further word in reference to the Federal Communications Commission.

In 1940 this agency had an over-all appropriation of \$1,800,000. This year it had an appropriation of \$5,000,000. In the rescission bill the House reduced this appropriation by \$930,000; nevertheless, the agency comes before us again with a request for \$785,000 more. It requests an increase in personnel from 1,165 to 1,660 as compared with a force of 625 people just prior to the war. It makes this request despite the fact that the Senate has restored the \$930,000 eliminated by the House in the rescission bill.

In the engineering department it wants an increase of 182. It has 648 employees now. In the accounting department it has 127; it wants 67 more. In the law department it has 78; it wants 75 more. In the Secretary's office it has 226; it wants 167 more.

It is difficult to understand how any such increase can be justified. It has not been justified to date, and regardless of its merits or demerits shall be referred to the regular committee, which is starting hearings tomorrow on a request for the fiscal year 1947 amounting to more than \$6,000,000, in order that the entire expansion contemplated may be considered as a whole.

Attention of the Members is particularly directed to a list of personnel and salary in the Legal Department of the Commission and the enormous salary increases in various instances appearing at page 37 of the hearings.

Attention is also called to the extent to which the agency frowns upon suggestions made by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAU], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], contemplating a policy of recovery by taxation or otherwise of part of the enormous profits realized by temporary holders of Government franchises obtained without cost.

There are other things to which I would like to refer. In view of the shortness of time, however, I will close by simply calling the attention of the Members to several matters: First, to the testimony of General Bradley in regard to his plans for decentralization of the Veterans' Administration; second, to the testimony of Mr. Symington in reference to the Surplus Property Administration; third, to the provision unanimously inserted by the committee with a view to terminating any further activities under the Smith-Connally Act; and finally, to the road program which we are embarking upon providing for \$500,000,000 a year for 3 years. I emphasize that this program, like other road programs, involves the incurring of obligations before any appropriation is made. It is too late to lock the door after the horse is out of the stable. I have always thought this procedure was wrong. I think it is particularly wrong in times like these when retrenchment is vital. I intend to introduce a bill which will apply not only to this program, but to all road programs with a view to changing the procedures.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I am among the Members of the House who generally follow the Committee on Appropriations after they have heard the evidence and carefully weighed the matters that have been submitted for their consideration. I, therefore, very deeply regret that I am forced to say in my judgment the committee in reporting the pending bill has made a very great mistake. I think unwittingly they have committed a very grave error. I speak with respect to the budget recommendations submitted to the Congress and to the committee by the President of the United States for \$25,000,000, approximately, for river and harbor work; for \$87,000,000 for national flood control; and for \$15,000,000 for flood control along the lower Mississippi River. In my judgment, the utter rejection of every one of these items constitutes not only an injustice, but in view of the other provisions of the bill, a discrimination that I do not believe the House of Congress or the country will stand for. Sound public works for the normal needs and functions of the Government are always in order. But sound public works capable of expansion in times of unemployment to stimulate employment in private industry are absolutely essential in our economy.

I have been rather amused at the argument of the distinguished chairman of the committee as to why no provision was made for these important public works. The word "economy" was used by him repeatedly. I answer: "How can you reconcile the use of the word 'economy' in December and emphasize the word 'appropriations' in January following?" That argument simply will not hold water. It is inconsistent. It simply does not make sense to say that we reject the appropriation in December but we will make it in January.

Nor is that all. As I said, I believe in public works—including highway construction and reclamation. Provision has been made for highway construction and reclamation in this bill. Reclamation applies to the great West, and I have stood for sound reclamation projects. I want to emphasize in this bill that it is rank discrimination, nay, more, it is a grave injustice, in my judgment, with all regard to the Committee on Appropriations, when they recommend an appropriation of substantially \$77,000,000 for reclamation in the pending deficiency bill and refuse to appropriate one cent for the harbors from Maine to Los Angeles and from Portland to Jacksonville, or one cent to prevent the loss of life and property from overflows, no matter where they may occur in the United States. We believe in economy. We believe in retrenchment where retrenchment should be made, but the American people also believe in fairness and we believe in fairness to all parts of our common country.

Advocating as I do reclamation, advocating as I do flood control, sound projects, I assert, and I challenge anybody

to contradict successfully the proposition, that this is the first time, certainly within my recollection, over a long period of years, when there was a budget recommendation, when the President of the United States recommended projects for reclamation that were approved, and recommended projects for flood control and rivers and harbors that were absolutely rejected.

I should like to say another thing. The RECORD discloses and the hearings disclose that the recommendations for river and harbor improvements, and for flood control took the usual course. They were referred to the War Department Civil Functions Committee, the committee that has reported to Congress the expenditure of multiplied billions of dollars to win the war, and we followed their lead. They have reported the largest appropriations in this or any other country. They recommended, with an amendment reducing national flood control by about \$6,000,000, the appropriation as submitted by the Budget, for flood control, and rivers and harbors. The Budget recommended the flood-control and river-and-harbor appropriations. Their recommendations were rejected.

Let me say this: A similar course was pursued, according to the hearings, with respect to reclamation. The reclamation projects were referred to the Subcommittee on the Interior Department Appropriation. There was a Budget recommendation of substantially \$99,000,000 for reclamation in the West. This report approved \$77,000,000. There was a Budget recommendation for \$87,000,000 for national flood control, and the subcommittee recommended, after considering as carefully as they have any previous appropriation, approximately \$81,000,000.

I say that the people of the United States, Members of this House, believe in fairness.

While I advocate reclamation for the Western States, I assert that the harbors—and we have more ships than ever before in the history of our country along the Atlantic Seaboard, the Gulf, and the Pacific—are entitled to consideration. I assert the property that has been destroyed, I assert the lives that have been lost, by floods, are monumental witnesses to the fact that we sacrificed much when we in October 1943, under WPB L-41 eliminated all flood control and all reclamation and all river and harbors works for the duration with a few exceptions, to promote the war. We did that and we did not make any complaint, but now we say that flood works should be inaugurated when highway improvements are being started; and we say of national flood control that when in 1943 we made an annual appropriation of approximately \$130,000,000 for national flood control from New England to Los Angeles and from Portland to Jacksonville, but that money was transferred, that money was impounded, the least that can be done now is for these projects to be taken up where we left off and for us to begin in flood control as we are beginning in highway construction, and as we are beginning in reclamation.

It has been said to me, and the report indicates, that one of the reasons why the Committee rejected, absolutely rejected, no matter how much money the local people put up, no matter how many bonds had been issued, interest being paid on the bonds, people furnishing rights-of-way and easements, no matter how much money had been spent in the emergency—as it was spent in Louisiana by the millions because of the incomplete state of the lower Mississippi River project—was as the committee says, "We should like to postpone this matter from December until January and we want to look into it a little bit further."

I know about comparisons. I just want to say this to reassure the Members of the House. The flood-control recommendations submitted by the Director of the Budget were after the most comprehensive hearings, provided for with respect to any public works in the United States. Let me remind you that which you yourself know, that first of all in flood control—and the same thing applies to rivers and harbors, I am not a member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors but the procedure is the same—there is a requirement for a preliminary examination. The district engineer notifies all people interested, not in secret session. He conducts a hearing. The district engineer then submits a report to the division engineer after he has conducted his hearing; and the division engineer reviews it and he submits it to the reviewing Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, and the Board of Engineers goes over the matter and submits their report and review to the Chief of Engineers. The Chief of Engineers, under the Flood Control Act of 1944, communicates with the governors of the States, inviting all views, both for and against projects, before he can submit his report to the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War transmits to Congress, and Congress must authorize.

Now, then, when you tell me that one reason why the flood control and the rivers and harbors projects have been postponed until January was because you wanted to conduct further hearings, I assert that after the Secretary of War has transmitted the report to the Congress of the United States and before a single project is eligible for submission by the Budget, the Committee on Flood Control and the Committee on Rivers and Harbors conduct hearings. Everybody interested is invited to come and is permitted to testify either for or against the project and the project has got to be approved by the committee, submitted to Congress, and before any of these projects is eligible for construction it has to be approved by the House, by the Senate, and by the President of the United States. I said I was for reclamation. Who approves a reclamation project before it is eligible under the law?

I refer to the statute with respect to the construction of reclamation projects to refute any contention that the flood-control projects recommended by the Budget have not been carefully examined including previous approval by Congress. I point out that no authorization by

Congress is necessary for an appropriation for reclamation. I emphasize that a previous authorization by an affirmative act of Congress is necessary for flood control and river and harbor appropriations. A reclamation project is deemed to be authorized when certified by the secretary and approved by the President. No act of Congress is necessary. I therefore insist that the criticism that there should be further study of the flood control projects is without foundation and that this contention made by the same committee that recommends reclamation projects is unsound.

I have before me Public Law 848, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session, authorizing the construction of reclamation projects. I refer to section 3. This section provides that no construction of a reclamation project may be undertaken until the secretary makes an investigation and submits his findings to the President, but it provides that when he does make his findings and certify to the President and the President approves, the project is deemed to be authorized. I quote from section 3 of the said act approved October 14, 1940, Public Law 848, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session:

The project shall be deemed authorized and may be undertaken pursuant to this act if (1) the secretary finds and certifies to the President that the project has engineering feasibility and that the water users probably can repay, in accordance with the requirements of section 4, an amount equal to or in excess of that part of the estimated cost allocated by him to irrigation to be met by expenditure of moneys appropriated pursuant to section 12 (1); and (2) the President has approved said report and findings and has found that services, labor, materials, easements, and other property, including money, for the construction of the project, should be made available to the Department of the Interior by the Work Projects Administration or other Federal agencies, to the extent found necessary by the secretary to make up the difference between the estimated cost of project construction and (i) the part thereof to be met by expenditure of moneys appropriated pursuant to section 12 (1), together with (ii) such services, materials, money, easements, and other property as non-Federal agencies or parties have agreed to contribute and the secretary has found acceptable under section 2.

I therefore assert that while flood-control projects must be authorized by act of Congress, such is not the case with reclamation projects, for the only authorization required for reclamation appropriations is the finding of the Secretary and the approval of the President, as provided by said act.

It is fair to say, too, that a number of the reclamation projects included in the pending bill provide for the development of power. The ultimate cost of some of the projects is far more than the ultimate cost of any of the river and harbor or flood-control projects. It is difficult to tell what the ultimate cost of the Central Valley project is. It will certainly run into the hundreds of millions. It provides for power. There is an appropriation for this project here. If power is to be developed in the West, I know of no reason why power should not

be developed as an incident to flood control in the East, as well as elsewhere in the United States. Moreover, the Appropriations Committee reduced the Budget recommendation for reclamation by \$22,000,000. The subcommittee handling the flood-control recommended a reduction of \$6,000,000. Both subcommittees should be treated alike. There should be no discrimination.

What, say you, about examination, about approval, when river and harbor and flood-control projects have to run the gantlet of the district engineer, the division engineer, the Board of Rivers and Harbors, the Chief of Engineers, the Secretary of War, and the approval by Congress passing authorizations, reclamation projects, \$77,000,000 worth of them, are approved in this bill and do not have an act of Congress.

I say, in my humble judgment this committee has done a very grave injustice to the people of New England, to the people of the Atlantic seaboard, to the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, and the other States of the Union interested in rivers and harbors, and in flood-control projects.

Mr. Chairman, something has been said with respect to power projects. It is well known that I supported the Tennessee Valley Authority and that I oppose the Missouri Valley Authority and I oppose similar authorities. In my judgment, for whatever it be worth, those who oppose the projects which provide for the development of incidental power are contributing, whether they know it or not, to the establishment of valley authorities. In my judgment, when we come to provide flood control I have always advocated and I shall continue to advocate that in providing flood control to protect the lives and property of the people of the United States in the development of our national resources, if there can be developed power incident to the protection of the lives and property of the people, I favor such development, and in my judgment, opposing that program is shortsighted. But be that as it may, let me repeat, the Subcommittee on Deficiencies, the Subcommittee on the Interior, took out \$22,000,000 of the \$99,000,000 recommended for reclamation; the Subcommittee on Civil Functions of the War Department took out \$6,000,000 and they might have taken out other projects in their discretion, although power is provided in a number of the reclamation projects in the bill. The committee should not have rejected all projects because it opposed, perchance, some or did not agree with the subcommittee. But I assert that it is utterly unfair, that it is discriminatory to reject all of the flood control and all of the river and harbor projects perchance because some members of the committee oppose a project here and there, or a type of project here and there.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS. The gentleman mentioned economy a while ago. May I remind the gentleman that in this same bill the Deficiency subcommittee gave the Public Works Administration \$12,500,000 for the preparation of programs for public works projects which in itself would bring about much greater expenditures than the question involved here. I am glad to hear the gentleman speak of incidental public power because that question came up before our committee, and it is simply a bugaboo, because out of 119 projects only 37 had anything to do with power. Power was purely incidental, and nobody could say anything else after it was pointed out to him.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I am glad to have the gentleman's statement. Let me say this, that the alleged contention that river and harbor and flood control projects can wait until January is the same contention and the same argument that can be made not only with respect to public works, not only with respect to reclamation, but with respect to substantially every other item in this bill. In my judgment, if you are going to have a deficiency bill, let us give all of the interests in the country consideration. Let us give them the consideration that they are entitled to. Let us not, under the guise of economy, contradict it by saying that we will make the appropriation 30 days from now when we know the next annual appropriation bill will not be approved for months no matter when hearings begin; that we will eliminate the projects that will protect lives and property and promote the commerce of the Nation. I think the gentleman's view is sound. If we are going to have a deficiency bill, I believe that we should have a deficiency bill for all of the interests, for all sound public works, for all works that have been approved by the Congress of the United States and in the order of priority recommended by the Chief of Engineers. Every one of the items submitted by the Budget, every one of the items recommended to the Budget, have been items that have been approved by Congress and have been reported and approved by committees of Congress or by Congress itself, and they are not in the same category with the items with respect to reclamation or other public works, for that matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I would like to have the gentleman comment on whether or not the Subcommittee on Appropriations really should veto the will of Congress as expressed in some of these flood control items after they have been not only investigated but authorized by Congress and submitted to us by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I think the gentleman will recall that I have been chairman of the Committee on Flood Control for many years, and the subcommittee of which the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas is a member has done me the courtesy to invite me before that committee, and while I am interested in flood control, for the pro-

tection of the area that I represent and have been for more than 20 years, I might observe that my work in flood control has been devoted to the protection of the lives and property of the people of the United States. It fell to my lot to pilot through the House the first national flood control bill ever enacted. Asking for protection for the people among whom I live and whom I represent, I have accorded that protection, sir, as best I could to the people everywhere in the United States consistent with the national interest and sound public projects, and I have never voted to support a project unless the Corps of Engineers, the agents of the Congress of the United States, recommended that the benefits exceeded the cost. I accord to the members of the Committee on Appropriations on Civil Functions for the War Department the same privileges exercised by the other committees, but I have never advocated elimination of any project approved by Congress.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I want to say, in view of the implicit confidence that this committee has in the ability and integrity of not only the Flood Control Committee of the House, but of the distinguished chairman of that committee, that we feel absolutely safe when we bring an estimate in here that has cleared through the gentleman's committee.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I am very grateful to the gentleman. Let me say this: I know about highway construction. I know about flood control projects. I have in mind the city of Cairo in southern Illinois, a city that has suffered from floods as but few municipalities of the United States have suffered. They had a project, they had a wall 60 feet high. They had the material on the ground, but that project was discontinued. I could emphasize that other projects, substantially all the projects of the lower Mississippi Valley, aggregating \$15,000,000, are to take up the works that were stopped by the order of the War Production Board in 1943. My understanding is that substantially half of the \$81,000,000 contained in national flood control are to take up and carry on projects where the works were stopped 2 years ago, and that other projects equally as important are recommended for initiation.

In my judgment, there now is a scarcity of labor. We must have, in order to provide for the expansion of the days to come, the nucleus of well-organized public works agencies. We must provide now that the men have constructed the highways and the bridges to provide for the advance of our armies, the men from the Corps of Engineers, shall be brought back home, and that the organization that was really disrupted by the discontinuance of these public works shall be made to function so that in 1947 and 1948 and 1949, if there should happen to come unemployment, we might have sound public works in order to provide for stable employment throughout our country.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I do not know whether the gentleman has told the House that this whole group of projects was submitted to the War Department subcommittee on appropriations and that we held hearings.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Yes, I went over that in detail.

Mr. HENDRICKS. We reported it and reported it almost unanimously. I will not say what the vote was, but we reported it almost unanimously.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I have read the hearings, of 210 pages. If anybody says you did not have hearings on these projects, I want to say in praise of the gentleman's committee that if you will take the hearings conducted by the committee and read the Budget recommendations for rivers and harbors and flood control, they are substantially the types of hearings that have been conducted previously and that have been approved by Congress many, many times.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I never saw anyone ask for time that he did not get it, and I never heard a question asked that was not answered in the hearings.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. In my judgment, the amendment to restore these projects to this bill ought to be overwhelmingly adopted by the House.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER], chairman of the War Department Civil Functions Subcommittee, or the gentleman from North Carolina, Judge KERR, the ranking member of the subcommittee, will introduce an amendment to restore the budget recommendations for rivers and harbors and flood control as approved by the committee and as recommended by the Civil Functions Subcommittee to the Committee on Deficiency Appropriations.

I trust the House will approve, and thus remove the discrimination against rivers and harbors and flood-control projects. I have quoted the law to show that river and harbor and flood-control projects are thoroughly studied and must be approved by Congress before they are eligible for appropriations. I have shown that such is not the case with respect to reclamation. I insist that if reclamation projects are to be included, rivers and harbors and flood-control projects should be included, as otherwise a discrimination will obtain.

While the costs of power at some of the dams have been emphasized, it will not be overlooked that the Boulder Dam and the Grand Coulee Dam are primarily for power, and it will not be overlooked that an appropriation is being made in the pending bill for the Central Valley project, originally estimated to cost \$175,000,000 and now estimated to cost \$375,000,000.

I close by emphasizing that under directive of the War Production Board in 1943 flood-control appropriations were discontinued for the duration. In many cases the projects are in the process of construction. They should be completed in order to protect the appropriations already made. In the interest of economy I maintain that these works that have been begun should be promptly reinstated. There has been construction

during the war where it was necessary to protect war activities. Inasmuch as substantially all flood-control work was discontinued for the duration, it is important that the works be reinstated as we turn from the destruction of war to the construction of peace.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a brief observation?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. May I say that several years ago I had the privilege and pleasure of serving on the Committee on Flood Control with the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, who is doing such an excellent job as chairman of that important committee. I know he goes very thoroughly into every matter that comes before his committee and that any legislation emanating from his committee comes to this House only after careful investigation and due deliberation. He and his Committee on Flood Control have rendered yeoman service to the country. Permit me to add that I have followed his leadership on flood control at all times. There is no safer chairman nor a more efficient committee in the Congress. And now I desire to assure the distinguished chairman as well as other Members of this House that an amendment will be offered tomorrow to restore those projects eliminated by the Committee on Appropriations, which action was taken without my support, and I predict that they will be reinserted in the bill.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I thank the gentleman for his statement. I join with him in urging the restoration or inclusion of the appropriations for flood control and rivers and harbors.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has again expired.

(Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

GIFT LOANS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, over a century ago, an American naval officer replied to the demands of the Barbary pirates in the immortal words, "Millions for defense; but not a cent for tribute!" In this defiant answer is contained the pattern for meeting a present-day situation which confronts this House because we are vested with the responsibility under section 7, article I, of the Constitution of the United States, namely: "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." The present-day situation which this House must meet is: Foreign nations have demanded that the United States Government loan them or give them billions of American dollars which this House must take from our people through tax legislation.

Let us be fair in this matter. Let us remember that many of these countries demanding gift loans were our allies in the late war. Let us forget, for the moment, that their attitude in this matter is unparalleled in all financial history—that they do not come, hat in hand,

begging; that they do not come as equals, asking openly for honest loans to bear honest rates of interest and to be honestly repaid—that, rather, they come in arrogance, demanding outright gifts. Above all, let us not forget that the members of these foreign missions are perfectly aware of the source of these gifts they so avidly seek, the American people.

It is difficult to ignore the barbed criticism directed at this body by a spokesman of the British delegation headed by Lord Keynes seeking an American gift-loan. The spokesman asserted in a statement released to the press on October 25 that American negotiators from the State Department "see our view entirely" about not paying interest, but "have their ears too close to the clamor for commercial rates" on Capitol Hill.

Nor can we fail to recognize the blunt warning of Bernard M. Baruch in his published letter to the gentleman from Tennessee, Representative GORE, in which he said in part:

We must be careful, when we give aid to other countries, that this aid is not used to nationalize their industries against us, to destroy their own competitive system which, I think, should be preserved.

England, France, and other countries are nationalizing or about to nationalize their industries. Russia has totalized herself—one buyer and one seller—and is totalizing all countries under her aegis.

Over the next 30 years, six of our former Allies have contracted to pay us about one-and-one-half billion dollars for lend-lease material which they have agreed to purchase and they will pay an interest rate of 2½ percent. This will bring to our Treasury roughly \$750,000,000 over three decades, a puny sum compared to that which we have expended in lend-lease—yet, at least some return on our original investment. Gift-loans present none of the advantages of lend-lease. With gift-loans, it is all "put" and no "take." It is no wonder that President Truman has long delayed his open advocacy of any British loan on this basis.

The Postwar Economic Policy and Planning Committee of this House has arrived at three major conditions for any proposed British loan. These are:

1. A scaling down of the sterling debts owed by Britain to sterling countries, and no restrictions on trade between these countries and the United States.

2. Removal of discriminatory treatment of quota, exchange controls, and tariff preferences.

3. The use of as large a portion of any future loan as is possible to liquidate lend-lease settlements and for the purchase of surpluses.

But, even before Chairman COLMER's committee reported on its findings, a spokesman of the British gift-loan delegation declared:

We are unwilling to put our names to a loan we cannot repay, and to giving up our system of Empire preference.

And Robert Boothby, Conservative member of the House of Commons, urged the Socialist Government to "suspend the present financial negotiations in Washington if necessary rather than sign an agreement which would hamper the country's economic recovery. If the

price demanded by the Americans for a loan to Britain now is abolition of the sterling area then I think the price is definitely too high and we ought not to pay it."

These are not only the words of a proud man, representing a proud people; they are the words of a group that arrogantly expects something for nothing; inflexible in a world of change. The British are speaking of one thing—their country's economic recovery—and they are engaged in something entirely different: The domination of the world's commercial shipping lanes. With the virtual elimination of the prewar ranking maritime nations as competitors, with the exception of the United States—with Japan, Germany, Italy, and Norway off the seas—Britain is prepared to conquer the peacetime battlefields of foreign shipping.

We are not only asked to finance Britain's program of socialized industry, but we are asked to finance Britain's incursions into foreign trade. We are asked to jeopardize the future of our farms, our mines, our factories, and our merchant marine, to mortgage the future of our people, to borrow at 2.5 percent and lend at 2 percent or borrow at 2.5 percent and give away. It is not a reasonable demand.

I say, in answer to it, "millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute." I say "charity begins at home." There are deeds we can do to bolster the economy of these United States and—through us—to benefit the world.

Shall we really begin at home? Recently, John Ihlder, executive officer of the National Capital Housing Authority, pictured the dire need for housing in the District of Columbia. He warned that private enterprise had as yet made no start on housing developments for the occupants of over 3,800 temporary homes here to be removed within the next 2 years.

Mr. Ihlder said in part:

We have 200,000 dwellings here for nearly a million people. Forty thousand slum houses need replacement. Our 3,819 temporary houses must come down or fall down by 1948. And we now have a surplus population of nearly 200,000. Only if we start now could we do something to alleviate the problem in 2 years.

Mr. Ihlder could not start now or ever if the money for his projects was financing the nationalized mines of Britain against the privately owned mines of Pennsylvania or on the seas between Liverpool and South America in nationalized ships competing with privately owned ships from New Orleans and Boston and San Francisco.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has estimated that \$100,000,000,000 in new capital will be needed in the next 5 years to provide jobs for nonagricultural workers. In this estimate, based on the investment-per-job survey at Gastonia, N. C., an average investment of \$7,000 was found to be necessary for each individual. How is such an investment to be provided if privately owned American industries have to compete with state-owned British industries which will be bought, paid for, and kept

in running order by the money of the American taxpayer?

Veterans want to set up shop for themselves. The Gastonia survey acted as a guide to what veterans interested in establishing their own business could expect in the way of needed capital. Filling stations needed upward of \$1,500, with restaurants and cleaning establishments around the same figure; \$8,000 was required for food processors; insurance offices called for approximately \$11,000; and, lawyers, doctors, and dentists could get by on \$4,984. Even non-competitive jobs and professions would be taxed to make possible any gift-loan to Britain. Individual initiative would be hamstrung. The men who fought this war to get back into their prewar peacetime jobs would be denied the very fruits of victory. The boys who did not return would be most shamefully betrayed.

This is a free country and we want to keep it free. If individual lenders want to take a chance and buy the bonds of foreign governments, I believe they should have that right. I do not call this a privilege since it is indeed a risk to do business with defaulters. But if Americans want to get rid of their money this way, I believe they should be allowed to do it. In no instance is this a field for the American Government to play international stud poker with the taxpayer's money in a game where we can watch the cards being stacked against us from the start.

Former United States Ambassador to Mexico and chairman of the executive committee of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., J. Reuben Clark, Jr., told the National Industrial Conference Board on November 20:

Governments now debtor to us are not now safe risks for further Treasury loans from us.

If you add to this fact the further ones that we are in no position nationally to make Treasury loans unless we either substantially raise, not lower our taxes, or resume our peacetime deficit spending—that is, float more Government bonds—neither of which alternatives is desirable, as each may be ruinous, we are in no position to make loans to foreign governments from our national funds.

Whatever further financing of foreign governments is to be done by dollar lendings should be done only by lendings in the conventional way of privately purchased foreign bonds by persons willing to take the hazard.

It is high time to let the British and all other peoples know, beyond the possibility of misunderstanding, that we will put no barrier in the way of their recovery, that we will do all we can—so long as it does not interfere with the welfare of the American people—to help them. This body, elected by the American people, owes no allegiance to any foreign country when the welfare of the electorate is at stake. This is not a sectional matter. This is not a matter peculiar to farm or city. This is not a partisan matter. This is an American matter. In this, I believe my colleagues will act as Americans entrusted with the responsibilities and honors of one of the highest offices within the power of the American people to give, and follow the banner of that early patriot who said: "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute."

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I wish to commend the gentleman's position on the proposal to make a huge loan to Britain. I wish to call the gentleman's attention to the research and investigations I have been making over the past 2 weeks, and particularly to call attention to one item, that British reserves of unmined gold amount to over 400,000,000 ounces which, valued at \$35 an ounce, is over \$15,000,000,000.

I wish also to call attention to the article appearing in the Saturday Evening Post of this week showing that we have spent \$1,300,000,000 building bases in the British Empire. I wish to call attention to the huge reserve of diamonds and to the capital the British have. I wish also to call attention to the fact that we advanced \$23,000,000,000 under lend-lease and received back only \$5,000,000,000 at fantastic prices.

The gentleman is doing a wonderful service to the country in calling attention to this discrepancy and to the adverse effect on the national economy of America that the making of the proposed loan would have.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

(Mr. VORYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, the House Foreign Affairs Committee has just finished an amazing series of so-called hearings on a second 1-percent contribution from the United States to UNRRA. Governor Lehman, the head of UNRRA, an international organization, not only testified but interrupted witnesses and even cross-examined witnesses. When asked certain questions about UNRRA, however, he became very international, and no answers were forthcoming.

I asked to see the Army C. 1 D. report of investigation of the UNRRA center at Granville, France. I have not seen it, although UNRRA has it.

I asked why UNRRA had refused to request soy bean products made by a special process which I had been informed prevented deterioration, and was approved for our Army and Navy. I have gotten no explanation.

I asked for the names and addresses of United States employees leaving UNRRA in the last 6 months, and whether they resigned or were discharged and their comments, suggestions, or criticisms concerning UNRRA. This information is taken by a personnel officer upon separation. I received a list of 449 names with no addresses, none of their comments on UNRRA, and no information as to whether they were discharged. I find the list is incomplete and inaccurate. UNRRA propaganda has been that all criticisms from ex-employees were from disgruntled or incompetent discharged employees. Of the "reasons" for termination on the list of 449, 30 showed dissatisfaction with UNRRA, 33 showed that UNRRA was dissatisfied, 28 were marked "No reason." I have heard

from a number of present and past employees about UNRRA and except for those appearing before the committee their comments were invariably critical. We all know that present employees are in no position to talk, but the comments of these 449 ex-employees, apparently all but 33 leaving voluntarily in a 6-month period, would be helpful in appraising UNRRA administration. This information is apparently not going to be available.

I asked the details of how, when, and where UNRRA intended to spend the second \$1,350,000,000 from the United States. I was shown the figures, but they are secret and why they are a secret is also a secret. From public figures it is apparent, however, that no one will starve this winter for lack of their second contribution. President Truman's message says supplies from the first contribution cannot last beyond the early spring. In its first 2 years UNRRA spent \$683,000,000 for supplies and services. With the completion of our present 1 percent contribution, by appropriating \$550,000,000 the House has already passed, UNRRA will have \$1,152,000,000 to spend up to early spring. This will mean doing many times better than they have ever done in any previous period. I hope they can do it, for the need is there. If Congress could see some performance instead of promises, and frankness instead of secrecy, we could act more intelligently. The big reason UNRRA wants the money now is because it takes them so long to do anything with it after they get it. They not only admit this, they urge it. Programing, allocating, committing, obligating—that sort of thing, you know. If they are as pokey this winter as they have been in the past and apparently intend to be next year they will not need so much money, for those they should have saved will have died. On their record UNRRA may be asking "too much, too soon."

Although UNRRA has voted to close up December 31, 1946, in Europe and 3 months later in the Orient, the committee bill, H. R. 4649, provides for UNRRA until June 30, 1947. This bill came out of committee without amendments. It needs amending if it is to pass.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, once again the pinch-penny policy of the House Appropriations Committee promises to create even greater bottlenecks than already exist in one of the Nation's major channels for postwar economic stability.

I refer to the committee's utter disregard for President Truman's recent request, in a special message, for adequate funds for planning postwar public works through the Division of Community Facilities of the Public Works Agency.

The President asked that \$50,000,000 be made available for the current fiscal year and that the Public Works Agency be allowed to make contract obligations for an additional \$57,500,000. What happens? His request for additional contract authority is tossed out of the window and a paltry 25 percent of his request for \$50,000,000 in deficiency funds is included in the pending bill.

The \$12,500,000 recommended by the committee is, when viewed in the light of the action taken by this same committee on this same item in the regular 1945 independent offices appropriation bill, just further proof of the plan to sabotage this program, which was provided for under title 5 of the Reconversion Act of the Seventy-eighth Congress passed last December.

Members of the Congress will remember the fight I made to increase this same item in the regular appropriation when it was before the House on February 8, last. You will remember I lost in my attempt to up the committee item of \$5,000,000 to \$25,000,000. You will also remember that the Senate later amended the item to make it read \$30,000,000 and the conference committee reached an agreement on \$17,500,000.

Time will not permit me to give you the details of how wholly inadequate this \$17,500,000 has been to meet the ever-increasing requests for allocations from this fund to county, school, and municipal governmental units. All but 14 of the States have exceeded their allocations and the requests are still pouring in at the rate of \$7,000,000 monthly. At this rate the President's request for \$50,000,000 would be insufficient.

I predicated my previous fight on this matter on the ground that we would face serious unemployment problems in the postwar period. That prediction is proven since conservative estimates place unemployment at 8,000,000 men by June 30, 1946. I want to reiterate my statement made then that "America wants no part of another PWA or a WPA." We face just such a situation in the months ahead.

Will the Congress take a businesslike view of this matter or will it again be deluded into a sense of false security by a small group of so-called economists who prefer to use a pair of scissors instead of sense when dealing with appropriation items?

It is my present intention to propose a more equitable and adequate sum for this item when this legislation reaches the amendment stage. At that time I shall go into the matter in greater detail.

I do not want to be too critical of the committee's position on elimination of funds for new construction items in flood control and for funds to carry out the new construction program in the Veterans' Bureau. Their decision means months of delay in getting both these programs under way.

It appears to me the committee is pinning too much faith on what private business can or will do to meet the postwar employment needs. It is just another instance where the President's requirements are lightly tossed aside. It is just one more step on the road to normalcy. It may be courageous and romantic to "come in on a wing and prayer" but it is not always the safest thing to do.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, if my hearing is good and my understanding correct, the gentleman who just left the floor made the statement that there would be some 8,000,000 unemployed shortly; is that right?

Mr. BAILEY. That is what I read in the paper.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is what you read in the paper? Well, I, too, read something in the paper. It is in the noon issue of the Washington News. The substance of it is that Mr. Reuther, who overlong has been planning a strike in the motor industry, is afraid he is going to have too many unemployed right now, too many unionmen out of jobs.

Walter and some of his associates, who, long before the war ended, served notice that when it did end, industry would be tied into a knot, are now well on the way to the success of their plan. Neither Walter nor any of his associates ever made an automobile, and perhaps none of them ever operated an industry which made jobs which met a pay roll.

Nevertheless, they assume to tell industry—not only General Motors, Chrysler, and Ford, and the employees of the steel industry—how much those workers should receive in the form of a wage, but they assume they have the authority to determine the price of the manufactured product.

So far as we know, none of them ever built a factory. None of them knows anything about the cost of the equipment of a factory, how much it requires to keep it in operation, how much of a dividend or profit stockholders must receive in order to be induced to invest their money. Nevertheless, Walter and his associates demand a share in management. They act as though they were the only ones who are interested in a factory or an industry. They refuse to assume any part of the responsibility of carrying on industry, but they propose to determine how the dollars which come in from the operation of a successful industry shall be spent.

Walter announced that he would tie up the motor industry with a strike. Having started his strike, he now finds that some of those who are striking, and a few thousand or hundred thousand of those who will be deprived of their paychecks because of the strike which he instigated and is carrying on, are so great in number that people generally are having their attention attracted to some of the results of his work.

Now Walter and his gang called this strike against General Motors, and according to the paper to which the gentleman made reference, and the press generally, the plan was to close down General Motors and keep Ford and Chrysler going, making cars, competing with GM and aided by that competition force GM to face ruin or submission to the UAW-CIO. Then when they had cleaned up on General Motors and got all they wanted there they were going to strike at the other plants. That is the policy and the strategy that they followed in the sit-down strikes back in 1937. It worked then, and they picked off GM, Chrysler, and Ford one by one.

That is the typical communistic policy of cleaning up on them one by one, but unfortunately from Reuther's standpoint it is not working out now. Apparently GM has decided that if it must surrender its business to Walter or fold up, it might just as well close its plants. Too many are on strike or out of jobs to suit Walter, who has no job for the unemployed. They have closed down some of these supplier plants and Chrysler and Ford cannot go ahead with their plans. As a result, 40,000 at Ford's are out of work—all due to Reuther and Thomas, and their associates, and neither Reuther nor Thomas has a single job, except on a picket line, and picket lines are cold places to work just now. So it occurs to me that there is one point of agreement between the gentleman who just left the floor and Mr. Reuther, and that is, there are too many out of employment.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOOK. As I understand the unanimous-consent request for time, debate was to be confined to the bill. I make the point of order that the gentleman is not confining his remarks to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is mistaken. Debate is not confined to the bill. The point of order is overruled.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I want to be in order, Mr. Chairman, and I want to thank the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hook] who, it is said, is a very good lawyer, I hope he will keep me straight on this argument. I understand that the gentleman, when he was not in Congress here, when he had his little vacation given him by his constituents, was working with the FEPC committee down here in Washington, and I am sure he will not discriminate against me just because I am a Republican. I know that he has been said to be familiar with the rules of the House and I repeat, I hope he will aid in keeping me in order.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I will be glad to. I thank the gentleman for helping me out.

Mr. HOOK. On the question of the suppliers' shut-down, if the gentleman will go into the facts he will find that that is not a strike, but a lock-out.

Mr. HOFFMAN. A lock-out? I hope the gentleman will agree with me that Reuther has too many who are out of employment. The gentleman will agree with me that far, will he not?

Mr. HOOK. I certainly do not.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman does not think there are too many out of employment? Then I do not see how he can support the so-called full employment bill.

Mr. HOOK. If a man is going to be employed, he should be employed at decent, honest wages.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is right. I believe the gentleman is right there. He should be. Of course, Reuther's statement is, if I get him correctly, that Gen-

eral Motors now has the profits to pay the 30 percent demanded.

Mr. HOOK. Correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And that they are going to make enough profit hereafter to pay them some more.

Mr. HOOK. Correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If the theory of Mr. Reuther and the gentleman who is on his feet is correct, then it is this, if I get it: That the wage earner should be paid, not in accord with what he earns, not a wage to enable him to have what we call a fair standard of living, but his pay should be based upon the profits that the employer makes. Is that the theory?

Mr. HOOK. If the employees work enough to make enormous profits for the employer, then they are entitled to some of the fruits of those profits.

Mr. HOFFMAN. All right. I agree that where the profits are high the wages should be high—that the employer should not hog it all. But I do not think that there should be a hard and fast sharing of profits with no responsibility for losses. But does the gentleman think the employees' pay should be measured by the profit made by the employer?

Mr. HOOK. I certainly do.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman does? Now we have it right. That is the theory of the Communists, that is the theory of the Socialists, that is the theory of all those who advocate statism.

Mr. HOOK. That is the theory of real democracy.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, if you want to call it that. It is a funny description of democracy, though, to my mind. I never figured it out that way.

Mr. HOOK. Democracy is equality, is it not?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that when the gentleman wishes to speak he should address the Chair first.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield five additional minutes to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You see where we get. If the theory of the gentleman that we should have equality of opportunity is correct—then why does he follow those who deny a job to Americans who are not members of a union? They are all Americans. Then the gentleman's theory and the theory of Mr. Reuther is this, that the wage is to be fixed not as I had always supposed, upon the degree of productivity, upon the value of the service rendered—and let me digress there to say that Henry Wallace in his book—page 17—Sixty Million Jobs, says this:

No wage is too high if the worker earns it. Five cents an hour is too high if the worker doesn't earn it.

Henry Ford II or III said that \$50 an hour was none too high if a man could earn it.

Reuther is frequently caught yelling about the high salaries paid General Motors executives. I never heard him squawking about the salaries of union

officials, about the amounts paid Green, Lewis, Phil Murray, or Sidney Hillman. Perhaps each earns all he receives, but each receives far, far more than many a man who toils all day in a factory. Reuther may earn many times what he receives for his services, and at that what he receives may be far more than the actual worth of the service he renders the average man who is an employee, or what Reuther could contribute if he was employed in an industry. My belief always has been that we should be paid whenever it is possible in accordance with the value of the services that we render and—a qualification, of course—that you never should be paid less than enough to sustain you in ordinary decency. If Reuther is right—and by the way, Reuther is by deferment the No. 1 draft evader in this war. He was deferred on the ground of dependency. He did not at the time have a single chick nor child. He had a wife who was employed and earning not less at that time than \$1,000 a year working for Reuther, and I think it is something like \$3,000 now.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me now?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I am sorry, I am extremely sorry that I cannot yield just now.

He was deferred because it was said his services were necessary to promote industrial peace. Think of it, not world peace, but industrial peace here at home, Walter Reuther, the fellow who was thrown off that standard down there at Ford's when he was distributing some kind of literature designed to promote civil strife—think of him as a disciple promoting industrial peace.

If it is true, as Walter says it is, that the corporation, in order to fix the wage of the employee, should open its books to him, then it would seem to be also true that the individual employee should open his books to GM to see whether he is getting too much and whether he is spending his money wisely. I would not advocate that. I do not think that should be. But I say, as a reciprocal proposition, if the employer must open his books and tell the employees the percentage of profit and how many dollars of what comes in should be spent for new machinery, should be spent for equipment all the way through, should be used to enlarge the plant so as to provide jobs—and, by the way, they say that it requires \$45,000 worth of machinery and equipment to give one man a job—but if Reuther is to take a look at the books of General Motors to see how much it makes in order to determine how much it should pay, then does it not follow that Mr. Wilson, of General Motors, should take a look at Walter's books and see whether Walter on his salary or wage buys two beers, three beers, a case of beer, or no beer at all. If Walter is to supervise the expenditure of the dollars that come into General Motors from the sale of cars, then why should not General Motors have something to say or at least some knowledge of how the employee is spending his money, because certainly if the employee is not getting money enough to keep his children in shoes, clothing, and books, I am sure that General Motors would go to the

extreme end—and I hold no brief for them—but I am sure that they would go to the greatest possible lengths, let us put it that way, to give him more. But if the employee is wasting his money betting on football games and the races and going across the lake to Cleveland and patronizing some of their places of amusement for the enrichment of some of the millionaires of Cleveland, then I think General Motors would not be inclined to go along as far as it would if the employee was spending his money in a worth-while way.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield; but the gentleman is not going to advance any leftist views? I do not go along with this move toward the left.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman is trying to put words in my mouth. I was just going to ask the gentleman a very simple question which I think he can answer. Does the gentleman think the suggestion made by the automobile companies for a 10-percent raise in wages based on the 40-hour week meets the increased prices and the increased cost of living?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not know. I will tell you why.

Mr. EBERHARTER. You do not think it does?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not know whether it does or does not.

Mr. EBERHARTER. You will not say it does, will you?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I will be very happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I wonder if the gentleman can give us his opinion as to whether or not the 10 percent represents an increase in the cost of living, that is, 10 percent over 1941. Do you believe that?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Now, will the gentleman permit me to answer?

Mr. EBERHARTER. Yes, surely.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Unlike some Members of Congress, I do not want to express an opinion on a matter that I do not know anything about. Do you not see why I cannot answer?

Mr. EBERHARTER. If you do not know, then what is the matter with them asking for a 30-percent increase?

Mr. HOFFMAN. So far as I am concerned, they can ask for 40 percent. I do not know what wage they should receive. I know the cost of living in Detroit is high because when I tried to send provisions and fruit into Detroit on my own truck the A. F. of L. insisted that I pay them a \$50 membership fee for the driver for bringing them food that I could have sold them cheaper than what they were paying for it had they let me in and they would not stand for it. Then, not only that, but when the condenseries and creameries in my district wanted to send, and did send, butter and milk down to Detroit, not only did they have to pay the \$50 tribute, which was added to the

cost of the butter, but they had to pay another man to unload it, and we had a man sitting there on the truck ready and willing to unload; but, no, the union insisted one of their members should be paid even though he did not work at unloading. So I assume, and I am sure, that the cost of living is higher in Detroit than it would be if the unions would not attempt to racketeer and seek tribute from every farmer in Michigan who wanted to send something to eat—milk for their families—if food is high in Detroit, the cost has been increased to some extent by the dollars the food producers and processors were forced to pay to unions by way of tribute.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Will the gentleman give us his opinion as to whether or not the cost of living of Members of Congress generally and their expenses have increased 30 percent over what they were in 1941?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, my cost of living has not gone up because I have tried to get along on a different diet—cheaper foods—I met the emergency by eating less and at places where the cost was not so high. I do not know about the others. I do not know what they eat or drink. Each has his own way of living. When I go over here and find an apple for 10 cents or a pear for 15 cents and I know that I have some home and they are rotting and because of the labor shortage I cannot get them harvested, I just do not buy them. They would not taste good if I bought them at that price. So I do not buy them. Therefore, my cost of living has not gone up very much because I have reduced the number of things and the quality of things that I buy. I get along. I find that I am in lot better health than I used to be when I went out to dinner with some other Members. Too often I think the American who stayed at home, who did none of the fighting, who was not called upon to serve with the armed forces and who complained because he had to scrimp a little, because he could not get everything he wanted, who went around squawking because of his own personal discomfort, is a rather poor citizen. Many a stay-at-home made more during the war than he ever did before, and now, if we all have to take less because of the war, of its waste, and of the debt that was piled up, it does not help very much to be kicking about it all the time.

Mr. EBERHARTER. In other words, you cannot answer my question. You have no opinion?

Mr. HOFFMAN. As to whether your cost of living has gone up?

Mr. EBERHARTER. No, not my cost of living. But I said the cost of living of the Members generally.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not know whether the cost of operating your automobile has gone up or down.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I said the cost of living generally.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not know whether the cost of living of the Members "generally" has gone up, but I do know that wages have gone up, the cost of services of all kinds, the cost of things and materials, including food and fuel, has gone up, and we may assume that it costs considerably more now for a man

or a family to eat or live in the same manner that he did in 1941. It makes no difference whether you call wages or prices the tail or the dog; we are in the same situation as the puppy chasing his tail. He either never catches it, or if he does, he finds he is just biting a part of himself.

Almost everyone knows or should know that when we have a boom or when we have a depression, it is the man on a fixed salary, the man with the lower income who is hit first, who suffers the most. Men and women who toil with their hands, who earn their livelihood by manual labor should and must be protected, but I see little sense in destroying the enterprises which give them employment, in tearing down the system which every witness who appeared before our committee on the so-called full employment bill said had given us here in America more than any other people anywhere in the world. Our system is the best, and I am not in favor of yielding 1 inch to the advocates of communism or stateism, who have infiltrated themselves into the unions, who would destroy rather than build. Nor is the rank and file of the union in favor of destroying that system.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I cannot yield further.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I wish the gentleman would yield. This is very interesting.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, on the advice of the gentleman from Minnesota, I yield once more.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman, of course, takes a lot of time, while we are debating a measure of great importance to the country. Of course, I assume—

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is the gentleman finding fault with that?

Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as the gentleman has made that point, I cannot yield further and permit him to waste more time. I am in favor of economy of time right now.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan declines to yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The point is this: For weeks, for months, I might say for a year, Reuther and his outfit has been telling the country that just as soon as the war was over they were going to give the country strikes. Now they have called their strike. They find, according to the press today, that they have too many men out of employment; that the reconversion program will not go on. Now, sometime we must have a showdown on whether we can have strikes where hundreds of thousands of men can be called out of their jobs for a good reason or for no reason at all, or whether those who want to work will have the privilege of working. The Nation might just as well learn now whether business shall manage its affairs or whether the union officers shall manage industrial plants.

In Michigan today, according to the paper, they have a picket line which, by force and intimidation, kept the man who wanted to go in and prepare the pay checks out of the factory. Can you tie

to that one? The fellow who wants to write the pay checks cannot get in. The manager of General Motors cannot get his automobile in his own garage at the factory. While Reuther has the right to throw a picket line around a factory he has no right to keep a worker out. We have a statute on the books in Michigan, act No. 176 of the Public Acts of 1939, which makes it a criminal offense for any man on a picket line, or otherwise, to interfere or prevent by force, by threat or show of force, the man who wants to go to his job, going in to his job. There is your lawlessness, and until the law is enforced we will not get our reconversion program started.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Michigan for their aid.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

ARE WE IN A POSITION TO TELL ENGLAND AND RUSSIA WHAT TO DO?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to call attention to certain serious implications of current aspects of our foreign policy.

The bill before us has a considerable appropriation for the Department of State, particularly transportation in the Foreign Service.

This morning I was startled to read the headlines and the details of a story about the note that was being sent to Russia on the situation in Iran. I shall read a sentence or two from the text of the United States note to Russia as reported this morning. The proposal, in general, made to the Russian Government is that the Russian troops and British troops should be withdrawn because our troops have been or are being withdrawn.

The note says:

It will be recalled that on December 1, 1943, Marshal Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt signed in Tehran, a declaration in which they stated that their governments were at one with the Government of Iran in their desire for the maintenance of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Iran.

Then the note says:

We have entire confidence in the intentions of the Governments of the Soviet Union and Great Britain, and expect, of course, that they will carry out the agreement.

Then the note goes on to say:

The Government of the United States has already reduced its forces in Iran during the present year from a maximum strength of 28,000 to less than 6,000.

Then, the note states:

There are no American combat troops in Iran.

Then, further, the note says:

While the immediate withdrawal of these troops will cause considerable inconvenience to this Government, nevertheless, instructions are being issued to the American military authorities in Iran to take immediate steps to effect the complete withdrawal of all American forces from Iran by January 1, 1946.

This Government therefore proposes that the British and Soviet Governments issue similar instructions to their commanders

that arrangements be made immediately for the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from Iran by January 1, 1946.

Now, an obvious reply for the Soviet Government to make to the United States would be to say: "Well, who are you to tell us to get out of Iran? What are your troops doing in China?"

Personally, I would like to see both England and Russia remove their troops from Iran. I know they are a source of annoyance and concern to the Government of Iran. I was in Tehran just a little over 2 months ago. Tension was in the air then.

I was in the historic room of the Russian Embassy where a marble plaque with gold letters commemorates the signing of the Tehran agreement by Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt. The last line on the plaque calls attention to the declaration respecting Iran.

And that declaration does call for the removal of the foreign troops within 6 months after the close of the war, as our note to Russia recites. It is a declaration on which the Government of Iran has counted greatly. I know that because we discussed it with the Shah of Iran that same afternoon. And the day following our visit there, the Government of Iran served notice on the other governments that it expected the troops to be removed within the agreed time.

The day we were in Tehran, the British troops were moving out of one of their major camps. Our own soldiers had largely gone. In fact, so far along was the process of troop removal and disposal of surplus goods as reported to us at that time, I am surprised to learn that as many as 6,000 United States troops remain, even of a noncombatant character.

I would like to see all foreign troops out of Iran but I question whether the United States Government is on good grounds in calling upon the Soviet Government and the British to get out of Iran. There is the situation in China where we have troops. Perhaps they should be recalled. I will not get into that question in the limited time available, but certainly we are inviting Russia to tell us what to do in China when we attempt to tell them what to do in Iran.

You see, our position in Iran is somewhat complicated and uncertain. When it was desired to send lend-lease goods to Russia by the southern route, to avoid the heavy toll of German submarines and weather on the route to Murmansk, arrangements were made by the British to take delivery at the head of the Persian gulf, transport the goods across Iran by a railroad recently completed, and deliver them to the Russians.

Russian troops came in from the north and British troops from the south to effect the delivery, and perhaps equally to protect oil supplies. The Shah of Iran, with very inadequate armies to keep out the foreign troops, felt humiliated and abdicated. His son, the present Shah, took over. An agreement was made to permit the Russian and British troops to enter and remain in Iran during the emergency. No such agreement was made for the occupation by United States troops. We were not then in the shooting war.

Our troops came in later. The British found difficulty in operating the railroad. Problems of manpower and rolling stock were too great for them to solve under conditions then existing. So, when we came into the shooting war, we took over the job of transporting the goods on the Iranian railroad, operating so to speak, under the British permit for occupancy.

Hence, although I am sure the Iranian Government came to regard our presence with even more tolerance than that of the Russians or the British, actually we did not have the specific authority by treaty to be there that either the British or the Russians had.

And that is why, the Soviet Government now may well question our assuming to tell them when to get out of Iran and may reply by asking us to get out of China.

Perhaps we are prepared to go around the world telling other nations where to walk, but I should like to see the issue squarely faced, and the implications of that kind of a foreign policy fully explored.

And, in connection with the interests of the United States in China, I wish to call attention to some strong statements which appear in the RECORD of yesterday in the remarks made by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. DE LACY].

He said:

It was General Hurley, sent to China specifically to heal the rift between Chiang and the Communists, who reversed our policy of bringing about an understanding between them and a coalition for victory over Japan and a stable democratic postwar China.

He further said:

By giving Chiang blank-check support, he assured the break-down of negotiations between him and the Communists.

Then he said:

Step by step, Ambassador Hurley's reversal of the Roosevelt-Gauss policies in China has made the present civil war unavoidable. He and General Wedemeyer have now committed us to armed intervention.

In passing I challenge the statement that General Hurley reversed the Roosevelt policy in China. When War Department Appropriations subcommittee was in China we had several conferences with Ambassador Hurley and with General Wedemeyer. On the basis of what was there said I assert that whatever policy Hurley and Wedemeyer have followed, it has been the policy laid down to them by orders from Washington.

I do not deny that Hurley has supported the Central Government of General Chiang Kai-shek, but I do say that if he has it is because he was sent to China by Mr. Roosevelt with instructions to support the Central Government. Furthermore, I assert that Ambassador Hurley has sought to bring the Communists in the north and the Central Government together. In fact he promoted a meeting of the Communist leaders with the Generalissimo at the time we were in Chungking. It was said that Communist leaders showed some hesitation, fearing perhaps a trap or that something might happen to the plane in which it was proposed that he come. Finally the Ambassador was said to have taken his own plane and went up to ride back with the Communist leader himself.

Whether that is true or not, I do not know, but I do know that while we were in Chungking in early September the Communist leader came to Chungking to meet the generalissimo and that Ambassador Hurley played a large part in bringing them together.

I call attention to these two incidents today because of a mounting fear in the mind of a great many people that our foreign affairs are drifting dangerously in these days. There seems to be no clear or settled policy. Apparently we assert the right to tell Russia and England when their troops should get out of a foreign country and reserve to ourselves the decision on our own in another quarter of the world.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I was following the remarks of the gentleman very carefully. He said that the Communist leader came for the purpose of conversation with the American Ambassador; is that what the gentleman said?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes; at Ambassador Hurley's request and invitation and due to his good offices.

Mr. RABAUT. Did the gentleman make some deductions that from out of that talk the country might become involved? Did the gentleman make any particular deduction from that?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Perhaps I did not make myself clear. The remarks of the gentleman from Washington yesterday were to the effect that General Hurley reversed the Roosevelt policy and that instead of trying to heal the rift, he, and I quote, "assured the break-down" of negotiations between Chiang and the Communists. As a matter of fact, I am confident that Ambassador Hurley sought to bring the Communists and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek together for the purpose of developing a better understanding.

Mr. RABAUT. Does the gentleman think that was a favorable action toward our Government? I was led to believe that your implication is that it was an action unfavorable to our Government.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Oh, no; on the contrary, favorable to peace in China.

Mr. RABAUT. Oh. That is fine.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, personally, I have the feeling that it is definitely in the interest of peace and in the interest of the United States to develop friendly relations with China. We cannot, however, expect to tell Russia and England to get out of Iran and not expect them to tell us to get out of China. We are pursuing a double-headed policy and one that will lead to confusion and ultimate trouble unless it is clarified.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, this deficiency bill brings us to the point at which we have the decision to make re-

specting our own financial situation in this country. All know of our tragic financial situation—and this is not for a day, and not for 1 year—but it reaches far into the future. Our boys and girls of today, who will be the fathers and mothers of tomorrow, will have to face that debt—and they will have to pay upon it. Then, as we think through the span of years in the future, as generations come and go, they, too, will feel the terrific impact of this debt. We must curtail in every element of spending, and we must stop the spending of money, or the giving away of our resources to others who are in far better situation, financially, than our own country.

In this measure, there was originally submitted certain items relating to flood control, many of which were needed very badly, and all of which have not been incorporated in this measure. In other words, all of the needed flood-control items have been omitted. I wish, Mr. Chairman, to refer to one item submitted for flood control at and in the city of Muncie, in the State of Indiana, which is located in the district which I have the honor to represent, and which is not included in this deficiency appropriation bill. The river, which passes through the city of Muncie, Ind., carries much water in time of flood. The banks are low, and a high-water period the water overflows the banks and enters the residence section, and to some extent the same enters the business section of that city. There has been a great need for many years for flood control at and in that city of some 70,000 people, which is located in and which is the county seat of Delaware County, Ind.

It was my wish and hope that the flood-control item of some \$70,000 for this relief would be incorporated in this deficiency bill. It was my intention to offer an amendment during the reading of this bill for amendments to include this badly needed item for flood control at the city of Muncie, Ind. However, I have been assured that all items of flood control which have been proposed have been eliminated from this measure and the subcommittee will, immediately after the first of the year 1946, start hearings upon these items, which will include the item for flood control at the city of Muncie, Ind., and by reason of that fact I will not offer an amendment to incorporate it in the pending bill. I do know that this item for flood control is needed very badly at Muncie, Ind., and I hope this committee will include this item in the next measure wherein it may be appropriate so this work may proceed with promptness and this question of flood damage forever eliminated in that city.

Mr. Chairman, during this session of the Congress many very important items are before us. We have the problem of securing the return of our boys who have waged this war to a victorious conclusion, and this is one of our big problems. And we have the problem of keeping our spending of the taxpayers' money for only those things which are entirely essential. We must reach the point at which our budget will be balanced and then kept in balance for the future years. Too

long our budget has been off of balance. The people are now demanding that the budget be balanced and then kept in balance. I call upon the President and upon every agency and department of our Government to balance our budget, and then to keep our budget balanced in the future. This is merely good business—such as every businessman and home owner respects. Our Government is merely larger than the ordinary business, but the same rule applies—the budget must be balanced and kept in balance, otherwise disaster will follow.

As we debate this measure today I urge that our budget be balanced in the future, and that we give some aid to the overburdened taxpayers of this Nation, all of whom are struggling to exist because of the terrific drain of our finances, regardless of the balancing of our budget. Let us seek to practice some economy as we proceed and let us keep our spending within our receipts as we face the future and the staggering debts we owe.

(Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I shall confine my remarks largely to the proposed amendment submitted earlier in the afternoon by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], who advised the amendment will be introduced on tomorrow by the gentleman from North Carolina, Judge KERR, when the bill is considered under the 5-minute rule. This amendment, as I understand, proposes to insert into the bill 119 items that were left out by the Deficiency Subcommittee and by the full Committee on Appropriations yesterday. The items are largely for flood control, navigation, and power, all of which were heretofore authorized by the Congress. Under the time allotted I will not be able to discuss any of the many items included in the bill. However, I want to make it clear at the outset that I feel just as the chairman of the committee expressed himself this morning, emphasizing the necessity for exercising economy in making appropriations. I am sure I share his viewpoint and the apprehension that we may be reaching the point when our expenditures will be so far in advance of our revenues that our national economy will be seriously threatened. However, I was not able to follow our able chairman in his reasoning and in his logic with reference to the elimination of the items referred to on the ground of economy. When I examine the bill before us I find it carries an appropriation of \$1,131,000,000, and find that \$128,000,000 for 119 items could not be added for the reason, as the chairman argued, it would be too expensive and it would add too much to the national debt. I know if he were present at this moment he would reply that approximately \$928,000,000 of the \$1,131,000,000 referred to is for the purpose of national service life insurance for veterans. There can be no reason why this item should not be included,

but that still leaves upward of \$400,000,000 carried in this bill, much of which is for salaries, which will in no way decrease our national debt.

Let me read just a few items in order that you might understand just what this \$400,000,000 are for. On page 5 of the bill, in the first paragraph, I find an item for "Administrative expense," totaling \$150,000. In paragraph 2 I find under the heading of "Salaries and expenses" an item of \$392,500. Then on page 6, first paragraph, "Salaries and expenses," \$200,000. Then on page 7, paragraph 1, "Salaries," \$188,000. On page 8 we again have "Salaries," \$1,682,500. In other words, there is an increase over the regular appropriation for 1946 of \$1,682,000 for salaries alone.

In the next to the last paragraph on that page we find "Salaries," \$16,000. On page 9, paragraph 2, we have "Administrative expenses," \$12,500. On page 11, for "Salaries," \$2,693,500. On page 12, "General administrative expenses," \$206,000. On page 13, "Salaries and expenses," \$1,000,000; and so on. This bill has 49 pages. We could go on through the other 36 referring to increases in salaries and expenses. So when it comes to the question of economy, I take the position that this increase of expenditures does not in any way contribute toward paying the interest on our national debt, a matter about which the chairman properly expressed much concern earlier in the day.

It was emphasized in his speech we should make special effort to economize and be able to pay from our national income the interest on the bonds we have sold and pay the principal of the national debt. He is exactly right in his objective, but I take the position he has the cart before the horse, when he undertakes to increase salaries on practically every page of this bill, salaries that will not pay one penny of the interest on the national debt and then thinks he is exercising economy by eliminating appropriations for the 119 projects already referred to.

My thought is that with the expenditure of \$128,000,000 for the establishment of 119 projects recommended by the Rivers and Harbors Committee, the Flood Control Committee, and then recommended by the House of Representatives to the Senate, the Senate approving, and the President of the United States approving them last year, if these projects were established and put into operation they would increase the wealth of the Nation and thereby add to our Nation's economy, the national income, and which would to some extent enable us to pay some of the interest on the national debt.

In other words, if these projects were installed they would in their operation produce wealth and add to the national income and contribute something toward paying the interest on our national debt, but the money appropriated to pay "salaries" will not add one penny to the Nation's wealth or contribute one dime toward paying our national debt. This illustrates the difference between my idea of economy and that expressed or

indicated by the committee when it failed to include these items in the bill in place of the appropriations for "salaries."

I am not familiar with all the projects that are contained or will be contained in this amendment. I am familiar with only one. That one happens to be located in my district. But I assume that the other projects are just as meritorious.

You will find when you get to the real objections to these items that the question of power is going to be the principal objection. That was the principal objection raised in the committee. Only 13 of the projects provide for any power, and there is not a great amount of power to be generated, but I agree with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] when he expresses the opinion it is foolish to construct a dam for the purpose of flood control or navigation and not make provision for power, when it can be done with but little added cost, which may mean so much to the community and add much to the wealth of the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, some of these projects, I understand, were eliminated because they were new. I do not know, but I know some of them are new from the standpoint of power. That is, they were originally flood control and navigation projects, the power feature being recently provided. I happen to know that one of them has been receiving aid from the Federal Government for 40 years to assist in controlling the floodwaters of the Savannah River and aiding navigation. If this item is left out of the bill, there will be no fund to continue the flood-control work. I do not believe they should be eliminated simply because they have a little power attached to them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks by including a statement I made before the Rivers and Harbors Committee on this subject in 1941.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, the remarks are as follows:

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I think it would be appropriate to supplement the answer to the question just propounded by the chairman relative to the sources of power in the section to be covered in the event the proposed plant is constructed. My information is that the power now used in the State comes from the output of the River Bend plant, and the Furman power plant in North Carolina; the Parr Shoals plant; the Lake Murray plant; the recently constructed Buzzard Roost power plant, and the Santee-Cooper project now under construction in South Carolina. But I would like to call attention at this point to Senate Document No. 66 of the Seventy-sixth Congress, which contains practically all the available information pertaining to electric power in the vicinity of the proposed plant where it is stated there is now a deficiency of power in this particular area to the extent of 267,800 kilowatts.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there has been such an indefinite and uncertain idea on the part of some interested in this particular project as to its location I would first attempt to

locate the Clark Hill Dam site on the Savannah River. I am sure members of the committee know or have been advised that the Savannah is one of the largest and longest river of the southeastern part of the United States. Beginning at its mouth on the Atlantic Ocean near Savannah, Ga., it forms the boundary line between South Carolina and Georgia for a distance of about 325 miles, where it is formed by the confluence of the Seneca and Tugaloo Rivers, the Tugaloo forming the remainder of the boundary line between the two States.

Last year when the matter came up for discussion, Clark Hill was referred to as being about 75 miles from the mouth of the Savannah River. Colonel Hall, of the War Department, speaking from memory I am quite sure, a few days ago stated that the Clarks Hill site was about 150 miles from the mouth of the river. As a matter of fact, the Army engineers in their reports state that the site we are now referring to is located about 221 miles from the mouth of the Savannah River.

A century ago or more the Savannah River was navigable from its source to its mouth, a distance of more than 300 miles; cotton and lumber constituting the larger portion of the outgoing freight; brick, imported from England, being the leading incoming tonnage. Navigation by shallow draft boats has continued to date from Augusta, Ga., to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of approximately 200 miles. In the mouth of the river the United States Government maintains a channel of 30 feet over the ocean bar, and a channel of 26 feet deep is maintained at the principal wharf of Savannah, Ga., a city of about 100,000 people, located on the river about 17 miles from its mouth. Therefore, navigation on the Savannah is not a new problem. The Federal Government has made appropriations for 40 years or more at different times for aiding navigation by the construction of training walls, winged dams, and bank protection, the controlling depths at low water being from 3 to 4½ feet. The engineers say that the construction of the proposed dam would provide for at least a 6-foot channel from Augusta to Savannah for at least 85 percent of the time. The tabulated estimate of over 1,000 prospective shippers and receivers show that over 1,000,000 tons of freight will be available upon the completion of this project.

Augusta has spent upward of \$2,000,000 in constructing levees along the Savannah River to prevent floodwater from covering the city. Many plans have been devised to obviate overflow of farm lands on both sides of the river. In recent years engineers have found that it is easier and cheaper to control floodwaters by constructing and maintaining reservoir dams near the source of streams in which floods are certain to occur. Following this plan of storing floodwaters, the question of using them for navigation purposes logically suggested itself. Later it was found that water impounded during floods when loosed for navigation purposes may well be utilized in generating electric power, which has become such an indispensable and daily enlarging factor in our modern life. Hence, navigation, flood control, and power development have in many cases resolved themselves into one problem. I am sure that the members of the committee know about that much better than I.

Mr. RANKIN. With reference to the statements being made to the effect that this power is not needed, I want to call attention to the fact that they told us that in 1932. In 1932 we used only 62,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric current in the whole United States. They told us then that there was a surplus of power, and that we did not need any additional power. Last year we used 118,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours, and there is a greater shortage of power today than in 1932; so all this talk about surplus power is com-

ing from that element which believes in the philosophy of scarcity in everything.

Mr. HARE. I would like to discuss that question a little further on, but I appreciate the gentleman calling it to my attention.

The construction of the proposed dam is not a new idea. It has been discussed and considered for 15 years or more. The first formal action taken by the Government was by this committee when it authorized a survey and study of these problems as related to rivers in the southeastern part of the United States in 1927. The report was to be prepared and submitted to Congress under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Chief of the Board of Engineers.

The survey and report were not completed and submitted until November 1934. The feasibility of navigation, flood control, and power development by one or more reservoir dams above Augusta, Ga., was recommended in the report, the reasons therefor being set out in considerable length and detail.

In 1935 the President of the United States addressed a communication to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, directing that a three-member board be created, consisting of one representative from the Corps of Engineers, one from the Natural Resources Committee, and one from the Federal Power Commission, to make a further study and prepare a report on the advisability of proceeding the following year with a Savannah River improvement by erecting a dam at a point approximately 21 miles above the city of Augusta, Ga. On February 29, 1936, the committee submitted a report which has been filed, and I assume it is now before this committee for attention. While I am not an expert, I do consider this one of the most complete, detailed, and comprehensive studies of any proposal I have had the pleasure of examining.

I shall not attempt to discuss the details of this report. I think it is sufficient to say that the committee enthusiastically recommended the proposed development referred to as the Clark Hill project, 222.3 miles above the mouth of the Savannah River. The committee found that the construction of this dam would prove to be an insurance against floods on the Savannah River, a distance of 200 miles, and will insure a 6-foot channel for navigation purposes over 80 percent of the time. It was found further that "The Clark Hill site is one of the best undeveloped power sites on any of the streams entering the Atlantic Ocean from the South Atlantic States."

More recently the report referred to was submitted by the President of the United States to the Natural Resources Committee and Federal Power Commission for a further study and report, both of which have approved the recommendation of the special committee in most enthusiastic terms. Mr. Chairman, reverting to the observation made a few minutes ago by Mr. RANKIN calling attention to the lack of electric energy generally, you will observe from their report they find that the industrial possibilities of the Savannah River Valley and adjacent territory are practically in their infancy, although within a radius of 85 miles on each side are the great textile industries in both South Carolina and Georgia. The Federal Power Commission concludes that there is and will be ample and suitable markets for all the power generated at this plant when completed. It is estimated that upward of 400,000,000 kilowatt-hours of primary electric current can be generated annually in addition to 100,000,000 kilowatt-hours of secondary electric power.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, you will find that the proposed navigation and power project, after a study of 6 years, was favorably reported and highly recommended by the Chief of Engineers, November 9, 1935, the

same being printed in House Document No. 64, Seventy-fourth Congress.

The special board provided for by the President to make further report and study made a similar recommendation February 29, 1936.

The National Resources Committee, to which the matter was referred, reported in November 1936 and endorsed the proposal equally as strong. The Federal Power Commission gave the report entitled "Power Market for the Output of the Clark Hill project," in April 1937. Another report by the Inland Waterways Corporation, showing the tonnage on the Savannah River, was made December 15, 1937. The last report by the Federal Power Commission and the Federal Resources Commission in April 1939 confirmed reports made by other governmental agencies and enthusiastically recommended the erection of this proposed dam.

Before concluding, I would like to call attention to some of the facts found and reported from the reports above referred to and other official reports.

In the area below Augusta the average annual rainfall reported is 45 inches. The annual precipitation in the vicinity of Augusta and the dam site proposed is 53 inches, whereas the average rainfall at and above the source of the Savannah River is between 70 and 85 inches. The territory below Augusta is largely agricultural. Beginning with Augusta and going north to the Georgia and North Carolina line in the Savannah River Basin agriculture and industrial activities prevail. The heart of the textile or cotton-mill industry in South Carolina is found in this area. On both sides of the river north of Augusta inexhaustible kaolin deposits of very fine character are to be found. In this connection I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that in recent years chemists have found that these kaolin deposits contain as high as 40 percent of alumina in some cases, an indispensable factor in the manufacture of aluminum now so essential in the manufacture of airplanes. Last year I addressed a communication to the Chairman of the National Defense Council suggesting the advisability of constructing a power plant in the neighborhood of these mines for the purpose of testing the possibility of producing aluminum from kaolin, the idea being that if for any reason there should be a shortage in the imports of bauxite from French and British Guiana in South America we might find ourselves badly and sadly in need of aluminum.

I was advised by the Director of the Minerals Division of the Defense Council that he did not consider the construction of such a plant justified for the reason that the supply of aluminum was ample to meet all needs in the defense program. However, in less than 6 months, as a matter of fact, it was not over 3 months later, the National Defense Council admitted there was an actual shortage of aluminum.

Mr. PITTEGER. They have made a lot of mistakes like that.

Mr. HARE. Today we understand that the supply of aluminum in the United States is being distributed by quotas to the various industrial agencies using aluminum; that is, there is a distinct shortage despite the fact that some of us insisted last summer that steps should be taken to supply the needs of aluminum in our national-defense program but were advised there was no apprehension for a shortage of aluminum. An enormous amount of electric current is used in the manufacture of aluminum and power plants of this type are indispensable. A question has been raised by some as to whether or not there is any specific need for additional power in the vicinity of Clark Hill.

In order to dissipate this idea it is only necessary to refer to Senate Document No. 66, where it is stated that the construction of this project would supply the increased power load during war as well as the expanding of markets in the region of the product. That

is, it would make possible the establishment of war industries in that region, or, in the alternative, would provide power for transmission to distant industrial centers. The report shows further that following the completion of the Buzzard Roost project in South Carolina and the Santee-Cooper River project in South Carolina there will still be a deficiency of electric power to supply the needs of this particular part of the country. In reality, following the construction of this dam, according to the Senate document referred to on page 36, there will still be a shortage. I quote: "The maximum possible development at Clark Hill does not meet the estimated requirement of class 1 and 2 loads for South Carolina." There have been frequent demands for the past 6 months on the part of big industry for large amounts of electric current in the neighborhood of Clark Hill.

My information is that the Metals Co., Inc., was prepared last fall to erect a \$15,000,000 plant for use in the manufacture of aluminum and planned to locate it somewhere near Augusta, Ga., but since the electric power was not sufficient they decided to locate the plants at some other point. According to press reports in one of the daily papers in South Carolina last Friday, March 15, the du Pont people are now or have been looking for sites to locate large war industries in the western part of South Carolina but are unable to do so for the lack of electric current. It is estimated that the entire output from Clark Hill will be consumed within a 60-mile radius.

Mr. Chairman, General McWhorter, chief engineer of the Federal Power Commission, who is present and familiar with all the facts justifying this proposal, will be able to advise the committee in some detail as to the actual supply of electric current in the territory proposed to be covered, the immediate necessity for additional power, and the expected increased demand following the construction of this dam as a result of increased industrial establishments throughout this section, and I shall be glad, therefore, to yield any further time I may have to General McWhorter, but before doing this I want to state as emphatically as I know how that this proposal has received the approval and enthusiastic endorsement of every governmental agency to which it has been referred up to this date and my purpose in appearing here is to urge upon the committee the necessity for this plant and express the hope that the proposal will receive the enthusiastic and unanimous endorsement of this committee.

I shall be glad now to yield any time I may have remaining to General McWhorter.

The CHAIRMAN. We will be glad to hear Mr. McWhorter at this time.

(Mr. HARE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include therein a statement submitted by him a few days ago to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE].

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I am for this bill with amendments. I am in favor of restoring the appropriation taken out of the bill for the Army engineers in connection with the development of the Missouri River project. I am in favor of amending the bill so as to allow the Bureau of Reclamation to build transmission lines, in connection with the power to be developed by this project.

I am in favor of harnessing the water of the Missouri River and making it work for mankind rather than permitting it, in its mad rush to the ocean, to destroy millions of dollars worth of property annually, including human lives.

I know that it is claimed that this is not a deficiency appropriation. That is true, but it is an emergency appropriation. For years Congress has sat by idly and permitted the destruction of property and human lives. It has talked and talked about flood control, but it has never had the vision and the courage to tackle flood control in a serious manner.

For years the inhabitants of the Missouri and Mississippi River Valleys have demanded that Congress act. Now the time has arrived for action. There is no excuse for further delay or quibbling with a regular or a deficiency appropriation.

Public Law No. 534 and Senate Document No. 247, Seventy-eighth Congress, have cleared the way. The Appropriations Committee should not now delay or block the construction and development of the Missouri River Valley Basin. All too long has it been neglected.

The development of this basin will add billions of new wealth to the Nation. It will repay the expenditures many times in years to come. It will not only repay it in giving to the inhabitants of that basin cheaper electrical energy, but it will repay it in creating new wealth, and as a result of the new wealth increase tax returns. It will repay it in furnishing employment when we are discussing unemployment insurance. Here is a case of giving employment assurance rather than unemployment insurance—idleness insurance.

The Army engineers are unwittingly being blamed by many of the inhabitants of the Missouri River Basin for not having provided flood control long ago. The truth is that Congress is to blame. It is responsible because it never provided the Army engineers with legislation or appropriations to do the job. Now we have the legislation and surely the Committee on Appropriations should accept the amendment and restore the Budget's recommendation for the Army engineers.

Again, flood control and irrigation and the development of power go hand in hand. The water stored and used for irrigation will produce crops and wealth rather than destroy crops in its uncontrolled stage. The water used for navigation and irrigation will produce power, and in turn that power will be the cause of the creation of billions of dollars of new wealth to the Missouri River Basin States.

The development of the Missouri River Basin will not only prevent the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property annually, together with human lives—by uncontrolled waters—but will also prevent drought and will restore water levels in the Dust Bowl. Few Members of Congress perhaps realize that our loss in crops, livestock, and other property caused by drought is many times greater than that occasioned by floods. For every dollar lost by flood, at least \$50 have been lost by drought.

In conclusion, permit me to suggest that Congress has now passed the appropriate legislation. It has given the green light—the go-ahead sign—to the Committee on Appropriations. The Bureau of the Budget has approved this appropriation. Colonel Pick, in his report, has informed Congress and the

Nation that the Missouri River Basin project had been altogether too long neglected. He pointed out the multiple purposes to which the development of this basin could be put to.

Congress accepted his report and acted. It provided that dams on the main stem of the Missouri should be constructed by the Army engineers; that the Army engineers should have control of floods and navigation. It provided that the Bureau of Reclamation should have control over irrigation, power, and domestic uses.

Let us now appropriate the money necessary to do the job—this without restrictions, without putting hobble skirts on either the Army engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation.

When completed, the entire Missouri River Basin multiple-purpose dams will develop 4,500,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical energy annually. They will develop all of the electrical power possible to be developed from the Missouri and its tributaries. The Bureau of Reclamation will distribute this power over a wide area by transmission lines to the REA, to farmers, co-ops, and municipalities. It will do this just as it is doing now on other similar projects—the same as on the Coulee and Boulder Dam projects. Remember that to date this Bureau has distributed more electrical energy for power and light and at a less cost than the TVA.

In North Dakota this project will make possible the irrigation of 1,350,000 acres. This will raise the annual income of the 1,350,000 acres, when irrigated, from \$6 to \$30 an acre. It will increase the farm population in western North Dakota by cutting down the family-size farm from 600 to 100 irrigated acres. The entire Missouri River Basin irrigated area will cover 4,700,000 acres. This project will reverse the downward trend in population that has taken place in the Missouri River Basin States since 1930.

Since every farm family supports two additional city families, it will greatly increase the city population in the basin. In addition, the electrical power will multiply the activities of the Missouri River Basin States. It will produce new industries and give new life in many different fields. Again, since every dollar additional agricultural income adds \$7 to the national income, it will increase our national income by several billion each year. In fact, it is impossible for anyone to see how many, and what benefits this long-neglected project will furnish to the future of each of the basin States and the Nation.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEMKE. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Does the gentleman agree with me that the money in this bill for the Missouri Valley flood control is a very necessary step to get going to finally bring about the completion of the Pick-Sloan plan which most of the people in that great area favor?

Mr. LEMKE. I agree with the gentleman, and I will add that it is a direction to the Appropriation Committee from a majority of Congress in the acts passed on December 22 last.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE] has expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I hope that the amendment to include those projects recommended by the Director of the Budget will be adopted. The planning of many of these projects is almost completed so they will be ready for construction later on. Why should we wait years to complete the planning when everybody is advocating employment? These projects will give and furnish much employment for our boys for 3 or 4 years in the postwar period. All are worth-while projects and are self-liquidating. In the long run, it is a good investment for the Government.

The project, known as the Clark's Hill Dam, on the Savannah River in my State, can be liquidated in 30 years according to estimates of Army engineers. Then the Government will own and operate it and make money out of it.

We are not asking the Government to give anything. We are only asking the Government to extend credit, which in the last analysis will be a splendid investment.

Why not harness the streams of our country, especially those which will be self-sustaining and at the same time very beneficial to the public? Who can suggest any good reason for not going ahead with these projects, at least have the planning completed, so that construction can be started in the near future? This Congress is committed to develop these projects, and I wonder who is behind all this movement to stop progress of this character when everyone realizes the Government will not lose but will make money out of a great many of them.

Many of these projects, such as the one on the Savannah River, have been recommended unanimously by various boards, by the Army engineers, supported by the people, and not objected to by anyone, not even the power companies in some sections; and this is true of the Clark's Hill project on the Savannah River. All the testimony shows that it will be self-liquidating and profitable to the Government. After it has been authorized, just give me one reason why we should not go forward, especially when the public will be greatly benefited.

Some, who are opposed to the full-employment bill, give as their reason that we already have authorized many flood-control and river-and-harbor projects and road projects. Certainly those who are against the full-employment bill will not oppose this amendment to include these projects recommended by the Budget Director. And those who are in favor of the full-employment bill would be inconsistent in opposing going ahead with these projects authorized by Congress.

Some of these projects, such as Clark's Hill, can be developed with practically no flowage damage, no flooding of railroads or highways or towns or other valuable property, and that is another reason why everybody in the Clark's Hill area is for

this project and many others recommended by the Budget Director are important and desirable.

Approximately 12 years ago the Government was authorized by an act of Congress to improve the navigation of the Savannah River from Augusta to Savannah so as to give a steady flow of water of 6 feet at all times to assure a useful waterway. The Government has spent several million dollars for this purpose. The stream is practically useless for navigation unless we have 6 feet of water the year around.

Army engineers said at that time it would cost nearly \$15,000,000 to obtain a channel of 6 feet the year around, and they went up the river and discovered that a dam at Clark's Hill would give them the desired water the year around, and that in developing it the power would pay for the \$15,000,000 and for the whole project within 30 years. Now to postpone development of this project or fail to have it ready for construction within a reasonable time is utter foolishness and shortsightedness. What I have said relative to this project is true, in a great measure, of others.

(Mr. BROWN of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I question the advisability of one decision that has been made by our Committee on Appropriations. Personally I agree with my committee in its action as to the delaying of flood control projects and power projects at this time simply because we do not have an unemployment situation today in America. The action I question very seriously is the decision made to delay for even a few months the granting to the Veterans' Administration the sum of \$158,000,000 for veterans' hospitals. I question that action, Mr. Chairman, from the viewpoint of a man who has had a brother in a veterans' hospital for the last 20 years. I feel sincerely that if we make a mistake we should make an error in favor of the veteran. Our committee will eventually give this money for this purpose, so why should we put this over to some future date for action?

I have not as yet heard sufficient testimony which convinces me that we should eliminate this \$158,000,000 from the bill. We must have ample hospitalization to give the best of care to our disabled servicemen. You and I and everyone of us know that the duty of providing such care is the number one responsibility of the people of America and primarily our responsibility as Members of the Congress.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. I agree with the position the gentleman takes. To me this program is inevitable and I do not believe the people of the United States want it postponed now.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I thank the gentleman.

The **CHAIRMAN**. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. CLASON addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I urge support for the proposition of placing back in the first deficiency bill the sum of \$128,475,000 for rivers and harbors and flood control projects. The report of the Committee on Appropriations to accompany this bill, H. R. 4805, identifies this total on page 5 of its report.

These projects have already been asked for by our President and approved by the Bureau of the Budget. They have the approval as to need thereof by the Army engineers, and would form a backlog of sound public expenditure in supplemental relationship to the expansion of free enterprise in rebuilding our total national reconversion into a peacetime structure.

Not having time here to discuss every one of the important items as shown in the hearings before the committee and deeming it appropriate to therefore limit my further remarks to those matters affecting the Eighteenth District of California, which I have the honor to represent, I state that in the list is \$7,100,000 for the completion of the Federal breakwater extending generally from the San Pedro-Los Angeles Harbor entrance several miles to the south and directly across the front sea door to my home city of Long Beach, where rests the great Pacific Fleet in security and where its personnel find the finest of welcomes and recreation advantages.

This breakwater is not a new project. Already more than \$23,000,000 of the total estimate of \$31,000,000 has been expended upon it, so this balance of \$7,000,000 is merely to complete a project originally started as a necessity well before the war and only discontinued on account of the war. Behind the protection of this breakwater, so necessary for the use of the Navy which comes to home there and also for the benefits of commercial ships, are great naval shore installations extending for several miles, including the Roosevelt drydocks, said to be the largest in existence.

The map I filed with the subcommittee at its hearings on October 25 clearly showed that there were only three short sections now needing completion. One section thereof is now completed to plus 15 feet; one to minus 10 feet; one to minus 26 feet.

It is good business and a necessary protection to the best interests of our Navy and coastwise and foreign commerce that this breakwater be completed.

On October 25 when I testified before the subcommittee, I also supported the engineers request for money to construct the Whittier Narrows Dam. With my argument at that time I filed a resolution

by the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Long Beach, Calif., favoring this construction and also a similar resolution by the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce. I refer you to the text of each on pages 125, 126, 127 of the committee hearings on flood control.

This essential to flood control is no new project for it was proposed as part of a necessary county flood-control district as early as 1932. The Flood Control Acts of June 1936 and May 15, 1937, authorizing construction of not to exceed 70,000,000 in the Los Angeles County drainage area did not include this item but the act of 1936 authorized a survey and examination of the San Gabriel River and its tributaries.

The district engineers for several years have advised that the flood-control dam at Whittier Narrows is the most economically feasible and the plan for Whittier Narrows Dam has been with the full knowledge of Los Angeles County authorities who have approved the same in terms of a strong resolution favoring same.

Not being an engineer, I must needs resolve my opinion as to its needs and economy in favor of the technical knowledge and experience of those upon whom we have learned to rely for such advice on such subjects.

My home city of Long Beach, close by the situs of the proposed dam, urges the construction thereof and both the harbor board, the water board, and the chamber of commerce have urged its construction as being in the best interests of the majority of the people of the whole area involved.

Its construction, too, forms another sensible bulwork for sound employment and expenditure of Federal funds.

The housing problem for veterans and their families is more acute now than before Pearl Harbor, so far as Long Beach and the county of Los Angeles is concerned. I favor the inclusion of the sum of \$24,500,000 in the bill for temporary housing for these war veterans.

Granting that these accommodations would only last a few years, that is no argument against these abodes already bought and paid for by taxation, being dismantled and moved to such areas as most need them for these veterans and their families. Suppose it does cost as much as \$600 a unit to dismantle and move them. What is that as a matter of Federal expense when without it we now know that thousands of these distinguished boys and their families will have no chance of any decent home life at all, for they have no abodes now worth calling home.

Granting that Government housing should not compete with private enterprise, it is no answer to the present emergency because there is no low-priced housing immediately available nor any reasonable chance of construction thereof in the next 30 to 60 days. These men who fought our battles for us are entitled to receive our best treatment and neither delay nor hesitation is fair or just to them.

The expressed sympathy of the committee for the distress now being suffered can best be expressed in terms of putting

back the \$24,500,000. The Nation will applaud this action as sensible and sound.

All or as much as necessary of the \$158,320,000 should be available for veterans' hospitals. Now is the acceptable time for our Nation to begin to take such action as is reasonably necessary to have plenty of the best of hospitalization facilities of all sorts for these veterans.

I do not argue for any part of undue haste. But I do insist that there be no delay where there should be action and there be money available when money will buy the needs of these men and that our returning veterans have the very best of facilities and also the best of medical care and hospitalization care and advantages.

I want that no lad who has an iota of chance for rehabilitation mentally be crowded with those who manifestly have no chance of such a mental come-back. I want, too, that those who have no chance of a mental come-back to normalcy have such care and accommodations that they have no occasion to feel they are forgotten men.

Giving credit to every Member of Congress for being just as anxious as I am along this same line, I am also ready to make allowances for any reasonable loss of funds, by so acting in this matter—at every point—that a mistake if made, is made in favor of the veteran getting the better hospitalization; getting the better treatment in the hospitals; getting the best of everything American moneys can buy up to his needs and requirements for the speediest and surest recovery.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he desires to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON].

(Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I have introduced, on behalf of the veterans of the armed services, an amendment to the Surplus Property Act of 1944, Public Law 457, Seventy-eighth Congress. Despite the stated intention of that act, our fighting men who are now returning to us will never have a real opportunity to acquire surplus materials they need and can use unless such an amendment is passed.

Much has been said and written about rights and benefits of veterans. Action, not talk, is needed here. There is no way for this Congress or the American people to compensate these men adequately for their discomfort, their wounds, and their heartaches. The services they rendered at Iwo Jima and at Anzio cannot be measured in dollars. However, in the matter of surplus Government property, we can help them a little in beginning life anew by removing some of the handicaps and barriers encountered in finding a place in our economic order. The bill I have introduced is a basic necessity if our veterans are to receive anything but hollow words.

I believe that Congress intended at the time it passed the Surplus Property Act of 1944, and intends today, that veterans should be given a real and not a sham chance to purchase the materials with which they fought when they return to their homes and their jobs as civilians. Many veterans needed automobiles, fur-

niture, and the tools of their trades at the time they entered the service. Although they should have these things now, their right to acquire them is entirely fictional under present legislation.

There are two reasons why the present law does not actually enable the veteran to buy the surplus properties that he needs and can use. First, the act provides, in section 13, that cities, States, and other political subdivisions, and educational and charitable institutions, shall have priority as purchasers over the veteran. It is estimated that the political units and charitable institutions preferred to the veteran by the present statute aggregate 285,000. A water district in South Carolina or a levee improvement district in Texas, commendable institutions as they are, have no right to go before our veterans when it comes to purchasing the very equipment with which those veterans fought. While it seems justifiable to prefer such organizations to those which operate for profit, even they have no claim upon the American people comparable to that of the men who brought the victory that enabled this Congress to meet here today and our citizens to walk with their heads held high in dignity and in freedom.

The present amendment to the Surplus Property Act gives veterans a preference over all purchasers except the Federal Government. In preserving this priority in favor of the Government, it is recognized that it does not make sense for one arm of the Government to be selling materials while another purchases the same things in the open market.

In actual fact, this is what happens: The Army releases 10,000 surplus jeeps for sale under the terms of the act. Cities, States, schools, and water districts, having been unable to acquire vehicles throughout the war, assert their preference under the present act for more than the available 10,000 jeeps. The veteran is shoved out of the line, and will continue to be until this handicap is removed. As I have stated, the proposed bill would give the veteran priority over all prospective purchasers except the Federal agencies. No hair-splitting interpretation will deprive him of his rights.

The second serious defect in the present law arises from the fact that even the diluted priority awarded the veterans by the act can be asserted only "to establish and maintain their own small business, profession, or agricultural enterprises." Obviously this language does not permit a veteran who has recently returned to purchase materials for building a house or the furnishings for his home. He can obtain furniture for a restaurant or a car for a taxi but not for the use of his wife and children. As we all know, a high percentage of the men overseas were sent out on very short notice and were the first to dispose of their furniture and cars. Is there any conceivable reason why they should not be allowed to be the first to reacquire them now. The proposed bill will give veterans that right and will not require that they establish that the war materials will be used in a commercial enter-

prise. They will have a real opportunity to buy them.

It is recognized that the Surplus Property Administrator has a very difficult problem in establishing an adequate distribution system which will make it possible for the veteran to inspect available surplus materials. But this legislation will clear the decks for a system whereby a veteran in Keokuk, Iowa, or Johnson City, Tex., can go to any selling agency or wholesaler and buy surplus goods without discovering, as at present, that his priority is strictly third-class. He was I-A in the service of our country. It is up to us to give him an A-1 chance at the surplus war materials.

I say again that until this legislation is passed, the Surplus Property Administrator can say to us: "No regulation of mine can be effective in giving the veteran a genuine priority." Let us pass this bill and say to the Administrator: "We have given you the green light. It is your job now to see that the boys get what they need."

This bill is being introduced with every confidence that the interest of every Member of this House in the welfare of the veteran is such that immediate action will be taken. I appeal to each one of you, and particularly to the members of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, to assist in every way in effecting the enactment of the amendment before the Christmas recess. Our loyalty and devotion to our fighting men must not be put in moth balls now. Surely the victorious parades and celebrations are not so far behind us that we are already unmindful of all they gave so that we could be.

[Mr. BIEMILLER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to revised and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, if sufficient time were given me, I could say much in praise of the work of the committee in the preparation of this bill, and I could also find much to criticize. I anticipated two of the matters of praise and criticism, in my 1-minute speech yesterday, at the opening of the day's session, when I referred to this bill as soon to come before the House and its probable attitude concerning hospitals and homes for veterans. I listened attentively, a few minutes ago, to the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON] and found myself agreeing with him in condemning the oversight of this measure in regard to care immediately for returning veterans, although I disagree with him very widely in regard to his statements and views concerning reclamation. I think so highly of the gentleman from Massachusetts and have such great regard for his views generally that it pains me to hear him express a narrow conception of the merits of the reclamation program for the great West. But this is a mat-

ter for us to have out at some future time.

In regard to immediate and temporary housing for veterans, I want to present a middle ground which could have great merit and small cost. The gentleman from Michigan decries furnishing what he calls "shacks" to veterans as temporary housing. Now, I am no more in favor of asking the Nation's defenders to live in shacks than he is, or is any other properly appreciative American citizen. Yesterday, I received word from the University of Arizona, from two individuals, indicating the shortage of housing there for veterans who would like to be students at the university. Of course, I want substantial buildings and comfortable homes for these veterans, but I want to point out to my friend from Michigan that in the warm sections of our country temporary housing may be had immediately by a little effort and slight expense and are really usable, whereas with the scarcity of building materials, permanent and heavy construction cannot be had for a long time. I think a middle course between the opposing views we have heard expressed by the gentleman just preceding me would answer an imperative need at once, at a trifling cost, and I think the bill ought to provide for it.

I am not through criticizing the bill, but I would like to say one word in commendation of that part of the bill pertaining to construction costs of reclamation projects. I am pleased to see that the bill contains the full Budget estimates on many of the reclamation projects under construction, to carry on such construction in the best way possible. This is a wise provision of the bill. It will furnish jobs, not of "made" work, but in wealth-producing activity. These jobs will not alone be on the site in the irrigation projects of the Western States, but such construction will call for twice as many jobs in the eastern manufacturing centers to furnish the material necessary to carry on the construction. This fact should never be overlooked and is one of the great advantages of this type of wealth-producing public building. Nor should it be overlooked that every dollar spent in these reclamation projects is an investment and is reimbursable, coming back to the Public Treasury and bringing with it tax revenues in the taxes on the new wealth which it helped to create.

By way of criticism, I am distressed to see a short paragraph, on page 17 of the report, which indicates a policy on the part of the Appropriations Committee which I think is a short-sighted policy. The closing paragraph on the Department of Interior section indicates that the committee "has taken the position that the Government should not go into the business of constructing transmission lines," but rather that somebody else should build such transmission lines to any dams that may generate hydroelectric power. Now, I am just as much opposed to having the Government go into the distribution and retail sale of electric power as is any Member in this Chamber, but it is my firm belief that if the Government builds no more trans-

mission lines to Government dams, then the cause of reclamation has gone into eclipse and the development of the West has come under a blight.

I could be thinking of the Shasta Dam right this minute, but I am not thinking of Shasta Dam alone. I am thinking of a dozen or a score of dams which ought to be built in the West, many of them bigger than Shasta Dam, bigger than Boulder Dam, possibly even bigger than Grand Coulee. But if the policy indicated by that short, closing paragraph on page 17 becomes an ironclad policy of Congress, it is my firm conviction that the dozen or score of dams referred to above will probably never be built. Certainly then building under that policy will be long delayed.

Let me remind my colleagues that the existing great dams in the West are located in remote sections. They are not right on the edge of a metropolitan area, where the local utilities can hook on to the bus bars at the power plant. Take the Roosevelt Dam in Arizona, named after Theodore Roosevelt. It is about 70 miles from the city of Phoenix, whereas Boulder Dam is about 5 times that distance from Phoenix. I want to remind my Republican friends that the Federal Government furnished the money to build a transmission line from Roosevelt Dam to Phoenix, and incidentally I may say that the Government has been largely repaid for that investment. The Government did not furnish money to build transmission from Boulder to Phoenix and Arizona accordingly lost her share of that Boulder power benefit. I believe the correct policy in building dams on western rivers is to see to it that such a dam is a multiple-purpose structure, but if no transmission lines are to be built by the Government, such a policy would subtract the multiple from the purpose of such a dam, and would make unfeasible the building of most such dams.

I would like to emphasize to my colleagues that irrigation and reclamation in the great West must depend upon multiple-purpose development, and it takes a coordination of all these to make a given project feasible. Would the Government have spent more than a hundred million dollars to build Boulder Dam for flood protection alone? We know it would not. Many irrigation projects cannot be built if the land must bear all the cost, and it is folly, and certainly unjust, to expect the water users, or the landowners, to stand all the costs and make the repayments. In the building of every dam, power can be produced and much of that same power is needed by the farmers whose association makes the project—but even if the farmers do not need the power for pumping, it is needed to develop cities at some distance, and it helps to produce wealth for the public generally, and this wealth should not consist of profits to some at expense to the pioneer farmers who brought about the development. Gentlemen, it is possible to so allocate costs of a project that hydroelectric power can be a revenue producer, helping to repay the cost of the project and doing it not in competition with local utilities nor destroying any established property

rights. A working out of such a mutually helpful policy, in my judgment, is what Congress as a whole should do.

And that brings me to another criticism of this bill, which is that policy determination is not the business of the Appropriations Committee. We have legislative committees in the House whose function it is to give careful study to various policy proposals. To be concrete, it is the function of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation to study right national policy in regard to reclamation. Such a committee has more time and can call in experts in the Government, or outside, and should do a better job of determining what is right policy, than is possible for the Appropriations Committee having such a complex of financial matters with a time limit on their action. If legislative policy is to be determined by the Appropriations Committee, the House might just as well abolish its legislative committees. This bill does contain legislation which in my judgment is not of the right kind.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH].

(Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, there are several items in this bill that I do not agree with the committee's recommendations on, especially with regard to flood-control and river and harbor items that were eliminated, and also with regard to the very item that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BIEMILLER] just discussed, the housing of veterans.

I appreciate the remarks of a member of the committee, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], about the temporary condition of this housing, but I would like to know where this housing is now and why is it estimated that each unit is going to cost \$600? Much of it may be in the very area that it could be used to the best advantage. I do not want to yield now to the gentleman from Michigan to answer the question, because I would like to complete my statement first.

I call the committee's attention to the condition we are faced with in California. There may be needed 2,000 units in Milwaukee, but we need 50,000 units in Los Angeles County alone, in California. I do not know whether the Members realize it or not, but we have had an increase in population due to the war effort of approximately 1,000,000 in California. Seventy percent of this increase has been in southern California and 90 percent of the increase in southern California is in Los Angeles County. Added to that, we have the temporary residence of the wives of servicemen who are waiting for the men to come back from the South Pacific.

I would like to know if there is any charity or virtue in eliminating an item of this kind from this budget where you have servicemen's wives standing in line with children in their arms looking for a roof over their heads when this kind of housing would serve the purpose at

least temporarily. People out there are living in trailers, they are living in abandoned Army barracks, they are living in Quonset huts; the people are living wherever they can find a place to lay their heads. Many of them are living in tents. The situation has become so desperate that the last proposal was that the situation in California and Los Angeles be declared a disaster, that it be treated as a disaster in the eyes of the State, and a special session of the legislature called for the purpose of appropriating money to meet the condition. We are faced with that condition in our section of the country and it is probably nearly as desperate in many other parts of the United States. Yet in view of that situation the committee proposes that because of the temporary condition of this housing it would rather see it on a permanent basis and it would rather withhold putting it into the Budget until some time later. Permanent housing requires priorities for materials, permanent housing requires financing. Where are you going to get the materials to build the houses? If you have capital you cannot set up a subdivision in which to build houses because you cannot get the materials in the market nor can you get an O. K. from the OPA to get much of the materials.

That is a situation that is very, very serious and I want to emphasize it. I would like to interest the members of the committee in the fact that this is an emergency and a critical situation and they are aggravating it by denying this appropriation.

I now yield to the gentleman from Michigan to ask a question or make an explanation if he wishes. I was speaking of the temporary condition of these houses when the gentleman arose.

Mr. RABAUT. The houses, of course, are located in many, many areas of the country. But the hearings are filled with testimony to the effect that they do not know exactly how much it will cost to panel these houses and to reestablish the land in the manner in which they found it.

Mr. McDONOUGH. They estimate \$600 a unit, according to your report. It is not going to cost \$600 a unit to take temporary houses in one part of California and move them to where they are needed.

Mr. RABAUT. This is what they say it is going to cost. It is not our testimony. It is theirs. But they also said it would cost some other division of the Government, or whoever established these houses, somewhere between \$1,800 and \$2,000, and some Members thought it would cost more than \$2,000.

Mr. McDONOUGH. That estimate sounds like a defeatist attitude; that they do not want to do it at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I want to confirm what the gentleman said about the situation in the Southwest. California, of

course, has a pronounced emergency, but the surrounding region also has one. Just yesterday I received a telegram from a married serviceman who cannot even find a place to lay his head in the land of sunshine. These gentlemen who have raised objections are from the North, where the climate is cold. They are talking about permanent construction. We are not advocating permanent shacks for the servicemen. We want temporary housing, usable now in a warm country. It is down there, and it can be furnished them in that southwestern country.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I agree with gentlemen who have preceded me that the housing situation in this country has become most serious. There ought to be better use of temporary housing than is now being done. It seems to me these houses could be moved and used for veterans especially until the acute shortage has been solved. I shall say more about that problem later. It does not seem right to tear these houses and dispose of the material as second-hand lumber, rather than being retained and used to better advantage, especially for the veterans.

I want to talk at this moment in regard to the item of \$23,000 in this bill, for the State Department, to be used as representation allowance to entertain foreign representatives abroad. I believe they say most of it in the Far East. The funds, I am advised, are mostly used to buy liquor. I realize the amount of money is not so great, but the principle of the thing is extremely distasteful and unjustified. Already during this year \$585,000 has been appropriated for entertainment, most of it used for buying whisky and all kinds of liquor. I tried to cut it down when the item was considered early in this year. Now you proceed to charge the taxpayers the additional sum of \$23,000 for such purposes.

I call your attention to the fact too that the requested appropriation of funds for flood control is left entirely out of the bill. Can it be possible this administration is more in favor of buying liquor for foreigners than providing funds for flood control for the farmers of the Middle West, especially where it is needed? To me the whole thing does not make good sense. Not only that, but it occurs to me that our methods of dealing with foreign countries is falling to a low ebb when it becomes necessary to increase the so-called "entertainment" fund by \$23,000 in order to get along with their representatives. The question is whether one believes in this method of handling situations with foreign representatives. The idea of using this method in order to deal with foreign representatives is a thing that to me is not right. After all, you and I know that the whole \$585,000 and the extra \$23,000 is charged to the taxpayers of this country, and they are required to foot the bill. The amount contemplated is not comparatively large but the principle, it seems to me, is extremely bad. At the

proper time I expect to move to strike this particular item from the bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, along with a great many other Members of the House and most of those who are in attendance here this afternoon, I am very much disappointed at the action of the Committee on Appropriations in deleting from the bill as reported all items covering flood control. It seems to me it has made a very grave mistake, particularly during this period which we will in the future know as the reconversion period.

Speaking generally on that subject, Mr. Chairman, I am of the opinion that Congress itself since VJ-day, and particularly some of the committees of the House, has not shown to the people of this country the leadership for which the people look to the House and the other body. It seems to me the Congress is approaching the very many problems of reconversion in too much a spirit of fear and with too much timidity. The Members seem to be laboring under a psychosis of using extreme caution when it comes to taking any step which would help along in the reconversion period. They exercise a great deal of hesitancy. They seem to go in for retrenchment on every conceivable project that is suggested. I am of the opinion that perhaps the Congress of the United States, both the House and the other body, has become too economy-minded during this period.

If business, which looks to the Congress of the United States, were to develop the same attitude and the same psychology we are evidencing here in this very appropriation bill, of fear to go ahead, of being too fearful of taking steps to continue projects that have been authorized and that have been wisely planned, that have the approval of the proper agencies after a great deal of study, if the businessmen of this country were to hesitate as much as the Congress is hesitating, I think the country would be in for a period of rescission and that it would finally develop into a real depression.

It is time for this Congress to move forward with a little bit of boldness, in my opinion. It is time for us to go ahead with a little bit of courage, with a little bit of vigor, and to show the people of the country, the businessmen as well as the workingmen, that we have some confidence that we can come through this reconversion period without going into a terrible depression or even a small rescission.

I think this bill from the Committee on Appropriations illustrates my point very well. Here you have the flood-control projects which have been given intensive and extensive study. Extensive surveys have been made. All of these projects have been very wisely planned. They were delayed because we were engaged in war. The planning was done so that they could be taken up immediately when the shooting ceased. Here the Congress through the Appropriations Committee is recommending a delay of at least 8 months, with the consequent danger of

heavy damage and loss through a lack of proper flood protection.

For what reason? They say, "So that we can give more study to the projects and so that we can give them further consideration."

Mr. Chairman, I submit that every one of these projects that has been deleted by the Committee on Appropriations has been given all the study necessary. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that no matter how much longer you study them nor how many more surveys you make you will come up with the same recommendation and the same conclusion; because the United States engineers, for whom every Member of Congress has the greatest respect, have approved every one of these flood-control projects. The subcommittee having jurisdiction of flood control, that is, the subcommittee on War Department civil functions has approved them. They have made the necessary studies. The Bureau of the Budget we all know is not a bureau that recommends the expenditure of money foolishly or profligately. And it has recommended approval. The local agencies in almost every instance have recommended these projects. So that no matter how much more study—the stock phrase which you so often read in these Appropriation Committee reports, "More study and further consideration" is made with reference to these matters—the same conclusions will be reached. We are facing what is merely a delaying action. What good will it do to delay this 8 months? We all know that all of these projects are going to be approved finally, in all probability by next June, so why not go ahead now during this period of reconversion when it is necessary for us to show the people of the country that we have some confidence in the future, and are willing to step out and spend a little money.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call particular attention to a project affecting the city of Pittsburgh, the project known as the Conemaugh River Reservoir project. It is a project which is described by General Robins as the key reservoir in the whole system—the key reservoir. In other words, it is the reservoir that will make operative to a much greater degree the flood control system of protection that has been designed for western Pennsylvania and for the Ohio River, all the way down the Ohio and its tributaries clear down into Mississippi. I want to read to you, Mr. Chairman, if I may, what General Robins said with respect to the general program. He said:

The authorized river and harbor flood-control projects contained in the present supplemental estimates are widely distributed throughout the United States and are greatly needed by the country from a standpoint of economic returns and social benefits. The program includes authorized improvements having important economic and social benefits for which construction plans have been developed in accordance with the intent of the Congress in providing funds for advanced planning. It is believed that this program will not conflict with the reconversion of industry, but will constitute a step in the rehabilitation of the Nation's heavy construction industries so necessary to normal peacetime operations and full employment.

Mr. Chairman, I want to tell you for the record what General Robins said with respect to the Conemaugh River Reservoir in which the people of Pennsylvania, the people of western Pennsylvania particularly, and Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky, are interested. General Robins said, and it appears on page 73 of the hearings:

The Conemaugh Dam is the key dam in the whole system and will take more off of the flood height at Pittsburgh than any other.

Again, General Robins says on page 32 of the hearings:

The project is a key reservoir in the plan for flood control for Pittsburgh and a unit in the comprehensive plan for flood control and related purposes in the Ohio River Basin.

Now, Mr. Chairman, where is the wisdom in postponing action after testimony of that sort?

Under this plan that has been developed by the United States Army Engineers, there has already been constructed six reservoirs. Those six reservoirs have reduced the flood stage for the Pittsburgh area, based upon the 1936 flood, 5½ feet. That was with six reservoirs. With the construction of this one additional reservoir, the reservoir which will be known as the Conemaugh River Reservoir, and which General Robins calls the key reservoir in the whole program, it will further reduce the flood stage 4.6 feet. That is with one additional reservoir. Imagine how many people that will affect. It will not only affect industries, it will affect all those who live in that area.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, the Congress cannot afford to leave this job of flood protection uncompleted. It cannot afford to do so at this time. It cannot afford to postpone it. The postponement of the completion of this program for 8 months will affect the inhabitants and residents of 11 States of the Union. I am not only speaking for western Pennsylvania or the city from which I come, and a portion of which I represent, but I am speaking in behalf of 11 States which will be affected by this one particular reservoir. The area directly around Pittsburgh and directly affected by these floods includes 1,375,000 people.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is a sad thing that the Committee on Appropriations would overrule its subcommittee in charge of the special study of this subject, overrule the United States engineers, overrule the Bureau of the Budget, and come in here without an adequate excuse. The construction of these flood-control projects, Mr. Chairman, will help business. It will help the farmers. It will help the workingmen, and in particular it will help the people who live along the banks of these rivers, people who can ill-afford to have their belongings washed away by the spring floods.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I am very much alarmed at the cut of \$158,000,000 for veterans hospital construction. During the war it was a constant battle to secure priorities for the building of veterans hospitals. I think the Appropriations Committee went along with the recommendation of General Hines, but he always told me he could not get the priorities after he received the authorization and appropriation to build the hospitals. As a result the veterans did not receive proper care during the war.

The excuse always was, when there was overcrowding in the veterans hospitals, when there were not beds for the veterans, when there were not recreation facilities, that priorities could not be obtained.

It mentions the West Roxbury Hospital in Massachusetts, which has never been completed, there are no day rooms for the men. The men have to stand in the corridors waiting to see the doctors. There are no quarters for nurses or attendants or doctors. So the care of the veterans is very much delayed.

Overcrowding at Bedford Hospital, which happens to be in my own district, is very serious. Patients are placed in the day rooms and in the dining rooms because they do not have the buildings. They do not have the wards in which to place these men. As a result of overcrowding in NP hospitals, a great many accidents have happened. The beds are much too close together for the mentally disturbed patients, or for any patients, in many hospitals. At the Bronx Hospital in New York, the spinal cord cases are placed too close together for the well being of the patients. At the NP hospitals where there is not enough space in the day rooms and there is overcrowding there. There are fights among many patients who are not mentally right. Because they do not have quarters for attendants often they cannot secure desirable attendants. Testimony has shown that there were beatings at the Northport Hospital.

Mr. Chairman, it is to my mind an extremely unfortunate and inexcusable matter that today we seem to be having to go through the same battle to get buildings for our disabled men who fought for us, men who should be our very first care and our very first charge, that we had before peace was declared. I am quite sure this committee action was taken through a misunderstanding of the situation. I am sure the committee does not realize what the dire need of the veterans is for hospitals, nor do they realize the difficulty we have had in securing doctors and nurses. I hope that on Friday of this week the medical service bill which was reported out of the World War Veterans' Committee will come up for action. We must have these quarters for hospitals and suitable care for our men.

It was my amendment that included in the GI bill the authorization of \$500,000,000 for the building of hospitals. I wanted to make sure, and so did the

other members of the committee—and it was approved by all the veterans' organizations—that an authorization of sufficient money would be all ready so that the Appropriations Committee when the Veterans' Administration went to them for an appropriation the Appropriations Committee could grant that appropriation at once because the authorization was there.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentlewoman one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts is recognized for one additional minute.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I have been told that one reason this committee did not grant the \$158,000,000 that General Bradley and General Hawley, the Medical Director of the Veterans' Administration have asked for was because they thought it would go into the independent offices bill; but every day counts in hospital construction and we need additional hospitals to care for our wounded.

I was overseas at the time General Bradley was in charge of the hospitalization of all our men in the European theater of war, the SHAEF theater of war. I saw every type of hospital or dressing station over there. He did very fine work in caring for our men and women, and I am sure he will provide the very best medical and nursing care it is possible to secure for our discharged veterans. He is a great inspiration to those who work with him, but without the necessary facilities and the necessary personnel he cannot carry on his work properly, and our men will not have hospitals if we do not provide them. Our service men and women will be neglected. Miracles were performed for our service men and women—miracles must be performed for our discharged disabled.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HEALY].

(Mr. HEALY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HEALY. Mr. Chairman, I have listened to a number of Members this afternoon speaking with regard to the appropriation of \$24,500,000 in connection with the moving of demountable housing from areas where they are not now in use to areas where there is an extreme need. I happen to represent a district in the city of Los Angeles, and so that the Members of the House may have some specific information concerning the situation in that city at the present time I desire to bring you the following facts:

It is anticipated that not less than 40,000 veterans who will need housing for their families will return to the city of Los Angeles within the next 6 months. Estimates of the possible or probable construction of new housing which private contractors can complete within the next 9 months is 20,000 units. So in

consideration of just those two figures alone we will within the next 6 to 9 months' period accumulate a housing shortage of 20,000 units over and above the situation as it exists right today.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to give some comparative figures on this present situation as contrasted with the situation that prevailed when the war started. There have been 360,000 new families who have come to the city of Los Angeles during the course of this war. During that same period of time 21,000 units of housing have been constructed through the Los Angeles City Housing Authority and 66,000 units constructed by private contractors. The difference then between the new housing constructed during the war period and the number of new families which have moved into the city of Los Angeles during this approximately 4-year period is 273,000. In other words, the city of Los Angeles now has 273,000 less housing units with which to supply the needs of that city than it had at the beginning of the war.

Insofar as the local city housing authority is concerned, and its condition at the present time, I give you the following figures. The city housing authority now has 7,000 applications unfilled and a point that should be stressed in connection with this is the fact that applications are being accepted only from veterans, servicemen, military contract employees and civil-service employees of the Army and Navy. This means that the great bulk of people who do not fall in these categories directly connected with the Government or war effort are ineligible and in spite of that fact the housing authority has 7,000 requests which it is unable to fulfill.

Other speakers who preceded me this afternoon have indicated the critical condition of the housing situation in the city of Los Angeles. All agencies which have made a study of this matter recently agree that this is the most critical housing situation which the city of Los Angeles has ever experienced in its entire history.

The appropriation to which I originally referred was for the purpose of taking down and crating vacant demountable homes. The cost of transporting and setting up these temporary homes will be borne by the cities which need them. The director of the Los Angeles City Housing Authority has already requested 5,000 units.

Obviously there is an immediate dire need for housing in Los Angeles. It would be wonderful if the building industry could build several hundred thousand new homes in the next few months. This would provide jobs for many of those now unemployed, there would be new homes for all who need them and rent controls in the Los Angeles area could be safely withdrawn. But we must face the realities of the situation. Mr. M. H. Driggers, Los Angeles Director of the National Housing Authority, estimates that the building industry cannot complete more than 20,000 housing units or homes in the next 9 months.

As has been stated by well-known Los Angeles leaders, this is a disastrous situation. Local and national authorities must take advantage of every possible

opportunity to help. Even though this appropriation if made will probably give Los Angeles no more than 5,000 temporary homes, it will be much better than living in a tent or a parked auto and will be a real help to 5,000 veterans now without housing.

This \$24,500,000 appropriation which the committee has stricken from the bill was for the purpose of providing temporary housing for veterans. This Congress called upon our boys to fight and even die to protect us from our Fascist and Nazi attackers. Are we now going to deny them housing? I realize full well that we must do much more to get construction of new homes going at a rate higher than ever before but gentlemen, tomorrow the gentleman from Texas, Mr. FRITZ LANHAM, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, is going to offer an amendment to include in the bill \$24,500,000 for temporary housing for veterans. I hope that all Members who have any regard for the welfare of our returning veterans will be on hand to support this amendment which will, at least in a small way, show our appreciation of the boys who won the war for us.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hook].

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, as I walk through the streets here in Washington and in the corridors of the House Office Building more and more I spot the gold lapel pin that marks the ex-serviceman. Millions of these little gold pins are being worn on all the streets in America. Since VJ-day something like 4,000,000 men and women have put them on. These pins are the badge of honor of the most important single group of America—the veteran of World War II.

These men and women achieve their importance in the political and social scheme of things by virtue of their service to us. There is no question of the immensity of our debt to them nor of our responsibility to discharge that debt to the best of our national ability.

The GI bill of rights is only a down payment on what we owe.

Too often in our thinking about the veteran we clothe him in an invisible uniform—set him apart from the rest of us. Of course, he is different in many ways. He has problems growing out of his service, he has adjustments to make. Many of them are set apart by the cruel distinction of their wounds, but an important thing we are inclined to overlook about the veteran is that he has not only the peculiar problems of the ex-serviceman but he also has the problems and worries and ambitions of the ordinary citizen. He is a voter, a taxpayer, a wage earner. He has the same fears and hopes for his family as all of us do. His stake in a prosperous, secure democracy is the same as the worker's, the farmer's, the businessman's. He wants to collect the dividends of his fight for democracy—not as an ex-soldier, sailor, or marine, but as a citizen-partner in democracy.

Servicemen and veterans usually express their ambitions and hopes for the future the same way the war worker does,

"I want a job," he will tell you. "Not just any old job, but a good steady job at good pay."

A great many of the millions of men who were called into service never had a good job. Millions of them never had a job at all. Actually only something like 20 percent of them left permanent employment to go to war.

An economy of high wages and full employment is the only economy which can satisfy the postwar objectives of the veteran.

No one can claim that servicemen during the war got paid too much, or lived in luxury, or that their families at home were adequately cared for. But, if the veteran is to maintain even that standard—the standard of his wartime employment as a soldier, his wages as a civilian worker must be raised, and raised substantially. The veteran has a right to expect a higher standard of living than he and his family had while he was fighting for democracy.

Based on figures arrived at by Government agencies, we can contrast the wartime living standards of a typical serviceman with the probable postwar standard of the same serviceman—now turned veteran and worker.

Let us take the case of an enlisted man who left behind his wife and two children while he served in the European theater of war. What is the value of the things he and his family were provided by the Government, his wages, goods and services, and the allowance for his dependents?

The serviceman's wife and two children were given \$100 monthly, or \$1,200 a year.

Assuming that the serviceman received the pay of the average enlisted man in the European theater, he earned \$1,033 annually according to War Department estimates. Out of this sum, \$264 was deducted for his family allotment, so his net wages equaled \$769.

In addition to his wages, the average GI is provided with food amounting to \$279.37 a year, clothing at a cost of \$212.01 a year, and medical supplies adding up to \$20.89 a year.

These figures do not include anything for quarters or equipment. You cannot arrive at the cost value for lodging in a tent or barn or a bombed-out building.

Thus taking into account wages and essential provisions for the soldier, and allotment for his family, the wartime total income of our GI with a wife and two children figures out to be \$2,841.27 a year, or \$47.71 a week.

This \$47.71, even though tax free, was not an adequate family budget. In order to reduce expenses, many servicemen's families were forced to live with relatives in crowded quarters while great numbers of service wives had to go to work to increase the family income.

What does this serviceman—now a veteran and looking for a job in industry—look forward to. He wants a good steady job, at good wages. What are his chances of making things easier for his wife, giving his children better food, more clothing, adequate medical attention?

In April 1945 the gross weekly pay of the average worker in manufacturing industries was \$47.12, or slightly less than the cost of goods, essential services, and salaries received by the serviceman and his family.

With the return to the prewar work-week—with overtime and premium pay cut out—the average earnings in manufacture will drop to \$33.96.

In other words, the average veteran who goes into industry and the average wage earner who stays at his job, can expect to earn, at present wage rates, only \$33.96 each week. This will represent a cut of \$13.75—or more than 28 percent of the wartime earnings of the veteran, on the basis of cost of Government-provided wages and services for him, his wife, and his 2 children.

For many veterans, as well as for war workers shifting from war to peace production, the cut in income will be as high as 45 percent, at present wage rates.

There is not any question but that there was considerable resentment among servicemen, particularly those with families, against what they thought of as fabulous workers' earnings back home.

Now they are home, and workers themselves. As they join the ranks of civilian workers in industry, they are being quickly disillusioned.

Recently, Col. Arthur V. McDermott, director of the Selective Service System in New York charged that some employers, apparently imbued with the idea of a surplus of labor were trying to put ex-servicemen to work at \$24 to \$26 a week.

Then he said:

It is a terrible reward to give a man who has served from 2 to 5 years, a job at \$25 a week. How can he possibly support himself and his family in New York (or any place else) on that kind of money?

The answer to the colonel's question, of course, is that the veteran cannot support himself and his family on \$25 a week, in New York, Detroit, here, or anywhere else.

The American veteran does not want a hand-out from the Government. He wants a job at a living wage. He wants to support himself and his family in decency and security. He cannot do this at present rates of pay. It will take at least a 30-percent increase in wages to maintain even the inadequate standard he knew while he was at war.

A 30-percent increase in wages will mean that average weekly earnings for industrial workers will be \$44.14. This is less than what his wages, services, and family allotment cost the Government while he was in uniform overseas.

Out of this \$44.14, the veteran will have to pay social security and income taxes which he did not pay as a soldier.

The average veteran will be the sole source of income for his family. Most servicemen's wives will want to stay home with their children.

A 30-percent increase in wages is a moderate demand. I have heard this demand called greedy and absurd. The same people who revile labor for its campaign to raise the level of wages shout to the housetops of the country's responsibility to our returned hero.

We do have a responsibility to our heroes—most of whom want to forget their heroism and get on with life as a civilian worker. We do have an obligation to the veterans—but oratory will not meet it. We cannot meet the obligation we owe to the veterans without bringing the fruits of a prosperous, secure democracy to all the people of that democracy.

The American serviceman was told that this war was a crusade against want. Yet, on his victorious return when he takes up life again as a civilian worker, he will find, like the veteran of World War I, that he has been shamefully deceived. Even though he has a good job, his wages at present rates will not buy the home, the new car, washing machine, radio, or even the food and clothing his family needs.

Low wages and salaries paid to veterans and other workers also dooms the brave hope of veterans who stake their future on the so-called GI bill of rights. If the national paycheck falls, most of the veterans who borrow money to go into business will lose it. Those who borrow to buy farms will lose their farms. Those who use Government funds to pay for their education may find no employment for their skills when they finish school.

The Nation has a moral obligation, on which it cannot welch, to improve and not cut the living standards of her fighting men and their families. The servicemen's sacrifices must be rewarded, and the future of all Americans must be protected, by substantial increases in wages now.

No amount of congressional hysteria against labor; no mischievous legislation against unions will change our responsibility. By taking a stand against labor in its fight for higher wages, Congress will be striking a blow at the earning power of millions of American veterans. It is our responsibility to see to it that the veteran not only gets a job—but gets a good job at wages which will maintain his family in decency and comfort.

Average cost of maintaining a soldier.

In the United States:	Per annum
Pay	\$816.00
Food	233.82
Clothing	212.01
Individual equipment.....	63.94
Barrack equipment.....	31.65
Organizational equipment....	27.98
Medical supplies.....	31.34
Barrack upkeep.....	98.55
Total	1,515.29

In the army of occupation in Europe:	
Pay	1,033.00
Food	279.37
Clothing	212.01
Individual equipment.....	63.94
Barrack equipment.....	31.65
Organizational equipment....	27.98
Medical supplies.....	20.89
Barrack upkeep.....	60.22
Total	1,729.06

In the Pacific theater of operation:	
Pay	1,080.00
Food	327.33
Clothing	273.29
Individual equipment.....	81.60

In the Pacific theater of operation—	Per annum
Continued	
Barrack equipment.....	\$29.52
Organizational equipment.....	43.90
Medical supplies.....	36.57
Barrack upkeep.....	65.70
Total	1,937.91

The items of pay do not include the Government contribution to family allowances, to dependents of enlisted personnel, for the reason that such payments are not variable with the area in which the soldier is serving. Statistics on family allowance payments to dependents reflect that of the entire number of enlisted men in the Army, approximately 55 percent have accounts for family allowances. The average Government contribution per soldier's account for the month of May 1945 was \$41.18. Thus the average Government cost of family allowance for all soldiers in the Army per annum would be 55 percent of \$494.16 (\$41.18 by 12) or \$271.79.

Source: Gen. Brehon Somervell in a statement to the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Tuesday, June 12, 1945.

Annual pay of average enlisted man as of June 30, 1945

	United States	European Theater of Operations	Pacific	Percent of total
No dependents.....	\$816	\$1,033	\$1,080	45
With dependents.....	1,310	1,527	1,574	55

Enlisted figure includes factor for flight pay, combat infantryman's badge, jump pay, and decoration allowances and longevity.

Annual pay of average officer as of June 30, 1945

	United States		Overseas	
	No flight pay	With flight pay	No flight pay	With flight pay
Major.....	\$5,548	\$7,339	\$5,848	\$7,789
Captain.....	4,048	5,383	4,288	5,743
First lieutenant.....	3,201	4,366	3,501	4,666
Second lieutenant.....	2,765	3,706	2,945	3,976

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, there seem to be no further requests for time in general debate on the bill, so I ask that the Clerk read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read down to and including page 2, line 4, of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. THOMASON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purpose, had come to no resolution, had come to no resolution thereon.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleague the gentleman from New

York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] I ask unanimous consent that his special order be transferred to Wednesday for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleague the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] I ask unanimous consent that his special order be transferred to next Monday for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order I have be transferred to Friday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOOK asked and was given permission to include in the remarks he made this afternoon a schedule.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a speech he delivered at the Massachusetts State convention of the Federation of Post Office Clerks.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER] may address the House for 40 minutes on Thursday, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include therein an article from the Boston Advertiser regarding the abuse of barbiturates.

Mrs. LUCE (at the request of Mr. JENSEN) was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana (at the request of Mr. JENSEN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. LEWIS (at the request of Mr. MCGREGOR), on account of illness.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's

table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 905. An act for the relief of Harold E. Bullock; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 976. An act for the relief of the estate of Howard Francis Waldron; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1294. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Allan F. Walker; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1338. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Wayne Edward Wilson, a minor; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1480. An act for the relief of Charles R. Hooper; to the Committee on Claims.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1097. An act to establish the status of funds and employees of the midshipmen's store at the United States Naval Academy;

S. 1215. An act to reimburse certain Marine Corps personnel and former Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost in the disaster to the steamship *Maasdam* on June 26, 1941;

S. 1459. An act to provide for the extension of certain oil and gas leases; and

S. 1494. An act to exempt Navy or Coast Guard vessels of special construction from the requirements as to number, position, range, or arc of visibility of lights, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 744. An act authorizing payments of rewards to postal employees for inventions;

H. R. 801. An act for the relief of Mrs. Catherine Driggers and her minor children;

H. R. 843. An act for the relief of Francis A. Hanley;

H. R. 850. An act for the relief of Sybil Georgette Townsend;

H. R. 875. An act for the relief of Nannie Bass;

H. R. 977. An act for the relief of John August Johnson;

H. R. 1142. An act for the relief of Carl Lewis;

H. R. 1192. An act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands;

H. R. 1316. An act for the relief of the estate of Mattie Lee Brown, deceased;

H. R. 1358. An act for the relief of O. M. Minatree;

H. R. 1512. An act to amend section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (Public Law 607) by providing for the computation of double-time credits awarded between 1898 and 1912 in determining retired pay;

H. R. 1781. An act for the relief of Candler Cobb;

H. R. 1902. An act to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act for the control of floods on the Mississippi River and its tributaries and for other purposes", approved May 15, 1928;

H. R. 1956. An act for the relief of Annie M. Lannon;

H. R. 1960. An act for the relief of the estate of Alfred Lewis Cosson, deceased, and others;

H. R. 1961. An act for the relief of Florentine H. Keeler, Harold S. Keeler, and Genevieve M. Keeler;

H. R. 1978. An act for the relief of Jay H. McCleary;

H. R. 2027. An act for the relief of the estate of Alexander McLean, deceased;

H. R. 2029. An act for the relief of Wesley J. Stewart;

H. R. 2160. An act for the relief of John J. Gall;

H. R. 2166. An act for the relief of the estate of Franz Tillman, deceased;

H. R. 2189. An act for the relief of Clifford E. Craig;

H. R. 2191. An act for the relief of Cleo E. Baker;

H. R. 2241. An act for the relief of Florence Zimmerman;

H. R. 2290. An act for the relief of Mary Galipeau;

H. R. 2300. An act for the relief of the estate of John R. and Louise D. Blackmore;

H. R. 2310. An act for the relief of James A. Brady;

H. R. 2399. An act for the relief of Arlethia Rosser;

H. R. 2427. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ruth Cox;

H. R. 2479. An act for the relief of Capt. Warner Holtz;

H. R. 2481. An act for the relief of the estate of Ed Edmondson, deceased;

H. R. 2512. An act for the relief of Helen Alton and Edwin Alton;

H. R. 2595. An act for the relief of Patrick A. Kelly;

H. R. 2620. An act for the relief of Leslie O. Allen;

H. R. 2642. An act for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn Johnson;

H. R. 2686. An act for the relief of Ben Greenwood and Dovie Greenwood;

H. R. 2810. An act for the relief of Mrs. Stuart B. Riley;

H. R. 2836. An act for the relief of Angelo Gianquitti and George Gianquitti;

H. R. 2874. An act to amend the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia to authorize any corporation formed under authority of subchapter 3 of chapter 18 of such code to specify in its bylaws that a less number than a majority of its trustees may constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the corporation;

H. R. 2886. An act for the relief of the estate of Harper Theodore Duke, Jr.;

H. R. 3011. An act for the relief of John Hames;

H. R. 3135. An act for the relief of Mrs. Addie S. Lewis;

H. R. 3137. An act for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3198. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Sue Flippin Bratton, a minor;

H. R. 3225. An act for the relief of Rolla Duncan;

H. R. 3249. An act for the relief of Stanley J. Lilly;

H. R. 3302. An act for the relief of Christian H. Kreusler;

H. R. 3636. An act relating to the sale, in the District of Columbia, of certain small rockfish;

H. R. 3660. An act to provide for financial control of Government corporations;

H. R. 3790. An act for the relief of Genevieve Lund;

H. R. 3867. An act to amend the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia with respect to the making and publishing of annual reports by trust companies;

H. R. 3868. An act to provide that veterans may obtain copies of public records in the District of Columbia, without the payment of any fees, for use in presenting claims to the Veterans' Administration;

H. R. 3873. An act to provide for the opening of a road within the boundaries of the District of Columbia Training School property in Anne Arundel County, Md.;

77. 52.
28

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 210

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued November 29, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, November 28, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Accounting.....	8	Housing.....	1,18	Relief, foreign.....	17
Appropriations.....	1,15,17, 18,23	Inflation.....	10	Research.....	13
Communications.....	1	Irrigation.....	1	R.F.C.....	1
Cooperatives.....	10	Labor.....	4	Soil conservation.....	10
Drugs.....	11	Loans.....	1,10,18	Sugar.....	21
Electrification.....	1	Majority Whip.....	6	Textiles.....	19
Expenditures.....	5,16	Marketing.....	11	Transportation.....	2,20
Flood control.....	12,15	Personnel.....	24	Veterans.....	1,7,14,18
Foreign affairs.....	9	Public works.....	1	Wages.....	10,19
Health.....	22	Reclamation.....	15	War powers.....	3

HIGHLIGHTS. House continued debate on 1st deficiency appropriation bill. Rep. Cannon urged economy in Federal expenditures. Senate appointed conferees for further conference on bill to liberalize loan provisions of GI Bill of Rights. Rep. Hobbs commended appointment of Rep. Sparkman as Majority Whip.

HOUSE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Continued debate on this bill, H.R. 4805 (pp. 11305-27).
Agreed, 115-89, to Rep. Lanham's (Tex.) amendment to provide \$24,500,000 for veterans' housing facilities (pp. 11311-20).
Rejected, 26-58, Rep. Bailey's (W.V.) amendment to provide \$20,000,000 additional for public works advance planning, FWA (pp. 11309-10); and 87-100, Rep. Wigglesworth's (Mass.) amendment to strike out the FCC item (p. 11308).
Reps. Miller, Nebr., and Case, S. Dak., discussed the effects of the language in the RFC item which prohibits the payment of compensation to any person engaged in making or processing loans to any State, or subdivision thereof or therein, for construction purposes, unless in pursuance of a specific authorization. Rep. Miller stated that "it would be dangerous for the committee to place a limitation in this bill which would prohibit the RFC from making loans to irrigation groups, or for the further extension of REA," and Rep. Case stated that "there is specific authority for RFC loans to REA" (pp. 11303-9.)
2. TRANSPORTATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 2536, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to approval of agreements between carriers (pp. 11328, 11336). (For bill's provisions see Digest 207).
3. WAR POWERS. The Rules Committee reported resolutions for the consideration of H. R. 4780, to amend the Second War Powers Act with respect to duration of powers, and H. R. 4571, to amend the First War Powers Act with respect to alien property held by the Alien Property Custodian (pp. 11327-8, 11328, 11336).

4. STRIKES. Rep. Savage, Wash., criticized H. R. 3937, relating to labor negotiations and penalties for contract violations (pp. 11328-30).
Rep. Miller, Nebr., criticized the lack of responsibility of labor leaders and unions (pp. 11331-3).
5. ECONOMY. Rep. Rich, Pa., spoke favoring economy in Federal expenditures (pp. 11302-3).
6. MAJORITY WHIP. Rep. Hobbs, Ala., commended the appointment of Rep. Sparkman, Ala. as Majority Whip (p. 11305).

HOUSE

7. GI BILL AMENDMENTS. Received and agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 3749, which reported items in disagreement. Agreed to Sen. Johnson's (Colo.) motion to insist on the Senate amendments. Sens. George, Connally, Johnson, LaFollette, and Milliken were appointed conferees for further conference (p. 11261).
8. ACCOUNTING. Passed without amendment H.R. 4350, relating to the issuance of checks in replacement of lost, stolen, etc., U.S. checks (p. 11299).
9. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Continued debate on S. 1580, to provide for the appointment of U.S. representatives in the organs and agencies of the United Nations and to make other provision with respect to the U.S. participation in such organization (pp. 11262-69, 11299).
10. INFLATION; WAGES; LOANS; COOPERATIVES; SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted a Nebr. Bankers Assoc. resolution on inflation, opposing minimum-wage increases, urging elimination of "red tape" involved in GI loans and Congressional redefining of "cooperatives," and commending the soil-conservation program (pp. 11260-1).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. MARKETING; DRUGS. H. R. 4851, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to regulate the marketing of economic poisons and devices. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 11336.)
12. FLOOD CONTROL. H. R. 4852, by Rep. Bishop, Ill., to provide for a reexamination and resurvey of the Miss. River at and in the vicinity of the East Cape Girardeau and Clear Creek, North Alexander, Clear Creek, Preston, and Miller Pond drainage and levee districts, Ill. To Flood Control Committee. (p. 11336.)
13. RESEARCH. H. Con. Res. 104, by Rep. Bender, Ohio, creating a joint standing committee on scientific research. To Rules Committee. (p. 11336.)
14. VETERANS. H. R. 4847, H.R. 4849 (p. 11336).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. APPROPRIATIONS; FLOOD CONTROL; CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT. Speech in the House by Rep. Clason, Mass., criticizing the elimination of flood-control-project appropriations and discussing the Central Valley project. Other members discussed this with him. (pp. A5534-5.)
16. ECONOMY. Speech in the House by Rep. Cannon, Mo., urging reduction in Federal expenditures (pp. A5559-60).

our fellow Member from Georgia, the Honorable ROBERT RAMSPECK, than whom there has been no more worthy servant of the people, nor of this body. We believe and predict that his successor in the office of majority whip will live up to the confidence which the Speaker and our majority leader have reposed in him, and that he also may win the tribute "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," from every one of us, when he may see fit to shuffle off the mortal coil of service in this body.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KILDAY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. DE LACY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a brief newspaper article.

Mr. WHITE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain communications.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.

OUR POLICY IN CHINA

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Speaker, I likewise noticed General Hurley's statement in the press with as much interest as our Republican associates on the other side of the aisle.

I was particularly pleased to see that he confirmed in his own words the substance of my charge, namely, that he had taken a partisan attitude in China, had reversed the President's policy there for unity and for democracy in that country. By giving Chiang pledges of unconditional American support he strengthened Chiang's determination not to come to agreement with the Communists and the Democratic League. That broke down negotiations and made civil war unavoidable. I am happy to see that there is now a chance, through a new man, to try to reestablish the former policy of promoting unity and a representative coalition government in a free China.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. BENDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he intends to make in the Committee of

the Whole this afternoon and to include therein certain excerpts from the RECORD and certain tables of statistics.

Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on three subjects and include certain newspaper articles.

Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

SEPARATIONS FROM THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, we are indeed in a confusion of tongues.

The front page of the morning paper this morning carries three "blasts" by three distinguished Americans on questions vitally affecting our national welfare.

We just now heard a discussion on UNRRA, and the statement by Barney Baruch to the effect that our soldiers are better cared for than those of any foreign country. But I remember Mr. Baruch's opposition to veterans' legislation before, and at the proper time I shall analyze the statement and show the falsity of his conclusions.

As "UNRA," let me say that I am interested in "INRA." I want to do something for our own people—and especially our own servicemen.

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] complains that certain servicemen were flown to this country, and thereby given preferences. We have any number of complaints of officers' terminal leave being a preference to officers that is denied to enlisted men.

On that count I call attention to the fact that if you want to do justice to the rank and file of servicemen you will walk up to the desk and sign petition No. 9 to bring to the floor of the House my bill to discharge those men on their own application who have served for 18 months, or who have dependents at home to look after, or who desire to return to school.

Let us do justice to all of them, and do it now.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

CORRECTION

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on page 11223 of the RECORD the reporter inadvertently got the wrong subject on my speech. I stated that my subject would be "General Motors Makes a Whipping Boy of the OPA." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and seventy-five Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 191]

Andrews, N. Y.	Drewry	Pace
Burden	Engle, Calif.	Patrick
Barry	Gardner	Pfeffer
Bell	Gearhart	Phillips
Brhm	Gifford	Poage
Euckley	Harless, Ariz.	Powell
Bunker	Hart	Price, Ill.
Butler	Hartley	Quinn, N. Y.
Byrne, N. Y.	Heffernan	Randolph
Campbell	Hook	Reed, Ill.
Cannon, Fla.	Hope	Rizley
Carlson	Jackson	Robson, Ky.
Chapman	Jenkins	Roe, N. Y.
Chelf	Jennings	Rowan
Clark	Judd	Sadowski
Clements	Kearney	Sharp
Courtney	Keefe	Sheridan
Crawford	King	Short
Crosser	LaFollette	Slaughter
Curley	Lewis	Somers, N. Y.
Dawson	McGlinchey	Sparkman
Delaney	Mansfield,	Taylor
John J.	Mont.	Voorhis, Calif.
Dickstein	Martin, Iowa	Weiss
Dingell	Morgan	West
Dirksen	Neely	Wilson
Doughton, N. C.	Norton	Winter
Douglas, Calif.	Outland	Wolverton, N. J.

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 347 Members have answered to their names; a quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KILBURN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4805, with Mr. THOMASON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Fees of commissioners," including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1945, \$34,000.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I have sent to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOBBS: On page 8, after line 15, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"Salaries of criers: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946 for 'Salaries of criers,' \$20,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this is one of the minor amendments. I wonder if we could agree on time.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 20 minutes, the last 5 to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I hope no one will listen to me who has made up his mind to follow the committee in its recommendation that 14 judges should be denied their right under the law—the same right the Appropriations Committee appropriated the money to give 111 other judges under the same law.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am so happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I want to say to the gentleman that I reserved on this item; the committee is not unanimous on this item.

Mr. HOBBS. I know that. I do not think there are more than three or four members of the committee who are really in favor of it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman should not make such a statement. In the first place, it is against the rules of the House to state how anybody voted in the committee. Certainly by a gentleman who was not present.

The fact remains that it was reported out certainly by a majority of the committee or it would not be here—by a majority both of the subcommittee and of the full committee. So the gentleman's statement lacks foundation.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I never said how any man voted. I said I did not believe there were more than three or four Members who really favor this item.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It would not be here, of course, if no more than three or four Members really favor it, because both the subcommittee and the full committee voted to bring it to the floor. There are 11 members of the subcommittee and 43 members of the full committee. So I do not see where the gentleman gets his three or four Members.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, the action of the committee grew out of at least three mistakes.

MISTAKES

First. "Criers."

No. The law says:

Each district judge may appoint a crier for the court in which he presides, who shall perform also the duties of bailiff and messenger.

Second. "New."

No. Prior to the Economy Act of 1932 each district judge was fully provided

with all necessary assistance of the kind now provided by the act of December 7, 1944. In 1932 we killed the court criers and in 1933 the messengers. The bailiffs remained, so they and deputy marshals did the work formerly done by them and the criers and messengers. Of course, the marshals had to hire many more bailiffs, and an appropriation of \$130,000 for "salaries of bailiffs" was carried in the appropriation acts until that item was eliminated because of the new law.

Third. Estimate for fiscal year 1946: Three hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred dollars by administrative office of United States courts—the lawfully designated Budget agency. Two hundred thousand dollars appropriated. One hundred and thirty thousand dollars cut out by changing names.

So increase was only \$70,000.

The \$200,000 was sufficient to pay for only 111 criers-bailiffs-messengers, when the statute authorized the appointment of 210.

The Budget agency had to request of the Appropriations Committee a supplemental \$45,000.

This request has been refused—not 1 cent can be had from our Appropriations Committee.

It was based on an estimate that 39 additional judges would appoint criers who would serve for an average period of 8 months during the present fiscal year. However, only 14 judges have had to be denied their rights under the law.

The Appropriations Committee has furnished the money for 111 courts to be served. Fourteen courts are on the committee's blacklist:

The judges of these 14 courts are:

Judges Forman and Smith, of New Jersey.

Judge Burke, of western New York.

Judge Chesnut, of Maryland.

Judge Connor, of New Hampshire.

Judge Timmerman, of South Carolina.

Judge Kennedy, of Wyoming.

Judge Hartigan, of Rhode Island.

Judge Boyd, of western Tennessee.

Judge McDuffie, of southern Alabama.

Judge Briggie, of southern Illinois.

Judge Clark, of Idaho.

Judge Brown, of Montana.

Judge Mathes, of southern California.

ECONOMY

First. The total budget of the United States courts is one and-half tenths of 1 percent of the regular national budget, excluding war items.

Second. This bill carries \$1,131,552,-312.48.

Third. My amendment would add to that total \$20,000, or seventeen thousandths of 1 percent.

CONCLUSION

But if it would double the total, it should be passed, for it is right. The law we passed gives the 14 judges the same rights as the 111.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

(Mr. HOBBS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] desire to be heard on the amendment?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, if no one desires to be heard further I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION].

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have an explanation from the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations on this item.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. What would the gentleman like to know?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. How many offices are involved?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There are 110 criers on the rolls. There was so little demand for these criers that many of the judges, although they had authority to reward some good friend with a sinecure at \$2,100 a year, did not even appoint them. There are only 110 on the roll, and if the full number eligible were appointed, there would be 39 more, and if there were 39 more and they get \$2,100 a year, the amount which the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS] asks would not be sufficient to pay them. They originally asked for \$43,000. They say now they want \$20,000. If they provide for the 39, they would need \$40,000. They do not know a thing about it. They evidently have not stopped to figure it out at all, yet they come on the floor and ask to spend money for snap jobs which we have never spent before.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. For 150 years these courts got along without criers. The only duty of these criers is to open court with "Oh, yez, oh, yez, the court is now in session," and you pay a man \$2,100 a year for that, \$1,800 basic salary and the additional \$300 under the Ramspeck Act. We have been getting along without these men for 150 years. Before the war when we had plenty of money they did not ask for these men. Now, after the war is over they want to saddle us with these fellows who do nothing more than open court. And they do not know how much money they want.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. HOBBS. The gentleman from Missouri has abundantly explained his position but not the case. There is no salary above \$1,800. The budgeting authority of the court is the one who gave these figures. It is because you have preferred 111 judges to the 14 whose requests you have denied that we are here, and it is because more than 8 months have elapsed of the fiscal year that we can cut it down to \$20,000. The gentleman says we do not know anything about it. His own statement shows he does not know anything about it.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. This \$20,000 will cover the districts of the judges who have not availed themselves of this service and it includes a crier,

bailiff, and a messenger for these districts.

Mr. HOBBS. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. And they get how much a year? It seems to me that the clerk, marshal, or bailiff could announce opening and closing of the court.

Mr. HOBBS. One thousand eight hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

My position here, Mr. Chairman, is in support of the amendment. The statement has been made here that "they know so little about it." Well, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for this particular agency I know plenty about it, and I am ready to tell why I know about it to the membership of the House. It is high time that some of the chairmen and some of the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations were given some attention when they come face to face with the Deficiency Subcommittee of which I, too, happen to be a member. In the first place, this matter came before our subcommittee, and the amount requested was \$354,000. In order, to try and safeguard the pocketbook of America we said, "This is the first time that they are having this office under the law which was passed by the Congress, and we will allow \$200,000 for the purpose, and that we would recognize them if more judges asked for criers during the year when they come before the Deficiency Subcommittee." I felt that I was a member of the Deficiency Subcommittee and, accordingly, my views on the subject would be somewhat respected. So, we allowed \$200,000. Now they have used the \$200,000, and they come in with the request for an additional \$20,000 to finish the present fiscal year. That is denied them at this time, and it puts the particular subcommittee having charge of it in a very odd position toward an agency that is functioning quite well. You hear it said, "We got along without them for 150 years." Well, we got along without a lot of things for 150 years, including official stenographers in the Federal courts of this country.

Of all the horse-and-buggy rigs that are still in America, it is the activities and the processes of the Congress of the United States and the Federal courts of this Nation. The only part of this Government that has had any advancement and has gone along is the executive branch. And, in my opinion, part of it has gone too far, compared with the other two branches of the Federal Government. There are 110 of these criers on duty today. Are we going to distinguish and discriminate against the other members of the courts? I, for my part, think that every judge should have a crier. We have some members of the courts, so-called prima donnas, who will not even tolerate a probation officer. Some of them are away beyond the years when they ought to be on the bench; and, in spite of the fact that we have set up retirement, they refuse to leave. They are in their dotage. If you want

a functioning court, for heaven's sake at least supply them with the means for running a court, and that seems, to my mind, the proper thing for the Congress of the United States to do.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a brief question?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PITTENGER. I was not in the Chamber at the moment the gentleman offered his amendment. As I understand, it is to pay some salaries of court employees.

Mr. RABAUT. This is to pay the salaries of additional criers of the court, \$20,000.

Mr. PITTENGER. Have they already earned this money?

Mr. RABAUT. No; they have not earned it, but the judges, in view of the statement of the subcommittee at the time of our hearings, rightfully expected to appoint them.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I fear there has been a misunderstanding as to this amendment. It has been said that only three or four are interested on this side. It would be a tragedy if only three or four are interested in saving money, because that is our only interest here. What can it mean personally to the members of this committee if this money is spent or is not spent? All we are trying to do is to retrench unnecessary expenditure. I trust that is not a serious offense, and in that I hope the House will support the committee.

The subcommittee consists of 11 members. Every one of them favored this report except one. It was reported in that way by the subcommittee and supported by the full committee. The committee did not see any reason for spending this money.

There are three men in each court who have been doing this work for the 150 years I have been talking about, that is, the clerk, the marshal, and the bailiff. All in the world this man does is open the court in the morning. He merely rises and mumbles "Oh, yes, Oh, yes, the honorable court is now in session," and for that he gets \$2,100 a year, a basic salary of \$1,800 and an additional \$300 under the Ramspeck Act.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I will yield when I conclude this statement. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman then.

This thing was so outrageous, it was so obviously unnecessary, it was so plainly a gratuity, that many of the judges refused to accept it. Here is a judge who wanted to appoint somebody who would have nothing to do, and have \$2,100 a year to pay him for doing nothing. All the judges could appoint someone to do a job like that, but some of them considered it so absurd that they refused to appoint a man. You know how this thing came about. They were like the fox that had its tail cut off and wanted all the other foxes to have their tails cut off. Because they took it, they want to

compel every other judge to take it whether needed or not.

I plead with the Members to stand with the committee when all it is trying to do is save a little money.

For all the years before the war we never had these criers. If we did not need them then, we do not need them now. Here, after the war, when we are over our heads in debt, when we ought to exercise somewhere a little economy, shall we give these boys \$2,100 to come in and open court?

This amendment is in itself insignificant. The important thing is, whether you stay with the committee in an effort to be reasonable about the expense of the Government? I hope the Committee will vote down this amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It occurs to me that what this Committee would like to know is whether any injustice would be done to the Federal courts, if funds are not allowed for so-called court criers, as provided in the pending amendment or whether the courts have others available to open courts.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I will tell him.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. No. I regret that I cannot yield now. I think I know the answer. Let me say that I yield to no one in my esteem for the Federal courts. But I have received some communications from Federal judges concerning this matter. Only one judge states there is any need or excuse for this proposed item. Others tell me there is no urgent need for court criers. One judge goes so far as to say that he does not need a court crier any more than a dog needs an extra tail. He says, "My clerk can open and close court, my bailiff performs that duty, or my marshal can do so without any overexertion." On the other hand, two important Federal courts must write their opinions in longhand because Congress has not given them a personal stenographer. I have repeatedly called this fact to the attention of members of the committee. With this in view, it is difficult for me to believe that there is any real emergency demand for court criers. The only question for us to decide now is, are these criers actually needed and is that need so urgent that it must go into this pending deficiency bill?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman from Oklahoma has given you the situation exactly as it is. I hope the Committee will vote down the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RABAUT) there were—ayes 22, noes 62.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses," including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$292,500, and the limitation on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from \$1,585,650 to \$1,903,400.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: On page 5, line 7, after the word "bank" strike out the paragraph in lines 7 to 14, inclusive.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment for the reasons which I stated in the course of my remarks on the floor yesterday. I offer it as a member of the subcommittee in charge of appropriations for the independent agencies of the Government, in which this agency is included. I offer it because I think it is a mistake to use this deficiency bill as a means for substantial expansion of any department or agency of the Government in respect to which there is no real urgency. I offer it because the increase requested here by the Federal Communications Commission appears to be a part of a very large expansion which the agency now has in contemplation.

Back in 1940, just before the war, the Federal Communications Commission had an over-all appropriation of \$1,800,000. It had a personnel of 625. In the current year, including appropriations for wartime activities, the agency had \$5,000,000 and a personnel of 1,165.

The war being over, the House in the recent rescission bill reduced that figure of \$5,000,000 by \$930,000. Nevertheless, the Federal Communications Commission comes before us again with a request for \$785,000, representing an increase in personnel of 501. It comes before us with that request despite the fact that the Senate has restored in the rescission bill the \$930,000 that the House took out.

There is now pending before the Independent Offices Appropriation Committee, in a bill in respect to which hearings were started this morning, a request by this agency for over \$6,000,000; or about 100-percent increase in the appropriation which it had for its normal activities this year.

Regardless of the merits or demerits of the expansion which the agency has in mind, Mr. Chairman, the whole program ought to be considered by the Independent Offices Appropriation Subcommittee. It ought to be considered as a whole and not in a piecemeal manner, such as is suggested here.

The tremendous expansion in contemplation requires comprehensive and detailed justification. That type of justifi-

cation has not been made to date. The regular committee has already started hearings on the appropriation for the next fiscal year. The whole matter can be considered in an orderly fashion in connection with those hearings. I hope, therefore, that the House will support this amendment and eliminate this item from the bill, allowing it to go to the regular subcommittee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the interest in this matter of my distinguished colleague, both in the House and on the committee, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] whose remarks are always well considered, is fully justified, because this is a very vital activity. It is one of the few activities which touches every man, woman, and child in the Nation practically every day.

When this estimate came in, there were several phases which had to be taken into consideration. Of course, the most obvious thing is that there has been a tremendous development in electronics. There have been greater changes, perhaps, in the field of radio than in any other of our modern developments. For example, the new frequency modulation system is destined to supplant completely the standard system now in use. It is only a question of time before it renders obsolete every broadcasting station and receiving set in the United States. It dispenses with interference. It eliminates all static. It provides an indefinite number of direct channels. It will supplant modern radio equipment and procedure in its entirety.

The Commission must meet this and other changing situations. In addition, there are many lines of manufacture which are affected, and which cannot begin production until the Commission passes upon them and gives them the green light and makes it possible for them to start expansion. For us to interfere at this time defers action not only on the many questions which come regularly before the Commission, but defers materially a vast industrial and commercial activity which is of the highest importance at this critical time.

As the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], has well said, we should go slowly, and the committee is proposing to do just that. We have cut the estimate in half. This is only one-half the estimate that came up to us.

There is another phase to be considered. In the rescission bill we cut \$930,000 from the Commission's appropriation. These two figures require readjustment. We should not attempt a readjustment in this bill. We should wait and effect a readjustment in the conference report on the rescission bill, upon which we expect to have a conference this week.

We have put this small amount in this bill with that thought in mind. For that reason I trust that for the present the gentleman's amendment will be rejected

and we be given an opportunity to perfect the matter in conference.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 45, noes 65.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 87, noes 103.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Administrative expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Administrative expenses," \$5,500,000, payable from the funds of the Corporation: *Provided*, That none of the funds available under this head for administrative expenses shall be used in paying the salary of any person engaged in making or processing loans to any State, any subdivision thereof, any municipality therein, or any public authority, for construction purposes, unless in pursuance of a specific authorization.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to call the Committee's attention to the apparent limitation in the section relative to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This limitation prohibits the paying of salaries or the granting of money to political subdivisions. This would include the REA and irrigation districts. I am not sure but what this should be considered as legislation upon an appropriation bill. The bill would prohibit the Federal Works Agency from making loans under that section to cities or political subdivisions.

I hope the committee did not have in mind preventing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from making loans to irrigation districts. There is in my State the Mid-State Irrigation District that is now in the process of getting a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. They are getting the green light for this loan. This limitation will probably prevent this district from getting the loan, which loan is reimbursable. The loan is on a solid basis. The money will be paid back with interest to the Federal Government. It will bring several thousand acres of land under irrigation. There would be a power project to bring electricity to the farmers in this area. It would bring new wealth to the country, millions of dollars worth of new wealth, which, in turn, helps carry some of the tremendous Federal debt.

Mr. Chairman, this House has appropriated billions of dollars, forty-two or forty-three billion dollars, for lend-lease. We are about to make loans to other countries of money that probably will not be returned. It does seem to me that we ought to look very carefully at this provision of the bill which might cramp or even prohibit the RFC from making loans to irrigation districts.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think I can say without violating any rule of secrecy as to action in the Appropriation Committee that such discussion of this item as occurred indicated it was desired to avoid permitting the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to circumvent the intention of the Congress when funds were made available for planning by the Federal Works Agency. Reports had come before some Members of the Committee on Appropriations that the works that were being planned by the Federal Works Agency would be financed by subdivisions of government borrowing money from the RFC, thereby circumventing the announced statements at the time the planning money was voted. At that time it was stated that the money was merely for planning and making loans for planning and that the Federal Government would not be called upon to finance the actual construction.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. In the gentleman's opinion does this limitation upon the bill prohibit the RFC from extending loans to irrigation districts that are legally organized within the State?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I would not want to answer that question categorically. It is my impression that in the original RFC Act, or in some of the amendments thereto, there is specific authority for the RFC to make the type of loan the gentleman is referring to. However, I do not state that authoritatively, and the gentleman better consult the act.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Otherwise it is dangerous for the committee to place a limitation in this bill which would prohibit the RFC from making loans to irrigation groups, or for the further extension of REA.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Of course there is specific authority for RFC loans to the REA. That was carried in the agricultural appropriation bill.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Public works advance planning: For an additional amount for "Public works advance planning," fiscal year 1946, \$12,500,000, of which not to exceed \$375,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in the manner specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, except that the limitation on travel expenses is increased by \$40,000: *Provided*, That no loans shall be made or participated in by any Federal agency for the construction of any public works, plans for which have been wholly or partly financed out of this appropriation, except in pursuance of a specific authorization.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BAILEY: Page 9, line 18, after the words "fiscal year 1946", strike out the sum "\$12,500,000" and insert "\$32,500,000"; and on line 12, strike out "\$375,000" and insert, after the word "exceed", "3½ percent."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that all debate on this amendment close in 20 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I wish to make a point of order against the last part of the paragraph.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman's point of order comes too late.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I asked for recognition on the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from West Virginia has already been recognized, and the gentleman from Nebraska made no remarks prior to that time.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I asked for recognition, and I was standing here.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair did not know for what purpose the gentleman had risen. The point of order comes too late.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, once more it is apparent that the distinguished members of the Appropriations Committee are not infallible. I attribute their action on the matter of postwar planning in the regular appropriation bill for 1946 as an error of judgment. Now it has happened again, and I fear, in view of all the facts available to the committee, it is now deliberate action on their part.

Let me briefly give you some pertinent facts to support my position that this item should be increased. It will be remembered that this postwar planning activity is provided for in the Reconstruction Act passed by the Seventy-eighth Congress in December 1944. It will also be remembered that the now inadequate funds for the current year were provided only after the Senate had forced a concession in conference raising the House item from \$5,000,000 to \$17,500,000 as a compromise.

Now for a brief analysis of what has happened in the Division of Community Facilities of the Public Works Agency in the 5 months of the present fiscal year since July 1. In these 5 months a total of 3,402 requests for grants have been received. These requests involve a total dollar basis of \$38,312,862. This, my friends, is more than double the \$17,500,000 available in the appropriation for the entire year.

I have been advised, as late as yesterday, by the Federal Works Agency that requests for grants from this fund are pouring into the Bureau of Community Facilities at the rate of \$7,000,000 monthly. All of the States, except 14, have already exhausted and exceeded their allocations out of the \$17,500,000 available for the full year and there are still 7 months to go.

It might be well at this time to remind members of the committee of the situation existing in their home States. Let us take Missouri, home of the distinguished chairman, Mr. CANNON. Here the State's allocation for the year was \$531,437 and requests already pending amount to \$1,191,000. Missouri's share of the \$12,500,000 fixed by the committee will not provide funds for pending requests to say nothing of other applications for grants that are sure to come in between now and June 30, 1946.

Virginia, home of another distinguished member of the committee, Mr. WOODRUM, is in even more serious condition in this respect. Virginia's allocation for the year is \$355,245. Requests filed to date are more than \$1,700,000 or are more than a million and a quarter in excess of funds available. The new allocation from what the committee is making available would take care of only 60 percent of the requests now pending. This means some of the county courts, school boards, or municipalities will be discriminated against for lack of funds.

Other States whose requests far exceed their allocations are:

	Funds available	Requests
Florida.....	\$316,229	\$1,396,585
New Jersey.....	474,214	2,403,698
Ohio.....	787,402	2,418,884
Michigan.....	659,031	1,413,090
Georgia.....	456,119	1,075,420
Illinois.....	900,150	4,917,609

The last named State is the home of another distinguished member of the committee. I remember his eloquent plea on the floor of the House, some weeks ago, for added millions for United Nations Relief. I seem to recall having heard something about charity beginning at home.

There is much merit in this program from the standpoint of postwar economic security. Think of the unemployment slack that can be taken up by a program that involves \$1,146,680,000 in construction alone. They may well be doubled by June 30 if funds are made available for this planning.

Permit me to summarize briefly:

There is a widespread deficiency in the plan preparation for State and local public works. For the purpose of stimulating and encouraging such State and local planning, a program of Federal planning advances has been authorized by the Congress, but has thus far been provided with funds inadequate for the accomplishment of this purpose.

State and local governments are now deeply interested in going ahead with the preparation of drawings and specifications for public works, but local governments are still widely hampered by lack of funds for this purpose. Their response to the present program within the last few months has shown that they will enlarge and accelerate their planning if they receive adequate assistance through Federal advances, to be repaid when the works so planned are undertaken and local funds became available.

The additional appropriation now requested by this amendment will enable this program to continue, and will speed up State and local planning of public works in accordance with the purpose of

the Congress as declared in title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944. I trust it will be not only the pleasure but the duty of the Members to make these funds available.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. This provision is simply for loans that are to be repaid in order that plans may be made so that construction may be carried on to give employment.

Mr. BAILEY. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, if this Congress has any idea of ever balancing the budget, it is about time to begin to think when amendments increasing appropriations are offered. As a matter of fact, we ought not carry a dollar of this item under the Federal Works Agency for advanced planning. It is only reimbursable in the event that these projects are carried out. None of them so far have been carried out. We are in a situation where it is absolutely impossible to get any help upon construction work. We are in a situation where construction work is not proceeding. This idea of making allotments to all sorts of communities with the idea that they are going to go ahead with those works is just ridiculous. Why, the situation now is that they are promoting agitation for the purpose of getting the people interested in this planning by telling them that they are going to get loans and that they will not have to pay back to the Federal Government. They are planning to get some of those loans through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It is about time that kind of business was stopped.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. No; I do not yield because I do not believe the gentleman wants to hear the facts.

Mr. BAILEY. You do not want to hear some of the facts.

Mr. TABER. I want the House of Representatives to stop appropriating money for this kind of wild proposition. It was put through the Congress with the understanding that the Federal Government would not put up this money. Now they go around and promote the thing with the idea that they are going to get it. I had telephone calls galore from New York City the other day telling me that it was understood that for the operation represented by this they were going to get \$218,000,000 in that one town for this coming calendar year. That is the kind of situation which prevails. We must not go ahead and increase this item. We must have some regard for our responsibilities and not run wild and appropriate funds which will not be repaid to the Treasury of the United States. They will not be repaid to the Treasury of the United States because the provision is contingent. You will find that every one of them have been persuaded to get into this thing with the idea that this money

would be provided for the construction job by the Federal Government. We must not do that sort of thing.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, when this section was read I attempted to get recognition to make a point of order against the last 3 lines, which I think are clearly legislation against an appropriation bill. It says:

Provided, That no loan shall be made or participated in by Federal agencies for the construction of any public works—

And so forth. That clearly is legislation on an appropriation bill. I doubt if it should be here. I want to bring out again that I hope this type of limitation on legislation is not prohibiting Federal agencies from making loans to irrigation districts which want to develop large sections of land for irrigation purposes or for extension of rural electrification. If that is the situation, then it should not be in this bill. I can agree with the gentleman from New York that it is time for the Federal Government to stop making loans for which the Federal Government gets nothing. We are making a great many foreign loans of doubtful character. We have spent a great deal of money through lend-lease and a dozen other agencies that will be a complete loss. Loans for developing irrigation and REA are paid back with interest. They should not be made difficult to get. Generally speaking, the States, cities, and political subdivisions are in much better financial condition than our Federal Government. However, I am firmly of the opinion, Mr. Chairman, that there are certain types of loans which the Federal Government must have a hand in. One of those is the development of the natural resources of this country, including the irrigation projects.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

(Mr. BAILEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is recognized for the remaining time, 5 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this proposition is really a question of mathematics. All you have to do is put a lead pencil on this amendment and you will see at once the justice of the position of the committee.

They reported to us, on November 2, that out of the \$17,500,000 which was originally granted to them they still had \$7,332,796 they had not used.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. They have \$24,000,000 of requests that they have not processed right now.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That may be true, but the fact remains that out of \$17,500,000 they had for this work, as of November 2, they had obligated only \$10,167,204. They had left over at that time \$7,332,796 which they had not allotted.

Now, we have given them \$12,500,000 new money, which, with the money they had not obligated, gives them, in round figures, \$20,000,000 from November 1. They will have \$20,000,000 from November 1, whereas they had only \$17,500,000 at the start of the fiscal year. To be exact, they will have \$19,832,796.

Mr. BAILEY. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. With pleasure.

Mr. BAILEY. What money is the gentleman talking about being carried over? They had only \$17,500,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of that \$17,500,000 they had obligated only \$10,167,240, which left \$7,332,796 of their original \$17,500,000. Now, when you add the amount which is given in this bill, that gives a total of \$19,832,796.

Mr. BAILEY. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am glad to yield.

Mr. BAILEY. I wish the gentleman would clear that up. They never had any previous appropriation and they could not possibly have on hand the \$7,000,000 the gentleman mentioned.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, carried an initial appropriation of \$17,500,000.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I believe the gentleman will recall we gave them \$17,500,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. HENDRICKS. And this \$12,500,000 more, which makes a total of \$30,000,000 for the year, we felt was sufficient.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is correct.

Now, since they had been obligating at the rate of two and one-half million dollars a month, we have given them enough to provide \$2,470,000 each month, for the remainder of the year. In other words, we have given them enough to maintain this obligation rate up through October.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my good friend from West Virginia?

Mr. BAILEY. Is it not true that President Truman asked a \$50,000,000 appropriation for this in a special message?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Any amount of money could be spent on this but the Department is using only two and a half million per month, and I am certain the President would not favor giving them more than they can administer, or have been administering.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BAILEY) there were—ayes 26, noes 58.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

National Housing Agency—

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANHAM: On page 12 after line 18, insert the following:

"Office of the Administrator, veterans' housing: To enable the National Housing Administrator to carry out the purposes of title 5 of the act of October 14, 1940, as amended, \$24,500,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the gentleman would yield in order to see if we can save a little time by reaching an understanding as to how much debate there shall be on this amendment.

Mr. LANHAM. I may say to the gentleman that I should like 5 minutes additional with reference to this item.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, 16 Members have indicated a desire to be heard on this amendment. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 1 hour, the gentleman from Texas to have 10 minutes of the time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas already has his 10 minutes.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I shall reserve the right to object until we get a clarification. I wish to know how many Members are asking for time and how much time each Member will receive?

The CHAIRMAN. Sixteen Members have arisen. The gentleman from Missouri asked unanimous consent that debate be limited to 1 hour. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], has already been allotted 10 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, does that mean there will be 50 minutes among 16 Members?

The CHAIRMAN. Sixty minutes among sixteen. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 1 hour and 10 minutes, 10 minutes to be reserved to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is the same request that was made before. The gentleman from Texas was already allowed 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] previously asked unanimous consent. Now he is making a motion. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, this amendment relates to an item which was

recommended by the President in a communication he sent to the Committee on Appropriations on the 23d day of October of this year and it applies entirely to housing for distressed cases of veterans and servicemen and their families. From the number of Members who have spoken to me with reference to the housing situation in their respective districts as it relates to living quarters for these returning veterans and servicemen, this must be a very serious problem all over the United States.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, anticipating that this very serious problem would arise, reported a bill which I had introduced to be helpful in this regard insofar as it is possible under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and without in any way interfering with private enterprise, which bill was enacted into law, approved on the 23d of June of this year, and is known as title V of the so-called Lanham Act.

That law provides that vacant war housing constructed under that act, housing that has been vacated by immigrant war workers who have been operating at the various defense plants, may be occupied by these distressed veterans, servicemen and their families, at such rentals as they can afford to pay, which rentals have been at least the cost of the operation of the housing. Under that title today 20,000 distressed families of veterans and servicemen are living in such housing that became vacant and in all of the housing constructed under that act, today there are 75,000 veterans and servicemen and their families living. However, much of this housing that has become vacant is in isolated areas and in many instances in rural sections where it is not available for occupancy by these veterans, servicemen and their families. So the President made the recommendation that under title V this sum of \$24,500,000 be appropriated to make some of the vacant housing that is not now being used available to these veterans and servicemen in locations where it could be used.

The adoption of this amendment is but the first step in making such housing so available. I realize that its provisions are inadequate and somewhat burdensome, but it will start us on the legislative path of proper solution.

Let me call your attention to the fact that the National Housing Agency which operates under title V of this act is rescinding to the Federal Government more than \$127,000,000. Consequently, this is but a very small portion of the money that is being rescinded. This amount stated in the amendment suggested by the President is not sufficient because it will still leave upon localities and cities and political subdivisions and colleges and universities the obligation of moving this building material from the sites after it has been put into panels, to be taken and re-erected at the sites where it can be used. I hope that the amount will be eventually increased, but we want to make a start to solve this serious problem.

May I call attention to the fact that this in no way interferes with private

enterprise. It does not take from private enterprise one foot of material that they can use in the building of houses. This has to do with the temporary war houses which were constructed originally for these in-migrant workers and which now can be used temporarily by the servicemen and veterans and their families in this time of distress. The Committee on Appropriations, judging from its report, recognized that this effort is probably very worthy and everything of that kind, but stated we ought to defer it for consideration until the Independent Offices Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations takes it into consideration and puts it in their annual appropriation bill, which would mean that it would become effective perhaps about the latter part of next June. This is a pressing emergency problem. It does not brook delay. In my own city alone, judging by the reports of 2 or 3 weeks ago, there are 462 applications from veterans and servicemen who would qualify for housing under this act, and no housing is available. The veterans and servicemen of this country who have returned from these various fronts are looking to us to do what we can to relieve this terrible situation. As I say, this does not involve in any way any interference with private capital in looking after our housing situation, and it restores to the National Housing Agency but a very small part of the money which is being rescinded in the legislation which is now pending.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I think the gentleman is offering a very fine amendment. I would like to ask the gentleman whether he believes, under the terminology of his amendment, any of these funds would be available in the alteration of such things as surplus Army barracks which can likewise be used for the same purpose?

Mr. LANHAM. No. That, I think, would require additional legislation because the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has no jurisdiction over Army barracks. But I do think that there is much that could be done in that regard, and I understand the military authorities are very much interested in that very problem. I hope that that will follow in the wake of this legislation, and that we will do what we properly may to relieve this situation that exists in this country. As I say, this will get a start toward doing it, and with a small part of the money that is being rescinded, and without in any way interfering with private enterprise.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield.

Mr. HINSHAW. I understand that these surplus barracks probably can be transferred to the Federal Public Housing Agency for that purpose, so that it would not be Army property at that point.

Mr. LANHAM. That is all very true, but the National Housing Agency looks after housing legislation emanating from several committees, the Committee on

Banking and Currency, for instance, and that would not be included within title V which deals only with this vacant war housing constructed under this act.

Mrs. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mrs. LUCE. Does the gentleman's amendment provide for unqualified priorities for veterans seeking housing?

Mr. LANHAM. Yes. Title V does. Under title V it applies only to veterans and servicemen and their families.

Mrs. LUCE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LANHAM. Private enterprise is left without any interference from this act because these materials are already available under law for the purpose stated. It will take not one foot of material from private capital and it will be at least a start in relieving this situation that must obtain in the districts represented by practically every man and woman in this Congress.

Mr. IZAC. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. IZAC. How many units is it expected \$24,500,000 would provide?

Mr. LANHAM. It would provide for the housing of 20,000 of these families, provided the expense of moving these panels and reerecting them is paid by the cities or the colleges or those who might wish them. In addition, it would provide for at least 5,000 where they would be moved at Federal expense and reerected at Federal expense. There are today between 45,000 and 50,000 of these vacant houses available to be moved, in addition to those being occupied today by 20,000 of these veterans and servicemen. The amendment by no means wholly solves the problem, but let us make a start and continue our efforts toward its satisfactory solution.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

There is not a man in the Chamber who does not want to provide adequate housing promptly for the veterans, of course, but this is not a practical plan. If you vote the money for this plan you will accomplish nothing by it. What they propose, as briefly as I can state it, is to take houses of a temporary type, saw them in half at a cost of \$600 per house, and then send word to the cities, "Come and get them, and you can use them for veterans' housing."

The truth of the matter is, if you spend \$600 per unit on these houses you will have wasted your money. It will do little good. There is a meeting now of the housing officials and I believe from conversations I have had that they will abandon the idea even if you provide the money to panelize these houses in the hope that some city will pay to go bring them back to another city for use. If they do not come and get them, then, the Housing Authority says, it will cost \$2,500 to take and deliver those sawed-in-half temporary homes.

What is needed is something that will do some good for the veterans. For instance, in my home city we have temporary housing that with very little money can be made into useful housing for the veterans who are returning to my city. But my city and your city would not consider going up into Michigan or into any other State and getting one of these sawed up temporary affairs. They must pay for bringing it down to your town, and then provide the land and the facilities for making it habitable. It just is not common sense and will do the veteran no good.

There is a better way to do it. The Independent Offices Appropriation Committee can take this proposition and not appropriate money just to seem to be doing something for the veteran, but really to do him a service. The way to do it is to take the houses in the communities and remodel them so that they can be used, or provide some other means for using them. But it certainly is not common sense to knock down these old houses and saw them in half and say, "Come and get them, boys," because they will not come and get them.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, all of us have a high regard for the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] who just left the well of the House, and for the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], who has served us for so many years as the outstanding housing authority in Washington. When the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] appears in the well of the House and offers testimony that these houses can be transported and that they are needed, I will take his word for it. I believe it can be done and it should be done. We are talking about a very practical thing. I have just signed three petitions on the desk here to help get the boys out of the service. Many of us are signing these petitions. Why bring these boys home unless we have a place for them to live? In Cleveland, in Marietta, in Columbus, in fact, in so many towns in Ohio, these boys have no place to live. I am appealing to your good judgment. We have at least 1,500 of these units near Cleveland which can be moved. When you speak of private enterprise, may I offer the testimony of President Hugh Selby, of the Home Builders' Association. He says:

This is not a question of public versus private housing. Private builders are working furiously to produce homes at top speed, in the face of exasperating material shortages. Public housing has the temporary war housing units, already built, that can tide some veterans over the winter. These temporary houses should and must be made available.

That is the testimony of an important representative of private enterprise in my own community.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield.

Mr. LANHAM. May I say to the gentleman if we give back to the National Housing Agency one-half of what is being rescinded, then these houses can be

moved without any obligation on any city or on any serviceman.

Mr. BENDER. The gentleman is exactly right.

Mr. LANHAM. I hope that when this bill gets to the Senate they will put that in.

Mr. BENDER. You have had these bonus marches on the Capitol. I tell you that this situation is so desperate that if we fail in this I predict there will be marches on the Capitol by veterans from all over the country demanding shelter.

One of the accusations most frequently leveled against Congress is the charge that we are unrealistic. The action of the House Appropriations Committee rejecting the Budget Bureau request for \$24,500,000 to provide temporary veterans housing, furnishes a perfect corroboration of this charge.

It is absolutely certain from the experience of such large cities as Cleveland, whose problems I know most intimately, that veterans are facing extremely serious problems in connection with housing. Cleveland is already talking in terms of making available public buildings for housing veterans. The city of New York seriously considered the advisability of pitching tents in the public parks last summer.

Certainly this is not a problem which can be postponed. If it can be solved through the allocation of Federal funds there can be no reason whatever for hesitation by Congress in providing those funds.

Veterans have good cause for resentment in the callous indifference to their problems which is already manifesting itself. Congress cannot by any action sanction such indifference.

I trust that the vote for the Lanham amendment will be unanimous.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN].

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman, Congress decided in the act of June 23 of this year in title 5 of the Lanham Act that in communities where temporary war housing is no longer needed for war workers, such temporary war housing could be utilized for veterans and their families. Also it provided that temporary war housing in communities where there is no need for veterans could be moved to places where there is a need for veterans. For example, in the city of Berea, a suburb of Cleveland, a bomber plant was shut down and in place of war workers, veterans and their families were housed. At Windham, Ohio, 44 miles southeast of Cleveland, near the Ravenna arsenal, where an ammunition loading plant was closed down, temporary war housing is available, but there are no war workers and there are no veterans in this small community. In Berea there are 378 family units not completed which require only a small expenditure for completion. At Windham, Ohio, there are approximately 500 completed housing units unoccupied. Similar situations obtain in many communities throughout the country.

Under the present law, Congress has provided that in communities where there are no veterans, these housing

units can be moved to supply the requirements for veterans, yet we have not appropriated money for the purpose of moving these units. This is inconsistent. The Appropriations Committee has expressed doubt whether the appropriation of \$24,500,000 is the proper approach. In the act of June 23 the Congress approved what was then considered to be the proper solution. The need now for housing has increased.

The committee also posed the question as to why communities should not bear the whole expense. Well, the answer to that question is that the solution of this problem is a joint responsibility. It is a Federal responsibility because of the veterans, and it is a local responsibility because the need for housing is present in communities. The solution of this problem should be worked out by an equitable program between the Federal and local governments—the Federal Government by making the buildings available, and the communities by providing the land.

The committee states that the housing would be crude and uninviting and questions whether or not the Government should be sponsoring that kind of shelter. The answer to that is that the present situation creates an emergency, and this emergency can be met only by a stop-gap measure. Everyone admits that the temporary housing, when reerected, would not be good. In the first place, this housing, mostly, was constructed with cheap substitute material—the only material that was available because the good material was used in war production. Secondly, the specifications were skimpy because of its temporary character.

Moreover, there is definitely still a scarcity of materials and private building will not be able to supply the need in time to relieve the distress of the homeless veterans and their families. Since there is a scarcity of materials, it certainly is sound judgment to utilize what materials we have available because these units will have to be torn down anyway 2 years after the war emergency has been declared ended.

The suggestion that this material be used by private enterprise for new buildings is fallacious because, as just indicated, the materials were of necessity of inferior quality, therefore, cannot now be used for permanent construction.

In Cleveland alone the veterans are returning at the rate of approximately 12,000 a month, and there is not adequate housing available to them in spite of the fact that all public housing units are accepting only veterans. There were 2,500,000 veterans returned up to October 1 and it is estimated there will be 10,000,000 veterans returning from October 1 to the end of 1946.

The completion of these temporary homes is not a substitute for permanent homes. They are built only to be temporary structures. They are meant to be just a temporary stop-gap until private housing is able to supply the need. No one desires this temporary housing except to fulfill the need in the present emergency.

We Members of Congress must face this situation realistically. This is not a question of private housing against public housing—private builders, apartment-house and real-estate owners have enthusiastically endorsed this program.

As previously pointed out, materials of inferior quality cannot now be used for permanent construction.

The committee stated that postponement of action upon the estimate would mean the delay of possibly only 8 weeks if, in the end, a program should be adopted.

In considering a permanent program, we must realize that we now face an emergency and the veterans should be assisted in their readjustment to civilian life, at least temporarily, until a long-range program could be considered with which this temporary assistance would not be in conflict. This amendment should be adopted in order to complete necessary housing units and to make them available to the veterans. Our Government loaned the money and supplied technicians to build 17,500 dwelling units for bombed-out families in England and France—a laudable undertaking. We can do no less for those veterans who have given so much to us. We give platitudes and testimonials to our veterans. We honor our dead with memorials. Surely we must not fail our living.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FEIGHAN. I yield gladly to my able colleague from Ohio.

Mr. THOM. I wonder if, under the municipal law of Ohio, communities would have the right to appropriate any money to set up this housing, make plumbing connections, and so forth. In my judgment, they would not.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Of course, this situation affects practically every State and Commonwealth in the Union. I am satisfied that all States and municipalities will enact legislation, if necessary, to assist veterans and their families to enjoy, at least, temporary housing, until permanent housing may become available.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

I want to read two telegrams I received this morning from Los Angeles:

The American Veterans Committee, composed of World War II veterans, believes that the housing crisis in this area has already reached disaster proportions and is nearing the explosive stage. We feel that even the fastest moving program for new housing cannot be completed in time to relieve some of the mounting and dangerous tensions in the community. We are therefore starting a comprehensive drive through press, radio, screen, and billboard appealing to the citizenry of Los Angeles to make room in their homes for veterans and their families—as they would for the victims of any other great disaster such as fire, flood, or earthquake—for the duration of the crisis. We ask you as a public-spirited citizen to join with other leaders in this community and with us in sponsoring this activity. We are not appealing for funds nor is this drive political in any sense whatsoever—merely

an intense effort to open up housing for returning veterans and their families.

This wire is signed by Maj. Ted Lawson and Capt. Ronald Reagan, cochairman of the executive committee, AVC.

Let me read another wire from another source which I received today from my district:

Five hundred families in the Temple and Sunset districts face eviction due to the development of a freeway. They have searched diligently elsewhere for months for homes. No housing available in any section of Los Angeles County. Situation critical. Urging you to secure assistance of Federal Government in this crisis. The families include veterans, discharged wounded veterans, families, children, and parents.

This indicates the urgent necessity that we are facing in Los Angeles County alone. This kind of temporary housing which the amendment will provide, as temporary as it may be, is better than nothing at all, where people are living in tents, in abandoned gasoline stations, abandoned Army barracks, in anything that will put a roof over the heads of the wives of servicemen who are waiting for return of the men from the Pacific.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I yield.

Mr. HINSHAW. Not only are they sleeping under whatever roof can be found, including chicken coops, but they are sleeping under trees and in their own automobiles, if they have one. It is a dangerous situation and one that must be alleviated immediately.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman.

I just want to call attention further to the fact that an appeal has been made to the Governor of the State of California to call a special session of the State legislature for no other purpose than to provide temporary housing for the veterans who are returning to that area.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I yield.

Mr. LANHAM. Does the gentleman know any more economical way than to have this temporary housing so used?

Mr. McDONOUGH. No; I certainly do not. Furthermore, I think the committee has been given an improper estimate of the cost of \$600 for the handling of each of these units. The question is, Where do these units exist now? Could they not be moved to where some concentrated critical situation exists, at less than \$600?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I yield.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. The State of Oregon Board of Higher Education is not only endeavoring to get housing of this kind to put on the campuses of our colleges and universities, but we are having trouble in getting them even if we pay for them. We are anxious to get more right now and do not know where we are going to get them.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Added to the situation in Los Angeles is this, 500 families in the Temple-Sunset district are being evicted in order to provide a new traffic artery through the city, as stated in the

wire I just read, and many of those people who will be evicted are wounded veterans of this war. This situation is more critical and serious than I believe the Appropriations Committee realize. I urge all Members of the House to support the Lanham amendment for the benefit of the veterans returning home from this war.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The gentleman from California [Mr. PATTERSON] is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the remarks made by the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH]. As the House knows, he is a former supervisor of the County of Los Angeles and he is very close to the facts. Now, I want to give you a few facts about our particular district in Los Angeles, of things that come under my personal knowledge. I realize, of course, that similar conditions exist in many other cities of the Nation. Right at the present time we are 273,000 housing units short in the Los Angeles area alone. We actually need, according to an estimate by the City Housing Authority, 40,000 additional housing units for veterans, for returned veterans. There are 7,000 applications now on file from veterans and from civilian employees of the Army and Navy Department out there in that area.

Now, there has been an application filed, a certification of the need and of the willingness to procure 5,000 units of these demountable houses, to be used by the Los Angeles City Housing Authority. My good friend the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] said that when you sawed these crackerboxes in two he did not think anybody would use them. I know of some situations on the Pacific coast where they have already used some of them. I also know that it does not take \$600 a house to transport these houses. To transport them to some locations, possibly, yes, but that is not generally the case. Many of these demountable houses have been built close to cities, within 10, 15, or 25 miles, and can be brought into those cities at much less expense than \$600.

Let me ask why these houses were made demountable in the first place? They were made in sections and in partitions; they were made so they could be put together quickly. They can easily be taken down and transported to other places to use. So it is not as though you were sawing a permanent structure in two, it is merely a matter of taking these demountable panel houses apart, putting them on trucks and setting them up again in another place.

My colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH] told you about people living in gasoline stations. That is true, they are living in gasoline stations, they are living in auto parks, they are living in tents, they are living in small family garages. It is a pitiful condition. Many of these people are vet-

erans and not people who have enjoyed the prosperity of high war wages.

You ask, What about the private builders? The private builders in our territory are using all the material that is available and all they can procure. Letters from private builders in my district complain because of the shortage of material. There are many structures already partly constructed which cannot be finished.

As a matter of fact this will not interfere with private builders at all, because this is only a temporary arrangement to meet an emergency, and it will not require the use of new materials which should be available for permanent structures. This demountable house material is already owned by the Government and is paid for and is available.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Even this effort to do something in the emergency does not by any manner of means meet the situation adequately. We have already had testimony from a number of other Ohioans setting out what our situation is. The situation in and around Cleveland is exceedingly bad. Let me tell you just one of several hundred cases that have come to my personal attention: A man who has spent 5 years in the service, 3 of them overseas, comes home to a house of four rooms in which live his mother-in-law, her new husband, two step-sisters-in-law, and the man's own wife and baby. What kind of a home is that to come to? What kind of a life does that mean?

A great deal has been said about private enterprise and veterans' housing. I am more than anxious to have private builders given not only a green light but the priorities on material for homes rather than to see the scarce material being put into new motion-picture houses and new shops, as well as additions to shops. Is it not far better to build houses for veterans? Is it not far better to do something for a man to enable him to have a place in which to live than to permit that? But this takes time and this is an emergency. Cleveland needs help. We know the type house involved. We know its discomforts and its temporary quality. We know also that our discharged soldiers will be better off in these "card houses" than on the streets, in automobiles, and in overcrowded homes. I do not feel that the veteran is going to come back in a year or two and blame us for putting him into a Ricketty-Ricketty Ann house, because I feel that by that time he will have had a chance to get on his feet and get himself a decent place and permanent place in which to live. We in Cleveland know how unsatisfactory these houses are, but at least they will serve as a roof over his head.

I want to say what my colleague from Canton said in reference to the matter of municipal difficulties. There are certain municipal limitations in the State of Ohio which seem to make it impossible for us to go out and get these units

and put them up for ourselves. We do need Federal help to do it.

Let me make my position clear:

The last thing I want to do is to put people in houses which are going to fall down on their heads. I know these movable houses will not be luxurious; they will answer only the barest necessities; they may even leak; but I would rather have that for the veterans of my district than to have him live in four rooms with an enormous family not his own, or have to sleep, himself and his wife and children, in an automobile.

I believe we do have a responsibility to our returning soldiers in the matter of temporary housing.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOOK].

[Mr. HOOK addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, early this year I introduced a resolution, which I tried to get the House to pass, calling for a continuous investigation of how the administrative agencies of the Government were carrying out the GI bill of rights. Since then I have sought, in vain, to vote upon more than one or two items of veterans' legislation. I have attempted to bring measures before the House from time to time which would benefit the veteran, but all in vain. Today I am grasping at a straw. I should like to register my support for any and all amendments which are brought up today on the floor of the House for the support of the veteran. I expect to do everything I can to see that proper housing facilities, proper hospitalization, medical care, and every other opportunity which you and I guaranteed the veteran in the GI bill of rights last year, are afforded them. I expect to follow up every opportunity I can get to vote for legislation for the benefit of the veteran. I wish to say here and now that if the mail which other Members of the House are receiving is similar to mine you will find that the veterans of the country are getting mighty sick and tired of the way things are going. Congress is falling down on the job of passing legislation which will benefit millions of returning servicemen and veterans in this country today. So I say, Mr. Chairman, at this time there is no better opportunity in the consideration of this deficiency appropriation bill than for the House to put various items in the bill for the proper hospitalization, proper medical facilities, housing, and all other things that we can give the veteran. I, for one, believe that we will be going back upon the promises that we made in the GI bill of rights if we fail in doing this.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What is the use of providing all these benefits if we do not get them home?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. The gentleman has something there. Of course, he knows as well as I do that a tremendous number of men have already come home. But I, for one, am ready and willing to vote for these benefits, and I am going to do it every chance I get on the floor of the House. I just hope that from now on there will be more and more measures offered, whether they come up in the form of deficiency appropriation bills or other items, to give us all a chance to show the veteran that we are behind him and give the Congress of the United States the chance of seeing that the GI bill of rights is carried out. It is not being followed through today as it should be. All I have to do is to call your attention to the various letters that you and I are getting from the servicemen. I hope that this amendment and the other amendments for the benefit of the veterans will be passed here today.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of putting back into this first deficiency appropriation bill the \$24,500,000 for temporary housing for veterans. I have read the report and arguments of the committee on page 3 of the report and as the testimony appears on the record of the hearings. I emphatically feel that now is the acceptable time to demonstrate to these boys, who fought for us, that we have something besides lip service in mind in the interests of themselves and their loved ones.

Distinguished gentlemen who have already spoken for this provision have all emphasized that his Nation should provide housing for the veterans. As I recall it none of them have happened to mention that whatever hardship or privation or risk or detriment these veterans were suffering as a result of there being no housing accommodations for them as they return home, but I desire to emphasize that hundreds of thousands of these veterans are married, and not only have wives, but they have children. These children, gentlemen, and these wives of these veterans are not a minor consideration of this Nation by any means. I desire to quote from a letter received by me from a distinguished junior grade lieutenant of the Eighteenth District of California, which I have the honor to represent. It is as follows:

COMPTON, CALIF., October 20, 1945.

HON. CLYDE DOYLE,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to you in behalf of myself and all other returning servicemen who might find themselves in a similar predicament.

The housing situation in this area is deplorable. To one who has suddenly appeared on the scene, it appears that a lack of proper coordinated planning between local, State, and Federal agencies for the proper housing of returning servicemen is very evident.

These men, through no fault of their own, were removed from communities which they had called home for a good number of years, only to return and find a housing situation they are unable to cope with. This local situation is unquestionably duplicated in innumerable towns and cities, not only in your own congressional district, but in others located similarly, close to former war production centers.

There appears to have been a large influx of the so-called out-of-State migrant who now, that the war plants have ceased to operate as such, are finding the communities of their temporary abode to their liking and are not readily set to move themselves to their former places of residence. This is a condition that has unquestionably been brought about locally due to the pleasant climatic conditions for which we are noted, but it is extremely difficult for a person similar to myself who is a native to this State to find himself unable to locate a place to reside as a result of this condition. My suggestion would be that some temporary measure be enacted in order to prevent a still larger influx of temporary citizens to this community until they are able to accommodate those who are forced to reside here. This will present problems, but should be given as deep consideration as was the former war effort as it is unquestionably an emergency of a very acute nature.

Very truly yours,

M. E. MANNING,
Lieutenant (junior grade), United
States Naval Reserves.

Also, I quote from a recent letter to me from Mr. Rollin L. McNitt, distinguished attorney of the State of California, and chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee of Los Angeles County, Calif., in which he says:

This housing must be so programed as to be available to all in need, regardless of race. I cannot overstress the urgency of the situation, especially as related to Los Angeles' ability to carry its part in the continuation of the war effort and in the reconstruction period.

Very sincerely yours,

ROLLIN L. MCNITT,
Chairman, Democratic County Central Committee.

And quoting from volume II, No. 4, of the Housing News, issued November 1, 1945, by the Los Angeles Housing Authority, I read:

It is becoming increasingly evident, even to those who do not care to look, that the Los Angeles housing shortage is no transitory problem that will quietly and conveniently erase itself, at the end of the war, through the simple process of having no attention paid to it. The end of the war has come and the simple facts are that temporary war workers have decided to stay and seek permanent employment; that more and more demobilized soldiers, bringing their families with them, are arriving every day; that easterners and middle-westerners who have perforce postponed their coming to California for the past several years are either on the way or getting ready to start. The only real answer is, as it has been all along, more housing, quick.

You will of course understand that it is appropriate for me to read and quote the facts relating to housing by the City of Los Angeles Housing Authority, because the metropolitan city of Long Beach, where my home is, is no different in this matter than the larger city of Los Angeles, only 18 miles distant.

And for accuracy of information and down-to-date statement of facts as to housing in Long Beach and the Eighteenth Congressional District of California, especially, I give you the substance of a report by George Toll, the able USES manager at Long Beach, Calif., under date to me of November 15, 1945. In substance, he says:

Since VJ-day over 100,000 men have been discharged from the service through Fort MacArthur and Terminal Island separation stations. A large number of these men were inducted from southern California.

Toll said that there is every indication that not only those inducted from southern California but many of those being released here who formerly lived in other States have expressed a desire to locate in the southern California area.

"Eight percent of the Nation's armed forces were recruited in California; 10 to 12 percent of the Nation's armed forces are being discharged here with the intention of making California their permanent home. There is every indication that the ratio in Long Beach is even larger."

According to Toll, the following factors further complicate the problem: (1) Before they entered the service, a large percentage of the veterans were single and living at home. Thousands of these have married and are looking for homes of their own; (2) housing has had to be made available to the families of men in the local United States Navy hospital. It is only natural that families from every corner of the Nation flock to the bedsides of these men who were wounded in combat and who, in many cases, are back in the United States for the first time in many months; (3) while the population of the Long Beach area has grown by leaps and bounds during the war years, housing facilities have increased by only a small percentage; (4) war-industry workers formerly housed in barracks or West Side housing projects now are seeking other types of work and moving into homes away from the aircraft and shipbuilding districts; (5) over 1,200 in-migrants are settling in the Long Beach area each month.

"Long Beach has an unparalleled industrial growth ahead; it would indeed be unfortunate if the housing shortage were responsible for these veterans, whose skills will be so urgently needed, having to make their homes elsewhere."

Reminding you that the home-port base of the great Pacific Fleet is in the front waterway of my home city of Long Beach, it is no less than tragic that these thousands of men of the fleet arrive at that home port only to find that there is nowhere into which they can go with their wives and children. So I am advised that literally hundreds of the fleet have to stay aboard the ships while the wives and children seek day and night for places to stay to which they can invite their husbands and fathers to come. A nice picture, is it not? I do not think so. I think it is a shame and a disgrace and must be forthwith corrected.

One gentleman, in opposing this provision, emphasizes that it would cost as much as \$600 a unit and that then the localities and communities burdened with this problem would still have to spend money on these movable units. As far as I am concerned, if it costs six times \$600 to provide ample temporary housing for their loved ones, I would be in favor of doing just that. Put your own son or own daughter or your own grandchildren in the position in which these fathers and mothers and children are forced to live in California, and all over the Nation, and see what your decision is. Do dollars count very much if it happens to be your own flesh and blood? Let us do more and talk less. Let us do it now. This is the first chance we have had to make this provision for

these men and their families. Let us not procrastinate nor postpone.

Whatever the cost, I believe the people of the Nation want it expended so that these veterans and families will have a place to lay their heads in decency and dignity and safety, and with fair living standards about them. I can see from the response to me that hundreds and hundreds of veterans with hundreds also of their loved ones are sleeping in unfit, unsanitary conditions surrounding them. This is bad. It should not be tolerated, and when this Congress, charged with such responsibility, long delays this necessary temporary provision, I consider it a direct neglect to perform our official duty in the premises.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOYLE. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. I want to add my words of support to what the gentleman from California is arguing for. Only yesterday I returned from my State and I saw acute conditions there. I talked to returned veterans who have spent 4½ years in the service. They have come back and found that they are not able to find a place to live.

May I say also that something should be done to force the War Department to release surplus supplies, because I was told that there is enough lumber in the San Francisco Supply Depot to build 100,000 homes.

Mr. DOYLE. We are definitely contributing to substandards of living and subnormal conditions by neglecting longer.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, this story has been pretty well told, but I would feel negligent in my duty if I did not say one or two things about it.

I have before me a letter from the commander of the American Legion in one of the towns in my district. This is a medium-sized city in Los Angeles County, Calif. This is what he says:

Many of the returned veterans are married and are now having to live with their in-laws or in garages or makeshift shacks. Our local city jail is crowded each night with returned veterans looking for a place to rest. Many jobs are available but cannot be taken because of no housing. Many of the veterans' inquiries are for lawyers due to domestic troubles, most of which are due to housing conditions.

In other words, we have a situation here which has to do not only with physical comfort, but with the all-important matter of knitting up the ties of the family when the man comes home from war. Everything that we owe to him is involved in this problem.

It has been suggested that perhaps this is not the most practical way to do the job. Certainly it is not the best way, certainly it is not the most desirable way, but equally certainly if we cannot get construction of enough good homes quickly there should be some of the emergency type of construction that we did when we were trying to house war workers during the war. The situation

is that serious in some of these crowded areas.

Now here we have a sort of third or fourth best measure. But at least it will help some to get a roof over the veterans' heads.

I talked to the National Housing Agency people about this. I talked to the highest officials in that Agency about it. They tell me it is altogether practical, that if we will only give them the money to take some of this temporary housing from some sections where it is not needed at all, where it is only standing idle, vacant, and deteriorating, and move it into these areas where the veterans are going without homes, the job can be done. That is all in the world we are trying to do here.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PATTERSON. The gentleman from California recognizes that it is estimated that in Los Angeles there are 40,000 returned veterans, while at the same time the housing authorities have estimated there is a possibility of building during the next 9 months only 20,000 units of housing. Therefore, there is a tremendous shortage in that regard. We cannot possibly meet the need even if the contractors build all they can in the next 9 months.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is true. What the gentleman has stated is an accurate description of the situation.

I want to add one word about the Army and Navy surpluses because I have been trying to find out all I could, from both the Army and Navy and the Surplus Property Administration and to get surpluses released. I expect some of the reports about these surpluses have been exaggerated. But I do think that a whole lot of red tape could stand to be cut and I believe that a great deal more speed could be used in releasing some of these building materials which actually are surplus. I think when they are released it should be done with the specification that the material should be used only for the construction of homes for veterans until this problem is met.

Mr. HARNESSE of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. HARNESSE of Indiana. I am at a loss to understand how this amendment is going to correct the situation as it exists today. The Federal Housing Authority has the right at the present time to lease these properties, but a veteran cannot today buy one of the houses and put it on his own land.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The purpose of this is to enable the National Housing Authority to have some money with which to do this job and make this housing available where it is needed. That is all there is to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BIEMILLER].

(Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Chairman, I regret I must differ with my good friend,

the gentleman from Kentucky, who told us a little while ago that cities would not want Lanham Act houses. I know that the city of Milwaukee does want these houses. The aldermen of that city and the county board of supervisors are anxious to acquire 2,000 of these units as quickly as they possibly can.

This housing is feasible. It is now vacant. It is a crime that we permit houses to be vacant in the United States when returning veterans cannot find places to sleep. When I was in Milwaukee about 3 weeks ago, I spent nearly one solid afternoon doing nothing but attempting to find places for veterans to live. They cannot buy anything because there is nothing for sale at a price that they can afford to pay. There is nothing to rent. They are doubling up and living under all kinds of makeshift conditions as has been suggested. They would welcome these homes.

Mr. LANHAM. Of course, the gentleman knows as I do that there have been many marriages of these veterans and many new families created. They will need living quarters. As I said in my original statement, I realize that this is not adequate, but this is what the President recommended in order to bring this matter to legislative attention. We are hopeful that it will be increased and approved. But under a deficiency bill where points of order can be made against anything that is legislative, this is the best that we can do as a start.

Mr. BIEMILLER. I agree entirely with the distinguished gentleman from Texas.

I want to answer in part the question raised earlier by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNESSE]. Individuals cannot buy these homes because under the terms of the Lanham Act they are earmarked for destruction 2 years after the end of the war. That is why no individual would possibly want them. They are going to be torn down. They are not going to be permanent. I think that point ought to be driven home.

One more point that I want to make is this. I think the gentleman from Texas suggested a few moments ago that we have to recognize in addition to meeting this temporary situation through makeshift measures, such as we are about to do, I trust, this afternoon, Congress does have to get down to brass tacks on a permanent long-range housing program, particularly for our veterans. We are told that there will be 1,600,000 married men now in the service returning who will have no homes in which to live, and that in addition it is estimated that 1,300,000 single veterans will be married during the next 12 months and will be without homes to live in. We are, in the next 12 months, faced with a shortage of nearly 2,000,000 homes, allowing for those that will be vacated for one reason or another. I think it is high time that Congress got down to work on the Wagner-Ellender bill. We should have a housing program which can stimulate both private and public housing at the same time. Otherwise, as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] said earlier on this floor, we will have a real eruption from our vet-

erans that will make the bonus marches look very tame in comparison.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BIEMILLER. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Why do they not change the Lanham act so that individual cities and States which have a lot of money can buy these houses, if they have the money?

Mr. BIEMILLER. May I inform the lady that some of them are already being bought. The city of Milwaukee did buy 200 of them, and it wants to lease an additional larger number.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is recognized for 3½ minutes.

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to speak to those Members of the House who have been complaining about lack of housing facilities for their educational institutions in this crisis.

There is one of these plants in the district in which I live, the Gulf Ordnance Plant. I believe we worked out the best program that has as yet been proposed. That is for the State College to take over the machine shop and the housing, and remove the engineering and mechanical classes to that place and house them in the houses already built. Many of these houses are concrete and cannot be moved. State College is only 30 miles away. We are going to get this program worked out, and in my opinion, it is the most sensible solution that has as yet been proposed. That is what the RFC has said about it. That is what the Governor of my State has said about it. My distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY], who has worked with me on it, agrees with that settlement.

I know that when you go to tear down these houses and move them you virtually destroy them. I realize that under the operation of the OPA you cannot get materials with which to build houses. I am not going to oppose this amendment, but I want to say to you gentlemen who have colleges in your States that need housing for your students, a program could be worked out to utilize these houses where they now stand.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. LANHAM. May I call to the attention of the gentleman the fact that in the handling of these houses it is contemplated that in their removal they will not be torn down.

Mr. RANKIN. I am not opposing the gentleman's amendment, but I repeat that if you will have the State institutions take over the machine shops and the houses and move a portion of the student body there, you can utilize them as they now stand, and relieve the overcrowded condition.

In addition, we are bringing back untold thousands of servicemen who want this mechanical training. The majority of them could not go to college if they had the money, because they cannot meet

the educational requirements, but by relaxing those requirements for students who are taking mechanical or industrial training it will enable us to train untold thousands of those servicemen at a minimum of expense.

You are not going to get anywhere—and you might as well quit tugging at your bootstraps—you are not going to get anywhere until we get the OPA off the necks of the American people. The little sawmills cannot operate. The big ones cannot operate. You have a wave of strikes all over the country. Many servicemen cannot get work after they get home.

The OPA reminds me of what happened in Siam about 100 years ago. It is said that the British minister gave the Emperor of Siam a library of classical English literature. He had his carpenter, his OPA man, go out and make him some bookshelves; but when he got the shelves made he said to him, "Take those books and put them in there." When he tried it, he found he had made the shelves too short for the books. So that wise old bureaucrat, that ancient OPA artisan, simply took the books out and sawed them off to fit the shelves.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this is a case where somebody may fool the veteran if this amendment does not succeed; that is, the advocates of this amendment may fool the veterans into believing that they were trying to do something for them when they proposed and voted for it. If the amendment is adopted and the veterans move into one of these rookeries, and that is what they will be, the fellow who promoted it is going to have the wrath of the veterans descend upon him.

I am not opposed to any of these shacks being given to veterans or veterans being allowed to use them where they are, but you cannot with any satisfaction take these buildings down and move them somewhere at a total cost of \$2,500, which the Administrator of the National Housing Agency, Mr. Blandford, testified would be the cost, and have anything left that is satisfactory as a house. Move a veteran into it and he will realize what he has had put over on him. There are cases where a veteran himself if he were given one of these houses might move it somewhere as it stood and receive some benefit from it; and he ought to be given that opportunity. But when they come before us with a crazy scheme to spend \$600 panelizing a house when anybody who has had any experience in building—and, frankly, I have had considerable in my day—realizes that it could not possibly cost \$200 to do it and do a decent job, we have to oppose it. Lots of people say it could be done for \$50. Then they talk about its costing \$600 more to put them together again if you get it moved. I was down at Oak Ridge and went through some of these buildings. They told the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and myself that they could put

those things together in a day. I understood it would take four men but the gentleman from Missouri understood it would take two. The way I figure it would cost \$100 to put it together and the way the gentleman from Missouri figured it would take \$50.

Why should we fall for this kind of a wild scheme that does not go together and does not make sense and which will disappoint and disillusion the veteran and everybody who has gotten behind this kind of scheme? Help the veteran, but do not hurt him.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(Mr. DE LACY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Chairman, there are several omissions from this appropriation measure which seem to me particularly unfortunate, among them the elimination of the items for flood control and rivers and harbors.

However, at this time I wish to emphasize the desperate need for restoring the all-too meager sum of \$24,500,000 to provide housing for returning servicemen. This money was requested to move demountable housing for localities where it is no longer needed to those sections of the Nation, like by own Pacific Northwest, where servicemen are returning to find that they have no homes.

Actually the request for \$24,500,000 was in itself a most meager one. The truth is that we need between \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 to actually provide temporary homes for our veterans. If we are to do justice to those who wrested victory from the hands of Nazi tyranny and Japanese military imperialism, we must pass additional legislation to authorize the appropriation of this additional amount, and we must appropriate that money. The present small request is but a beginning.

However, we must make that beginning.

In my own district, embracing the busy war centers of Seattle and Bremerton, Wash., there are no homes available.

Mr. Chairman, we spent billions of dollars to carry forward our war to its victorious conclusion. Millions upon millions was spent uprooting men from their homes and sending them across the seas to bring us victory. The least we can do here today is to give the promise of a roof over their heads to these men who are now returning to us.

Private builders in my own district have told me that they cannot possibly cope with the housing shortage immediately. As I have previously informed this House, I am now preparing legislation to provide home ownership to low-income families by eliminating the present down-payment requirements under FHA loans. It is my hope, and the hope of the private builders and prospective home owners in my own district, that this legislation will aid materially in providing low-cost homes to the average family. But even with such a program, large-scale home building in the low-cost field is months away.

Yet the problem is with us today. The veterans are coming back into our com-

munities this very hour, not months away. They are seeking today for a place to live, Mr. Chairman.

And all that is asked of us here and now is that we provide them with temporary quarters—to be torn down when permanent private housing is available.

We are not asked to legislate for the ill-housed. This is legislation for the unhoused veteran. On such a matter there is no alternative.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I assure you I will not take the full 3½ minutes. I desire to support the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] largely because of one or two situations existing in my congressional district. We have in the city of Montgomery the West Virginia Institute of Technology. The returning GI boys claiming their rights under the GI bill have swamped this institution. It is the only one for many miles around. There are no housing facilities available for those boys so they may attend this institution. We have searched the country over and we have succeeded in locating some demountable buildings and we have partially solved that difficulty. I think there is considerable merit in the proposition the gentleman is offering and I want to assure him it will receive my support.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

(Mr. MONRONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to speak on behalf of the Lanham amendment. The only particular in which I disagree with the amendment is that it is not 10 times as much as now provided in the amendment. Even then it would be less than a minimum that is required to put our housing situation in order for the veterans who are returning.

In my own city I know there are six and seven veterans sleeping in one room in the Salvation Army almost every night in order to have a roof over their heads. I know they are sleeping in flophouses at 15 cents a night on a cot.

Mr. Chairman, this is what America is giving the men who have spent 2 and 3 years overseas in fox holes while they dreamed of the home they left. Then we hear this amendment called a wild-eyed visionary idea by its opponents because we propose to spend five or six hundred dollars each to panelize these houses in order to make them available where they can be used by these veterans.

Bear in mind that if we could go ahead and get all the lumber out of the forests we need to erect these houses tomorrow, if our stock piles of materials were such that we could build decent houses tomorrow, I would not be pleading for panelizing these houses.

But we are in exactly the same situation that we were in during the war. We have got to make the best of what we have to work with. The available supply of lumber and building materials that we have in our stock piles today is desper-

ately short and our best immediate supply is in these demountable and portable houses. This Congress will make the greatest mistake it has made in years if it fails to recognize this situation and do something now about providing temporary houses to shelter our returning servicemen.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS].

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry we do not have more time in which to go into this matter. I always hesitate to try to put an item in an appropriation bill when the full committee has acted upon it, but in this particular case I do not think that the committee gave this item proper consideration. I have talked with my chairman and he said, of course, that this matter would be referred back to the committee which had jurisdiction. That is my committee. We are now holding hearings on the matter. I want to say that I do not want this item returned to my committee. I want it in this bill.

I have reasons for making that statement. If we are going to put the item in the bill it ought to be put in today because this is an emergency. Of course, you can send it back to my committee if you want to, but when it becomes available it will be June 30, 1946, and at that time it will serve no purpose so far as these veterans who have returned and need housing are concerned.

I was in my State a few days ago and these young men who have returned, who are wearing their honorable discharge buttons, many of them wounded, came to me en masse and told me they were not able to get housing at all. The only possible thing they could get in Orlando and other places in my State was a small room that they could rig up as best they could. At the same time we have many housing units available throughout the State of Florida but they are in inaccessible places. As the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] has said, what we need is an emergency fund so the housing authority can provide the houses for these young men at the present time and I make this statement in spite of the fact this is supposed to be returned to my committee. We will study the matter if it is returned to our committee, but we ought to have this now, we should not wait until next spring to bring it up and study it. We should put it in this bill and give them something for housing which they so badly need.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Does the gentleman believe that the emergency at the present time is as great as when the war was on and we had to move these houses from some other place?

Mr. HENDRICKS. It is worse now than it was during the war because the veterans are returning and in certain places we have overcrowded conditions. The veterans are returning and cannot find a place to stay. In certain places in this country the condition is worse than it was during the war.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Is it not true that in many places in the gentleman's State these houses can be brought to the cities where they are needed for much less than \$600?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Certainly that is true. There are 200 trailers frozen in Fort Myers, Fla., where they do not need them. They could be moved for much less but they cannot be moved to Orlando where there is a need for them because the housing authority has not the funds to do this. Those soldiers need them. They say that they will take trailers if they cannot get anything else. I do not want these veterans to have to use trailers, I want them to have houses.

If this were a permanent housing project I would not be in favor of it because private capital ought to build our permanent housing program. This is an emergency, and these veterans absolutely need this housing.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the House will adopt the pending amendment. I have not been able to poll my committee, but, as far as I am concerned, I do not want it returned to our committee, I want it put in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the committee yields the remainder of the time to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON].

(Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, for about the first time in nearly 14 years I find myself in disagreement with the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], and it embarrasses me because there is no Member of the House that I hold in higher esteem for ability, or for whom I have any warmer affection. But I am against this amendment, and I can say to the gentleman from Texas I will take the same position on every other amendment that is offered to increase this bill, and I hope this House is going to be opposed to every other amendment for increased spending. I shall go into that in 1 minute.

First, on this amendment, I understand that, even if adopted, a community would have to pay for moving the houses anyway. I understand that they can be made available to the communities when declared surplus. Not long ago Washington and Lee University in my home town said, "We need houses for married veterans coming back to school. How can we get them?" I told them how to get them. The Government had 65 houses at Dublin near Radford, where there is located the first big powder plant built in the United States, a little community of 2,500 or 3,000, and they housed and took care of 6,500 workers. Then the plant was closed down. There is nobody but watchmen there. The portable houses were declared surplus. I said to Washington and Lee, "You will have to pay for them." Washington and Lee

said, "We will gladly pay for them if you tell us how to get them." So the real essence of this argument, except as to municipalities—they can get them free when declared surplus—is who is going to pay for them. I say that the Federal Government is no longer in a position to be generous, to be giving money away or to be giving property away.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I agree with what the gentleman is saying, and I want to know if the gentleman can tell me how this amendment would give a veteran a house. How could he get it even if you adopt the amendment?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. He could not get it to save his life.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Of course he could not.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I think the implication of the question and the answer defeats the purpose of those who are in favor of this, because we are not asking that veterans be given houses. We are asking that they be given homes to live in.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. As all Members know, a veteran cannot buy any surplus war property for private use. He cannot even buy a fountain pen for that purpose. A veteran cannot buy a jeep for private use. He cannot buy anything for private use. It must be for business purposes. But to get back, I had not intended to speak on this bill. I voiced my sentiments in behalf of economy more than 10 years ago when I spoke against the relief and recovery bill, the \$4,800,000,000 bill. Few Members of the House have since voted more consistently for economy. I was shocked today when I saw that the press virtually ignored a statement made by the chairman of the committee that we faced not a \$30,000,000,000 deficit this year, but a forty or fifty billion deficit; that we are not going to have just a twenty billion budget for fiscal 1947, but a forty or fifty billion dollar budget. I want to tell you, especially those who criticized yesterday the members of the Committee on Ways and Means for bringing in a tax-reduction bill in face of those serious financial difficulties, that we acted under a serious misapprehension of the facts. Look at the statement that I put into the RECORD in September before the bill was even introduced before our committee. I went to all sources I could to get the facts. I went to the Committee on Appropriations and I was told, "We cannot tell what the next budget will be," because the budget requests had not come in yet. I said, "What is the estimated deficit for the current fiscal year?" As far as they could tell the Treasury was right in estimating that it would be \$30,000,000,000 for this year and not fifty. I then asked the best estimates of economists in three different departments about the national income for next year. They thought it would not fall below \$130,000,-

000,000. Then I prefaced my recommendation of a tax cut not exceeding \$4,000,000,000 by saying, "We will have a \$30,000,000,000 deficit this year, we will have an appropriation of about \$20,000,000,000 or \$22,000,000,000 for next year, we will be within sight of a balanced budget for next year, and we can depend upon a balanced budget in fiscal 1948." It was on those premises that I recommended to the Congress and to our committee that we cut not exceeding \$4,000,000,000. The Treasury recommended \$5,000,000,000, and we wound up with \$5,800,000,000 or \$5,900,000,000 by the time we had accepted the compromises proposed by the Senate. Now we are told that spending will far exceed those estimates. Action on this bill will indicate to the country our future fiscal policy.

On January 24, 1935, in opposing an appropriation of \$4,800,000,000, I stated my position, as follows:

My observation of private financial transactions has been that when an individual, firm, or corporation continues to spend more than he or it earns bankruptcy is the probable end. For 6 years I was legal adviser to the board of supervisors of my home county—the agency that prepares county budgets and levies county taxes. That experience convinced me that a big bonded debt was a great handicap to any county, and that after it reached a certain proportion of taxable assets repudiation would be the result. For 6 years I served in our State senate and for 7 years as the head of a State department. My experience with State financial affairs convinced me that a large bonded indebtedness was a dangerous thing. Following the World War motor transport developed by leaps and bounds in the United States, and with the widespread use of motor cars and trucks came a widespread demand for improved highways on which they might operate. In Virginia there was a bitter and long drawn out fight over whether these improved highways should be built with the proceeds of a \$50,000,000 bond issue or from current revenue. When that issue was ultimately submitted to the Virginia electorate it voted overwhelmingly for a pay-as-you-go policy in road construction. While sister States and political subdivisions thereof were freely spending the proceeds of tremendous bond issues, Virginia and the political subdivisions thereof kept relatively free from bonded debt. As a result, when the depression came Virginia was better able to weather the storm than many States, and ultimate recovery in Virginia, if the taxpayers of that State are not bowed down by an overwhelming national debt, will be more rapid than in some States. And the financial integrity of the Commonwealth of Virginia was preserved not only by refusing to expend the proceeds of bond issues, but by making personal sacrifices during the depression. The appropriations for all State activities were drastically reduced, and the salaries of all State employees were cut not 5, 10, or 15 percent, but 30 percent.

It is with this background, and representing in the House a section of Virginia that was settled and developed by industrious and thrifty Scotch-Irish and Dutch, that I approached the pending proposal to add to the present appropriated and unexpended sum of \$5,000,000,000 an additional appropriation of \$4,800,000,000. * * *

I would not undertake to speak dogmatically as to what is wise and what is unwise, what is safe and what unsafe with respect to a national spending program and a tremendous national debt, but will content myself with the mere expression of the personal opinion that the present spending tendency is neither wise nor safe. I roughly estimate

that Virginia's share, as the seventh largest taxpayer in the Nation, of the proposed appropriation will be about \$250,000,000, or equal to the entire cost of operating our State government for half a decade. I do not feel that any benefit that Virginia will receive, directly or indirectly, from the total expenditure will be commensurate with the burden of the repayment of Virginia's share of the debt.

When I was a boy an old farmer used to tell me, "The tendency of everything is to be more so." The tendency of a Federal spending program is undoubtedly to be more so. Close on the heels of this bill will come the demand for the immediate cash payment of the adjusted-service certificates. I, for one, do not feel that I could consistently vote for the current appropriation and then deny my comrades of the World War the payment of a debt already contracted on the ground that the national credit and the public welfare could not stand the payment. I will not undertake to enumerate the other demands of group benefit payments and social reform measures nor the socialistic proposals that have been made that will involve a continuing operating expense as well as direct injury to private business through Government competition. But I do not feel that I am extravagant when I estimate that the demands for the coming fiscal year could easily run our national debt to \$40,000,000,000, and since it is so easy to spend when we abandon a tax-levying pay-as-you-go program our commitments for the 1937 budget could easily reach \$50,000,000,000.

The distinguished chairman of our Appropriations Committee, on February 5, 1934 (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 1940), said:

"Direct relief or the dole for the able-bodied produces moral disintegration, destroys industry, self-reliance, and initiative. It dims ambition, converts energy and industry into indolence and idleness. If permanently continued, its recipients become as satisfied with their existence as a miserable worm that ekes out its miserable existence in the dust of the earth."

And again on page 1941 he warned us against an unlimited spending program, when he said:

"Mr. Speaker, to those who advocate increased appropriations over this \$950,000,000, let me say that relief in a Nation the size of ours is like a rapacious maw. It would absorb every dollar you appropriated, whether it was one billion or five billion dollars. We must conduct this relief project with a discriminating judgment, so we will have just enough money to relieve the actual necessities and the real suffering of our people."

Those storm warnings were ignored. We continued to spend borrowed money in times of peace, and then were forced to spend borrowed money for war purposes on an unprecedented scale. Fifteen continuous years of deficit financing have dulled our sensibilities as to what is involved.

When I was a boy I heard a minister tell the story of how an eagle, confident of its strength and power, met its fate. He said it was a period of spring thaws and flood waters in the Niagara River. A lamb, unconscious of its danger, fell into the stream and was swept down the rapid current. A baldhead eagle, king of the birds of prey and symbolic to us of our national power, circling above the stream in search of food, saw the helpless lamb. Diving upon the lamb, the eagle drove its talons deep into its carcass and commenced to feed. The current of the stream became swifter and swifter, but the eagle knew the power of its broad wings. Soon it could hear the roar of Horseshoe Falls, and still it continued to feed. Just as the carcass of the lamb was caught in that terrific current that races for the death-dealing drop over those falls, the eagle decided to leave its prey and soar again in the safe heights above. But when he spread,

those strong wings he failed to rise. His talons had become frozen to the carcass of the lamb, and he could not disengage himself nor lift his heavy burden from the water. And so the two were swept together over the falls.

Chairman CANNON of the Appropriations Committee was indulging in no hyperbole of speech when he told the House on yesterday: "We have reached this year, this month, this hour, a turn in a long road. It is a road that leads from the beginning of our Government down to today and stretches way ahead of us into the far-distant future. Upon the nature of the turn we make today depends to a very large degree the destination to which that road leads the Nation, not only next year, but for 100 years to come, and not only for the American people but for the world. Unless we can maintain this Nation on a sound financial basis there is disaster ahead for us and for the world."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LANHAM) there were—ayes 76, noes 70.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. LANHAM.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 115, noes 89.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, subject to the approval of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, is authorized to utilize such Army and Navy hospitals, temporary or otherwise, not required by the Army or Navy, as such Administrator and the Federal Board of Hospitalization may deem safe and suitable for the hospitalization or domiciliary care of veterans.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I have sent to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 17, line 19, after the colon, strike out the remainder of line 19 and all of lines 20 to 23, inclusive, and on page 18, strike lines 1 and 2, and substitute in lieu thereof the following: "or an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'hospital and domiciliary facilities', including the 3 percent limitation specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$158,320,000."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, this is the amount requested by the Veterans' Administration and approved by the Bureau of the Budget. It is absolutely necessary that we make arrangements to take care of our veterans who are so badly disabled as to require hospitalization.

I know it is being said that they are going to take over some Army and Navy hospitals. That is true, but there will not be enough of them at proper places to meet the requirements. I have just talked with General Bradley about this proposition, and he points out the fact, which is well known to every member of the Committee on World War Veter-

ans' Legislation, that we are having a great deal of trouble getting sufficient doctors of the right kind to service the veterans' hospitals that we now have. There will be a bill come before the House this week to liberalize the provisions of the present law, in order to enable General Bradley to get sufficient physicians of the right kind to meet this emergency. He very much fears, and I very much fear, that if this amendment is voted down it will have the effect of further discouraging those doctors who are coming home from the service, or those doctors who may be available, from going into the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. Did not General Bradley also testify before the subcommittee that many of these temporary Army facilities are not fireproof, and are dangerous?

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly. Many of these Army and Navy hospitals are not suitable for veterans' hospitals. Some of them are too badly scattered. Some of them are built on scales that do not conform to the requirements of the Veterans' Administration. Remember, our first duty is to the servicemen of this country who were injured in this war. That is our first duty. That is the duty we are trying to meet with this amendment.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman has no objection to the use of the Army and Navy hospitals which are suitable for the hospitalization of veterans?

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, I am not only not opposed to it, but I am very much in favor of it.

Mr. TARVER. Then why does the gentleman wish to strike out this language? Why would his objective not be reached if the appropriation of \$158,320,000, as recommended by the Budget, is made, and the present language left in the bill? That language only permits the Veterans' Administration to use suitable facilities.

Mr. RANKIN. All right. I will change my amendment and submit an amendment that will meet the criticism offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment and offer a substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The Clerk will report the substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 17, after line 8, add a new paragraph to read as follows:

"For construction of hospitals and domiciliary facilities for fiscal year 1946, \$158,320,000."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. As I understand it the gentleman has withdrawn

his other amendment so the language giving permission will be left in the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to say to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] that I have no desire whatsoever to prevent the use of any of these facilities constructed by the Army and Navy that can be used for this purpose. We want to use them all, but at the very best it is absolutely necessary we have this amendment in order that the Veterans' Administration may go forward with its present program. As General Bradley pointed out, if we are not going to discourage the physicians of the country from going into the Veterans' Administration this amendment is vitally necessary and should be adopted without opposition. Those Members who are opposing the amendment ask us to wait and bring it out next year. If we were to defeat this amendment now the chances are the Veterans' Administration would lose a great many of the finest physicians and finest surgeons now coming out of the Army. If this amendment is passed, together with the bill which we hope will be taken up in a day or two, it will make the conditions more attractive to these fine doctors who are so badly needed. I trust this amendment will be adopted by a unanimous vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 45 minutes. I see there are 11 Members who wish to be heard on it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I neglected to say that this appropriation has already been authorized by law. I have no objection to the gentleman's request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

The Chair hears none.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is understood, of course, Mr. Chairman, that the committee will have the last 5 minutes in which to close the debate.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, that was not in the original request and if the gentleman is asking for only 45 minutes, there being 11 Members who have indicated they desire to be heard, they would have but 4 minutes apiece. Unless they are given 5 minutes apiece I shall object.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I counted 11. That will give them 4 minutes each with 5 minutes left to the committee.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I ask the gentleman to make it 55 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk informs the Chair he has only eight Members listed.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That would allow more than 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. HARNESSE of Indiana. I object, unless he will amend his request to make it 50 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment close in 45 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 4 minutes.

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I heartily endorse this amendment. I planned to introduce one myself. I am glad the chairman of our World War Veterans' Committee has introduced one. It is a national scandal that we have not enough beds for our disabled veterans. My belief is that this \$158,000,000 was taken out of this deficiency bill through a misunderstanding. General Hawley, the Surgeon General of the Veterans' Administration, who is doing such splendid work at the present time in the care of veterans, did not appear before the committee. He is the doctor who had charge of all the very fine first care that was given to our soldiers in the European theater of war. The care the soldiers received over there was miraculous. It does not seem possible that some of those men could have been saved, but they were. Many are very seriously injured and require the most skilled care that this country can secure for them. Highly trained specialists must be made available. They have had the finest medical service in the world while in the armed service. When the soldiers were overseas, and I inspected both Army and Navy medical facilities, both in Europe and Italy, they were taken care of with fine and competent medical attention until they were brought back to this country. I saw that care, from the first-line doctors, nurses, and medics, back to this country, with my own eyes. They have had very good care in the Army and Navy hospitals. We must see that they receive the same fine care in the Veterans' Administration.

The Veterans' Administration hospitals are lacking in space for operating rooms, physiotherapy, and for reconditioning, and in beds and also in quarters for personnel. I know the House is not going to say to the wounded and disabled men who have come back: "We took wonderful care of you overseas when you were in the service but now that you have been discharged we have no bed for you. We have not enough doctors or nurses or medical personnel."

It has been said that there is some question why the Navy and Army hospitals are not going to be used. I would like to read a part of General Hawley's letter to me, and in this letter he also said that if he could not provide the proper quality of medical care that the veteran deserves he would quit and quit at once. I consider that would be a great tragedy because I know of no one who has a wider friendship of doctors all over the country or who is more respected by the medical profession. They heartily endorse this program.

I read the part in which he speaks of the use of the Army and Navy hospitals:

I think some Members have hesitated to vote for this or that hospital because they had Army and Navy installations in their own districts. They thought if they voted for the building program that these Army and Navy installations would not be used.

General Hawley further states:

It may be asked why existing Army and Navy hospitals are not used to make up this deficit. We are requesting every surplus Army and Navy hospital which can be staffed with doctors, nurses, and attendants.

There are certain types of Army and Navy hospitals which are not suitable for the care of veterans. They are not fireproof and they should not house disabled veterans, or the critical cases until they are fully fireproofed and of proper construction.

I started inspecting hospitals way back in 1922 and I remember there were some fires in the Army barracks where our disabled men were hospitalized at that time. There was quite a bad fire in one of the mental wards of the Walter Reed Hospital. I cannot forget those experiences.

The Veterans' Administration itself plans to use those hospitals and doctors

near the medical centers where the men may get the finest type of medical care. Where civilian specialists who can go to the veterans' hospitals to treat the veterans. The Veterans' Administration has promised to build additional small hospitals besides the list already designated as the House will see by the following letter from General Hawley:

NOVEMBER 28, 1945.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR Mrs. ROGERS: In reply to your query concerning the hospital-bed situation for veterans, I am submitting a rather detailed statement in order to give you a complete picture.

As you know, the number of beds required are estimated actually from past experience, modified as indicated by current experience. This is to say that the basis for the initial calculations is the experience with veterans in the years following World War I. But corrective factors are applied to this experience where indicated, as, for example, the screening of tuberculosis in the Selective Service was so much more efficient in World War II than in World War I that our expectancy of the need for beds for tuberculosis now is much less than that indicated by the experience following World War I.

Our actuarial calculations may be summarized as follows:

Hospital bed program of Veterans' Administration

Geographical areas	Estimated requirement of beds by 1950	Existing beds	Beds requested in 1946 regular and 1946 deficiency appropriations ¹	Beds to be requested in 1947 appropriation ¹	Surplus or deficit remaining
No. 1 (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island).....	9,980	4,832	2,599	400	-2,149
No. 2 (New York).....	16,640	7,294	5,001	2,492	-1,853
No. 3 (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware).....	17,920	4,232	8,134	1,250	-4,304
No. 4 (Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina).....	12,140	5,777	4,313	750	-1,300
No. 5 (South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama).....	13,110	7,506	4,144	1,700	+240
No. 6 (Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky).....	17,470	5,943	4,597	2,201	-4,729
No. 7 (Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois).....	16,810	9,995	3,526	450	-2,839
No. 8 (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska).....	7,860	5,508	2,282	0	-70
No. 9 (Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma).....	10,410	5,223	2,890	1,700	-597
No. 10 (Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas).....	12,290	4,171	4,106	1,128	-2,885
No. 11 (Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon).....	4,390	2,630	1,034	614	-112
No. 12 (Nevada, Arizona, California).....	9,760	5,827	1,138	1,000	-1,795
No. 13 (Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico).....	2,720	2,346	526	² 500	+652
Total (all United States).....	151,500	71,284	44,190	14,185	-21,741

¹ Due to the fact that both the Federal Board of Hospitalization and the Bureau of the Budget review and modify the recommendations of the Veterans' Administration, the finally approved programs may show some changes from the 1946 to the 1947 columns, or vice versa; but the total of these 2 columns will not be changed.

² This surplus is due to the urgent need for neuropsychiatric beds in Utah. The distances are great, and the surplus in Wyoming is in another type of beds.

These figures show that, even if every bed on present programs were built, there will be a deficit of 21,741 beds by 1950; and it is planned to request these additional beds in the 1948 and 1949 appropriations.

It may be asked why existing Army and Navy hospitals are not used to make up this deficit. We are requesting every surplus Army and Navy hospital which can be staffed with doctors, nurses, and attendants.

Let me show you the present personnel situation for doctors alone, and it is almost as critical for all other classes of personnel.

At the present time we need 3,456 doctors to operate the 71,284 beds now in existence and to staff the regional offices. We have only 2,327, a deficit of one-third.

Of the 2,327 doctors now on duty with the Veterans' Administration, 1,714 (or 74 percent), are medical officers of the Army or Navy (largely Army) lent temporarily for duty with the Veterans' Administration.

We have canvassed these 1,714 doctors from the Army and Navy, and only 35 percent in-

tend to remain with the Veterans' Administration after they are separated from the service. From our experience, I think it is fair to state that a certain proportion of those who desire to remain with the Veterans' Administration are not of the quality we want to care for veterans. Without definite knowledge, I would estimate that, of those who would elect to remain, we would want not over 350. So, unless we obtain new doctors from the outside, after the separation of these medical officers from the service, we shall have only about 960 doctors left in the Veterans' Administration, to fill 3,456 vacancies as of today, and probably 4,000 vacancies as of June 30, 1946.

Besides other personnel, it would require a minimum of 35 full-time doctors properly to staff 1,000 beds. If we were to attempt to staff these 58,375 beds in Army general hospitals we would have to have more than 2,000 additional doctors. Faced with a possible shortage of 2,500 doctors already by June 30,

1946, we should have to recruit 4,500 doctors in the next 6 months to staff our hospitals.

But a shortage of 4,500 doctors is misleading. If our veterans are to get anything but a poor quality of care at least 2,000 of these 4,500 must be trained and qualified specialists.

Anyone is merely deluding himself and misleading the veteran who thinks that it is possible to gather a full-time staff of this size and the necessary quality within 6 months, or within 3 years, even at the rate of pay offered in H. R. 4717. Every medical man in the United States of any experience knows that such a program would be doomed to abject failure. And I, for one, will not experiment with the medical care of the veteran. Either he gets the quality of medical care that he deserves, or I quit—and quit at once.

But he can be given the proper quality of medical care if only we exploit on a part-time basis the huge reservoirs of medical talent in the United States. These fine specialists will not even consider coming into the Veterans' Administration on a full-time basis; and it is folly even to consider such a solution. But they will give liberally of part-time service—if only we take the veteran to them.

Where are these reservoirs of great medical talent to be found? You know, as well as I. They are not to be found in small communities, but only in the larger medical centers.

The great proportion of Army and Navy hospitals were built out in the country where it is impossible to obtain any high-standard part-time assistance. Any attempt to use such can result only in a poor standard of care for the veteran. Such as are convenient to medical centers can be used and will be used.

There is another misconception that should be dispelled. This is that we plan to build only around medical centers. This is not true. Our program includes a generous proportion of smaller hospitals to be built in smaller communities to be of greater convenience to the veteran. We think we can staff these smaller hospitals with full-time doctors, because they will not require the large number of specialists of all kinds that are required for the larger hospitals. Perhaps 80 percent of all cases can be handled well in these smaller hospitals; but the 20 percent that require highly specialized treatment will have to be transferred to a hospital in a medical center. This is exactly what happens in every small community in the United States—the local profession is competent to treat the majority of cases, but the serious cases are referred to a medical center.

I apologize for the length of this letter; but I want to give you a picture of the problems that confront me and my reasons for the program I hope to be able to follow. Not only I, but the best medical brains in the United States also, are confident that no other type of medical care will give the veteran what he deserves and what the people of this country expect him to get.

I am most grateful for your continued understanding and encouragement.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL R. HAWLEY,
Major General, A. U. S.,
Acting Surgeon General.

Gen. Omar Bradley told me this morning he needed this appropriation now. The \$158,000,000 has the approval of the Board of Hospitalization, the Bureau of the Budget, and also the President of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am supporting this amendment for some

very good reasons. After World War I we learned it was the veterans of Germany, Russia, and Italy who, after returning home from that war, were told that the Government owed them nothing. That is about what they were told, and that is about what they got. They set out to change their form of government, and they got the job done, but they went too far.

There is one thing that a veteran always insists on, and that is that his disabled buddies and the widows and orphans are properly taken care of. An able-bodied veteran is not so concerned about himself. He says, "I will get along, but I am going to insist that my disabled buddies and the widows and orphans are taken care of." We must take care of them, because we certainly have enough people in this country today who are trying to change our form of government, and I do not want any veteran who has done such a wonderful job in the winning of this war to join forces with that radical element. Certainly, unless we prove to them that their buddies, and widows and orphans of their buddies who paid the supreme sacrifice, are well taken care of that is exactly what we can expect.

I talked to General Hawley and he assured me that every dime spent for these hospitals would be spent judiciously and that they would give every consideration for the benefit and the comfort of the boys who are going to be in these hospitals. He also said that these Army and Navy hospitals are not in any shape to take care of these disabled veterans; that they were scattered all over, some of them over 50, and 75, and 100 acres—some of them covering 160 acres. Furthermore, you cannot expect the doctors in the Veterans' Administration to take care of these disabled veterans properly with that kind of facility. It takes a good many doctors, and we do not have them, and good doctors will not go into places like that. So I hope that we will pass this amendment. I do not think anybody in the House can accuse me of being liberal with the taxpayers' money. My record proves that I am not liberal. But certainly this is one place where we cannot be too conservative, and we must do justice to the men and women that have fought and bled in this terrible war.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Is not the question today one of timing, whether we do it now or do it next year?

Mr. JENSEN. Certainly it is. We are going to spend this money. These facilities must be built and we might just as well give them the green light now and let them go ahead and do a good job. I am sure the Veterans' Administration can do it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, again this committee comes before the House of Representatives asking you to proceed in what seems to the committee to

be a sound businesslike way which will take care of the interests of everybody concerned. It so happens that I was not present when this bill was written, but I concur in the findings of the committee. The Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee is holding meetings at the present time. They are just as patriotic as any other set of men in this House. The men who are on this subcommittee are just as much interested in the veteran. I might say to you, if you examine the record, in the \$158,000,000 you will find a hospital with 750 beds for the city of Louisville, Ky. I happen to be just a little bit interested in that proposition. The people back home are interested in it. Yet my people are not going to object to this House acting with consideration although they, of course, are interested in speed just as I am. All we are asking you to do is to let this committee, which is now meeting and which will have a bill out here within 30 days, go into the question. Why is that inadvisable?

Some of us may differ from the Veterans' Administration as to what should be built and what should not be built, or whether some existing facility you have in your district might not be used, but if this money is used for just the purposes here, without your knowing the relative merits, or if something else is done, the one in which you are interested might not receive quite the favorable consideration for which you are hoping.

There are plenty of buildings that some of you may not think can be used for the veterans. There are magnificent hospitals. Possibly the Veterans' Administration may think they are not exactly what they ought to be, and maybe you differ with them in that opinion. The sensible thing to do is to give every Member of Congress a chance to represent his community properly and to say, "We want this thing gone into before you build that hospital over there."

We are, of course, as eager as you are to see that every veteran is taken care of, and every veteran will be taken care of, but let us see if we cannot develop a better hospital program by giving it to the committee downstairs to go into it. It would be pleasant for me to vote for this amendment, because immediately I would get this magnificent building in my home city, but do not forget that in the long run we are trying to do something for the veteran that he will appreciate. Take time and think in terms of economy and better service, not just because a sentimental appeal is made to you to do it now. In the long run you will be benefiting the veteran if you put sound business behind it and more thorough consideration of every proposal that comes before the House. We are almost being stampeded—I am not speaking of this amendment—on everything coming before the Congress today, because we can attach the word "veteran" to it. You will be kind to the veteran if you get this country so it will balance the Budget, and he will not have to carry the tax load he has been carrying. If you have a project in which you are interested in the way of a veterans' hospital, I think you should have your

day in court and the Independent Offices Committee is down there now considering the proposition. I am willing in the interest of proper economy and a better program to ask my people to wait another month, until the proper committee can decide it. I hope you will defeat the amendment.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

VETERANS' HOSPITALS

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, I am supporting the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], and I am sure the House will show its interest in the veterans by giving favorable support to this amendment. The amendment will restore to this first deficiency appropriations bill, 1946, an item of \$158,320,000 for construction of hospitals for veterans, recommended by Gen. Omar Bradley, Administrator of the Veterans' Administration. The Appropriations Committee left this item out of the bill, now before the House of Representatives.

During my service in this House I have always supported legislation that would be for the welfare of the veterans of this country. I intend to continue that record. When patriotic impulses run strong, as war impends, no one has any difficulty in placing the highest value on the services of our soldiers, sailors, and marines, and others in our armed forces. We pledge them the gratitude of a grateful nation, translated in terms of benefits and rewards that they have more than earned. When peace comes memory sometimes grows dim and fades and tributes and promises are apt to be forgotten. I know that sort of an attitude does not prevail here today. We should, and we will, appropriate money for the construction of these hospitals as soon as possible. There is no reason that I can see for any delay. If we postpone this work, it puts off without any valid excuse the commencement of a construction program that should be undertaken immediately.

I am not influenced in my attitude by the fact that additional beds are provided for Minnesota. I would support this program anyhow. But I know the conditions in Minnesota. There has been a shortage of veterans' hospital facilities in that State for a long time. That need has not been met. We have been slow to recognize it, and slower still to take action. This new program has been carefully worked out by Veterans' Administration officials. They have kept in mind the care and needs and welfare of the veterans and their families in determining where additional hospital facilities should be located. Veterans' Administration officials have made careful surveys, and have established their plans for expansion of the hospital program, with the single aim of contributing to the welfare of veterans needing hospital attention. In Minnesota, plans call for a new unit in the southern part of the State, additional beds at the present hospital

in Minneapolis, and a new hospital to serve the needs of northern Minnesota and vicinity. This new hospital has long been needed in my section of the State. Under Veterans' Administration plans it will be located at Duluth, Minn., on the shores of Lake Superior, where the unusual advantages for a new veterans hospital have been properly recognized.

I feel certain that this program of General Bradley is going to be carried out by Congress. Now is the time to make a start. We can best keep the faith with World War veterans by making the lofty sentiments in their favor, so often uttered on the floor of this House, mean something. The way to do that is to support the hospital program, now, so that this service will be available when needed.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRUMBAUGH].

Mr. BRUMBAUGH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rankin amendment.

It would be very unfair to the veterans of this Nation to deprive them of the benefit of adequate medical and hospital care. I am advised by the Veterans' Administration that the elimination of this appropriation will seriously interfere with the entire hospital program.

The argument that only inferior material is available for construction at this time is without convincing proof because by granting priorities for the proposed hospitals I am certain they can be built of the best material and become permanent hospitals which we will need for many years to come.

It is recognized that there are many Army and Navy hospitals constructed to serve the war needs of those in our armed forces. However, to convert these hospitals to the care of veterans reveals that patients will not have the services of physicians and surgeons to a degree comparable to the facilities to be offered in this respect by the proposed hospitals under the medical and hospital program of the Veterans' Administration. The hospital program of the Veterans' Administration is designed to give veterans the benefits of an aggressive and modern program to improve and expand the medical care and hospitalization facilities that will be available to the veterans of this Nation.

We can appropriate billions of dollars to be expended abroad but when it comes to taking care of those who made it possible for us to enjoy comfort and security here at home we find that there are those among us who are willing to preach economy at the expense of the crippled and sick of our veteran population, thousands of whom are destined to spend the balance of their lives in hospital beds.

This amendment will at least permit the Veterans' Administration to make the lives of disabled veterans brighter and more useful and by hospitalizing patients nearer their home communities their loved ones may assist in their recovery by visiting them and encouraging them in their efforts to regain their health.

The hospital program of the Veterans' Administration resulted from a careful survey conducted after close study of the

hospital needs of the veteran population of the United States. As a result each of the proposed sites was selected after careful deliberation and with only one paramount thought—to provide proper and adequate medical and hospital care to eligible veterans.

I respectfully urge unanimous support of the proposed amendment in order that the Veterans' Administration may proceed without further delay to begin construction of these badly needed hospitals.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRUMBAUGH. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. On the 3d of May the law was passed making immediately available to the Veterans' Administration \$84,500,000, of which not one cent has been spent up to the present time.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRUMBAUGH. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. But plans are being made for that money. If you kill this amendment now, it will merely postpone the day when these funds may be spent for that purpose. If we dilly-dally along as some of our opponents would have us do, we never will take care of the veterans.

Mr. BRUMBAUGH. I understand the President of the United States recommended this program.

Mr. RANKIN. He did.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]. He made the very convincing argument in favor of his amendment that the Veterans' Administration was having a hard time to get the doctors it needs to properly care for our disabled veterans, and that the appropriation of this money now would show that the Administration was going to have proper facilities to handle these men, thereby assuring these doctors that if they entered the service they would have proper facilities and up-to-date hospitals in which to work.

However, I would like to add one other point to this debate. From actual experience I have found that two large Army hospitals in my area have already been examined by the Veterans' Administration and have found them unsuitable for use by the Administration. These hospitals are located in Auburn and Modesto, Calif., and are known as the DeWitt General and the Hammond General Hospitals. The result is that the Army has declared these hospitals surplus as of December 30, 1945, and from then on they will be no longer of service for veterans, whether they are wards of the Army or wards of the Veterans' Administration.

The area contiguous to Sacramento has a population of about three-fourths of a million people. In this area are thousands of disabled veterans. There should be a veterans' hospital in this area. It would serve such a great number of disabled veterans that it is a necessity. Furthermore, this hospital would be at or near Sacramento, the State capital of California, where its officers and doc-

tors have access to the State department of health.

We cannot wait for this money till the appropriation bill for the fiscal year of 1946-47 is prepared and passed. That will be over 8 months from now. We know we are going to need this money eventually, so why not have it now? I am not urging any particular place for any hospital. That is for the hospital board, in whose judgment I have confidence and whose choice I will gladly accept. But I do know from conversations with the medical men of the Veterans' Administration that they are going to try to disperse these hospitals around the country so as to make them as close to the homes of the disabled veterans as possible. It is fair, I think, that I point out that the abandonment of the two big hospitals mentioned above by both the Army and the veterans will leave a big gap of hospital facilities and service that the veterans of this great area are entitled to.

For this and other reasons, which I have not the time to enumerate, I sincerely hope that the amendment under consideration will receive the approval of the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rankin amendment. I think the argument that there is money which has already been made available that has not been used is untenable because the Veterans' Administration cannot go forward and plan these hospital facilities until appropriations are made for them. The money heretofore appropriated has already been committed. If we delay now to provide money for this building program for hospitalization, it will mean a delay of perhaps 6 or 8 months. These veterans who were ill or injured overseas have all been returned to the United States. They need hospitalization right now. I just returned from my district. The only hospital that we have in my district for veterans and the contiguous area is a hospital that was built for veterans of World War I. It is completely full at the present time. There is a large temporary Army hospital called the Barnes Hospital just over the Columbia River in the adjoining State of Washington. I pleaded with the veterans' authorities to use that temporarily for the veterans. They have decided to make that surplus and not use it. It is to be closed, I believe, the first of next month. There are many veterans or servicemen in this and other temporary Navy and Army hospitals which are being closed. It is absolutely essential if we are going to provide for veterans' hospitalization to provide for them now. I, too, am for economy as most of you gentlemen are, but I am not going to economize on cutting down on facilities for taking care of the veterans who fought our war and now need medical or hospital care. They are the ones we must provide for, and whether we provide for anything else, we must first provide for the sick, the ill, and the maimed who have been fighting for us overseas. I know of my own personal knowledge from

having crossed the continent this month, not only on the west coast, but throughout the entire United States, hospitalization for veterans is going to be at a premium in a very, very few months. It will take many months to construct these facilities. It is urgent to begin now. Without this appropriation the whole program will be stymied. At the present time, many of these veterans are in these temporary hospitals of the Navy and of the Army. They are rapidly being closed. They are temporary in nature and are not suitable for taking care of our veterans the way they should be taken care of. They are wooden structures, many of them firetraps and situated in remote Army camps away from the centers of population.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] spoke about the \$84,000,000 provided last year. That has already been allocated and the expansion will go forward rapidly.

Mr. ANGELL. That is absolutely true.

Mr. RANKIN. But if we kill this appropriation now, there is no telling when we will provide additional funds to continue this expansion.

Mr. ANGELL. The gentleman is correct. It will just delay the program another 6 or 8 months.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is it not a fact that the Veterans' Administration has looked over the temporary Army hospitals and most of them have been declared surplus already. Two of such hospitals in central California, Dewitt General at Auburn, and Hammond General at Modesto, were inspected by the Veterans' Administration and found unsuitable for Veterans' Administration hospital purpose. Thereupon, the Army declared them surplus as of December 31, 1945. This leaves the Sacramento area containing thousands of disabled veterans without hospital facilities to care for these unfortunate men.

Mr. ANGELL. That is right. They are not suitable for this purpose. They are temporary in nature, many of them are firetraps. They are not the type of hospitals we should provide for our veterans. The permanent veterans' hospitals should be located in the large centers of population where the veterans may be near their homes. They should also be near medical schools and clinics where medical experts and experienced physicians and surgeons are available.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Certainly, these Army hospitals cannot be changed and made suitable if there is not the money with which to do it. So the money is needed for that purpose if Members have those installation in their districts. Additional hospitals will

also be built in other areas of the country.

Mr. ANGELL. That is correct.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. The conditions in the Southwest are as the gentleman has described the conditions in the Northwest. We find we do not have the facilities to take care of the returning veterans.

Mr. ANGELL. I thank the gentleman for his contribution and will say the same conditions exist throughout the United States.

Mr. MURDOCK. The veterans needing hospitalization are coming in faster than we can take care of them.

Mr. ANGELL. I agree with the gentleman. Every veterans' organization in the Northwest has appealed to the Northwest delegation to provide these hospital facilities. They were shocked to learn that the appropriation had been omitted from the bill after it had the approval of the President, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Veterans' Administration. In fact General Hawley, of the Veterans' Administration, advises us the failure to provide this appropriation will slow up and delay the whole program for veteran hospitalization. Mr. Chairman, I urge all Members to vote for the Rankin amendment.

(Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point.)

[Mr. JUDD addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, yesterday, when there were but a few Members present in the House, I opened up a little discussion which is the forerunner of this amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]. That was to the effect that perhaps our Appropriations Committee is making a mistake in leaving out this money for hospital construction. I have discussed my amendment and urged its adoption in private conversations with many of you gentlemen. In deference to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, however, I have not offered my amendment, as many of you know, although I have the prior right to do as a member of the Appropriations Committee, but am affording to the gentleman from Mississippi the opportunity to offer his amendment instead. May I urge upon all of you, ladies and gentlemen, as I stated yesterday, that if we do make a mistake, let us err in favor of the veterans. If there is one place that I personally feel that we cannot in justice exercise economy, that one place is when it comes to treating with the disabled veterans of this Nation. I do not think anybody can accuse me of being extravagant in matters affecting the taxpayers of America, and I am sure those same taxpayers place the welfare of the disabled veteran above their desire for economy.

May I quote just a few remarks that I made yesterday as to why I consider that perhaps our great Appropriations Committee has erred in leaving out this item. I do that with no reflection whatsoever on that committee.

I stated yesterday, "I have not as yet heard sufficient testimony which convinces me that we should eliminate this \$158,000,000 from this bill." No argument here today has changed my mind. Fifty thousand Federal employees in 1 year will earn this amount. Let us cut them off the rolls.

We have today heard here a few remarks about how desirable some may think it to be to have a veterans' hospital allocated to his district. These hospitals are the last thing in the world which should have attached to them the label of political plums. There is not a single hospital or addition to a hospital in this particular \$158,000,000 appropriation that is in my congressional district. Veterans' hospital locations must be determined by only one factor, and that is, the welfare of the men it is destined to care for.

I close my remarks today by repeating that if there is one place where I personally do not intend to economize, it is when it comes to treating with the disabled veterans of America. Let us give them more than what is absolutely needed for hospitalization, rather than cut the cloth too close.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNESS].

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman certainly I am not objecting to the appropriation of sufficient money to provide all the facilities necessary to take care of our disabled veterans, but for the life of me I cannot understand why the Veterans' Administration will not utilize those facilities that are now available. For example, in my Congressional District there is the Bunker Hill Naval Air Station that will be declared surplus the first day of December. The State Department of the American Legion in the State of Indiana unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the Veterans' Administration to take over this training station as a rehabilitation center for veterans. It is peculiarly adapted to that purpose. It has a fine, modern, 150-bed hospital which is today idle, while the two veterans' hospitals in the State of Indiana are today overcrowded; yet with all of our appeals we have so far been unable to interest the Veterans' Administration in even investigating the possibilities in this idle Navy property. I should like to ask the Chairman of the Veterans' Committee if he has attempted to prevail upon the Veterans' Administration to use these facilities which are now idle.

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentleman from Indiana that I have discussed that question with General Hawley and with General Bradley both, and with General Hines before he went out, and they are attempting, and will continue to attempt, to utilize every one of these facilities that is available and suitable for veterans' facilities.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. But they are doing nothing today about this facility in Indiana. This training station represents an investment by the Government of \$20,000,000. It is today idle with only a few guards around it. For 3 months the American Legion of Indiana and the Members of Congress from that State have been trying to get some action out of the Veterans' Administration, but to date it has done nothing. Unless it exercises the priority right to take over this property between now and the 1st day of January, it will be declared surplus and they will start tearing the buildings down.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Indiana that a 150-bed hospital is a mighty small hospital for the expensive veterans' facility that has to be placed around one. I do not know what the Veterans' Administration has decided or will decide.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I realize that a 150-bed hospital alone would be nothing more than a nucleus for a Veterans' Administration facility. But the hospital is only one of the many available assets at the Bunker Hill station. There are machine shops, hangars, and all the other facilities necessary for a vocational training program. There are drill halls, complete gymnasium, and one of the finest enclosed swimming pools in the United States, all immediately available for a large-scale program of physical rehabilitation. There is a fine, large recreation center. The station would provide barracks and mess halls all ready for immediate occupancy and use. Heat, light, water, telephones, and a complete system of paved roads are all ready for use.

All this is located upon an unbroken tract of more than 2,000 acres of fine, level, beautifully fenced and drained land. In short, right here in one complete parcel is practically everything the Veterans' Administration might ask for if it expects to provide the type of rehabilitation program our veterans have a right to expect.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I wish to call to the gentleman's attention the fact that it is the Federal Board of Hospitals which determines which of these hospitals are to be taken over by the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. But General Bradley is a member of the Hospital Board.

Mr. RANKIN. He is Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. We have asked him several times to do something about it.

Mr. RANKIN. General Hawley is a member of the Board of Hospitalization. I am sure the Veterans' Administration will take over this facility if it is available and suitable.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. It certainly is available. It should be more than suitable; it should be ideal as a rehabilitation and vocational training center with comparatively minor alterations and additions.

Mr. RANKIN. If it is a proper facility, I am sure General Hawley will not overlook it.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Will the gentleman use his influence as chairman of the Veterans' Committee to prevail upon these men on the board to utilize these available facilities?

Mr. RANKIN. As I said, I have already done that, and so has General Bradley.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

(Mr. HARNESS of Indiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. BYRNE] is recognized.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I believe I have a concrete example of the need for the adoption of this proposed amendment. Recently, about a month ago, Albany, N. Y., was designated for a 1,000-bed veterans' hospital; Buffalo was also designated; some other places in New York State likewise have been designated. We have already had the so-called site viewers come to Albany.

Unquestionably, they have determined upon the site for the hospital. I do not know just what site they have accepted out of the great number offered, but I know the engineers have been there looking into the conditions of the soil. We know that we have the Albany hospital in Albany with 400 beds which has a contract with the Veterans' Administration, yet not a single bed in the hospital that can be used by the veterans, and literally hundreds of veterans are begging to get into the hospital—not only the Albany hospital but the hospitals all around that part of the country.

There is an absolute need and necessity for the building of a veterans' hospital at Albany, and I presume at Buffalo and these other places, under the conditions that prevail. The report in connection with the striking out of this proposed appropriation indicates that perhaps they cannot get the materials with which to build these hospitals. Mr. Chairman, that seems to be a rather ridiculous reason because, frankly, in my opinion, if the United States Government cannot secure the materials and the men with which to build these hospitals, then, indeed, we are in a very dire situation. There is no question about that.

We in Albany are interested because we have been designated as one of the places. We know very well that everyone expected that appropriations would be made quite immediately after the site was selected for the building of this particular hospital and we cannot see any reason why it should be delayed.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. One of the areas that has been badly in need of hospital facilities is western and up-State New York. The Board of Hospitalization has looked over these sites and I understand it has approved one or both of them. But what we want to do is to make it possible

to build these hospitals where they are necessary and not where somebody wants one built merely for political purposes.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I have been told by representatives of the Veterans' Administration that they cannot get the doctors to go to some of these hospitals. Perhaps the place mentioned by the gentleman from Indiana is one of these places. They cannot get the doctors to go to those particular places. Of course, the Army could get them to go because it could compel the doctors to go; but they will not go to the places where they have 75, 150, or 200 beds, because that particular spot does not have perhaps sufficient doctors to supply the needs of the particular hospital.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I would like to point out to the gentleman that the place to which I referred is within 20 miles of a veterans' facility where they are overcrowded. They have sufficient doctors at the place, I think, but they could at least utilize the 150 beds that are now idle without any inconvenience to the doctors.

Mr. RANKIN. Then that facility could be taken over and made a part of the existing hospital.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. It is only 25 miles distant.

Mr. RANKIN. That could be done and should be done, and, in my opinion, it will be done.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I hope the gentleman will use his influence to have it done.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems to me it is scandalous that we have this shortage of beds today. We spent billions of dollars on the atomic bomb to destroy life, and it is little enough to spend money to try to get ready for our veterans.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. I thank the gentlewoman for her observation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rankin amendment. Less than an hour ago I spoke with General Hawley, Medical Director of the Veterans' Administration. He is very apprehensive that if the pending amendment is not passed, the whole program that they have in mind will be disrupted, and possibly when we do take it up it will become, as has been suggested here today, just a political football in the various congressional districts.

A month and a half ago I had the pleasure of accompanying the Surgeon General on an inspection tour of a certain service command in this country. We visited various general hospitals of the Army, the kind of hospitals that have been spoken of today, that, it has been said, ought to be taken over, but with very few exceptions I can say those hos-

pitals are not suitable for the Veterans' Administration.

In the first place they are isolated from the various communities having the greatest population. As I understand, the present Veterans' Administration wants their hospitals located close to the medical centers in which they can secure the various specialists, because the Veterans' Administration facilities are peculiar in that they do require specialists of my profession. Therefore I do think, and I know now, that the Veterans' Administration and the Surgeon General are both besieged with requests from communities having present Army hospitals to keep and take over for the veterans these various hospitals.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. Does the gentleman think that the facilities already in existence at Tobyhanna are adequate for the treatment of tuberculosis?

Mr. FENTON. No; but I understand that as far as Pennsylvania is concerned, I will say to my colleague, that the Veterans' Administration — and General Hawley is my authority for this—is going to take over Valley Forge General Hospital as a tuberculosis hospital.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BUCK. Within the limits of the city of New York is a 3,000-bed Army hospital, modern in every respect, built in the last 5 or 6 years. I hope the Veterans' Administration, in order to meet the bed shortage, will give consideration to taking over that hospital.

Mr. FENTON. I think I know the hospital the gentleman refers to, and I agree with him in every respect.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. This amendment has not only been approved by the Administration but this provision has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget, and the head of the Bureau of the Budget is Chairman of the Board of Hospitalization.

Mr. FENTON. I might give you a few statistics that I think are very interesting. As of October 9 there were 571,442 cases of men wounded in action. As of September 30 the Veterans' Administration tells me that they were giving pensions to 698,807 veterans of World War II. There are now in the Veterans' Administration hospitals 3,558 tubercular boys of World War II. There are 11,793 NP—neuropsychiatric—cases of World War II and 7,605 general medical and surgical cases. There are now in Veterans' Administration hospitals 22,986 boys of World War II. As of September 30 there were 12,605 Reserve officers who have been retired for disability and are receiving pensions. I suppose most of you know that there are 14,000 amputees from this war and I am informed there are about 1,200 whose vision is so impaired they are considered blind. There

are about 1,500 paraplegics, boys whose spinal columns have been severed, and who are totally disabled and who must have absolute care. I hope the amendment is adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, if I may be permitted the privilege of quoting holy writ on this floor, I would like to call attention to an ancient warning which I think this House ought to take very much to heart here this afternoon:

Many shall rise in My name. But be not deceived. Go ye not therefore after them.

Many are rising everywhere in the name of the veteran. It is the vogue. It is the order of the day to be for the veteran. And like those who are for virtue and against sin, they too often seek to leave the impression that everybody else is against the veteran. But everyone who rushes in at every opportunity crying in stentorian tones that he is for the veteran and all others are ingrates is not necessarily doing the veteran a service. On the contrary, he may be doing the veteran a very material disservice. And that is the situation here today. I want to say most emphatically that I believe a vote for this amendment is a vote against the real interest of the veteran and against the great hospitalization program which must be developed in the next few years.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I have just a minute. Most of this time has been used by the other side. Let me have just a word.

The proposition here is not whether there shall be beds for veterans. There are beds for veterans.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I would like to be heard. Everybody else has been heard. I trust you will permit the committee to be heard for 1 minute, just once for 1 minute.

The absurd statement has been made on this floor that there were veterans who needed hospitalization and there were no beds for them. This committee has held hearings and the committee of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] has made exhaustive investigations. I want to say that there it today no veteran who needs hospitalization for whom there is not a facility right now, and I make that statement on the responsibility and the authority of the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. JENSEN. They are kept in old fire traps, remember that.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Gentlemen, please, may we have just one word against all this unfair and unparliamentary hullabaloo? There has not been a single fire; there has not been a single accident from fire to any veteran in all the history of all our hospitals. Let us confine ourselves to the facts. You would think to listen to some who have spoken here this afternoon that this committee was made up of a bunch of

monsters of ingratitude who wish to deliberately deny the veterans the barest humanities. This is the committee which through 4 years of desperate warfare has reported out the appropriations for every comfort and necessity which could be provided for these veterans in barracks, en route, and on the front. It is the committee which has reported out the money which made our servicemen the best fed, best clothed, best housed, best equipped, best armed, best paid, the best hospitalized servicemen in any war, in any country in the history of the world. Does anyone here challenge that statement?

Then why would this committee, or any member of this committee, at this late day seek to deny any member of the armed forces, whether he fought on the sea or beneath the sea, on the land or above the land, the common decency of a bed in an efficient hospital. Provision has been made, not only for hospitals but for the most adept and expert surgeons and physicians and nurses who have ever served in public or private hospitals anywhere.

The statements which have been made in this debate to the effect that ill and wounded and suffering veterans have been denied hospitalization is a reflection on the Nation and the American people that they should be guilty of such inhuman ingratitude. And those are an indictment of those who now make the statements of dereliction of duty. If such a condition existed anywhere why did they not come here on this floor, or appear before a committee of this House and demand prompt and adequate redress of such conditions? If an instance of a veteran, a suffering veteran, being denied hospitalization had come within my observation I could not have rested until I found who was responsible and remedied the situation. Statements that suffering veterans have been denied needed hospitalization are absurd. There is not a word of truth in them. I ask anyone who questions that to read the hearings. They show beyond the peradventure of a doubt that any veteran who needs hospitalization can get it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that nobody in this House has made any such intimation against the Committee on Appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not a point of order. The gentleman from Missouri will proceed.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Let us be at least fair about this. You have but to mention the veteran here and everybody stampedes; everybody is ready to chime in; a veteran is being mistreated, he is being imposed upon, he is being outrageously denied facilities. And there is not one word of truth in it.

Read the testimony of General Somervell at page 617 of the hearings on the rescission bill. He testifies that 20 Army hospitals with 40,000 beds will be declared surplus in December. That would leave 65 operating Army hospitals, all but 14 of which would be turned back not later than June 30, 1946.

Admiral McIntyre testified, and you will find his testimony on page 364 of the same hearings, that the Navy now

has 12,000 permanent beds and 93,000 temporary beds, and ample provision for everybody. You will also note that the Veterans' Administration is not limited to hospitals under its immediate control but has access at will to facilities in these other hospitals. It now has 5,341 patients in hospitals other than its own.

So, it is not a question of immediate facilities here. It is a question of the determination of permanent hospitalization policies—a question which has been completely ignored in this entire debate.

The permanent hospitalization of veterans is a proposition of such dimensions that it is difficult to reach any final determination of it at this early stage. The testimony before the committee is that the hospitalization of veterans of the war which closed in 1945 will not reach its peak until 1975. The demand for beds in veterans' hospitals will be greater in 1975 than it has ever been in any year between 1945 and 1975. And yet the proponents of this amendment want to decide offhand here on the floor this afternoon, on 45 minutes' debate—and in contravention of the considered judgment of the committee which has been studying it for months—an important feature of permanent veterans' hospitalization which may run steadily upward for the next 30 years—and then down from the peak for how many years nobody now living can estimate. We are still paying veterans' benefits on the War of 1812. In effect it amounts to mob rule.

We have a new Administrator and there are naturally many changes in the administration of the Veterans' Administration—some of them still impending. The foundation must be laid for a facility which will last at least 100 years and will involve the expenditure of billions of dollars and the treatment of millions of veterans. It ought not to be decided on a political stampede here this afternoon. The amendment involves the question of enlargement of present hospitals as compared with construction of new hospitals. It affects the salvaging of Army and Navy hospitals which may affect a savings of millions of dollars. It involves the formulation of policies which will be in operation beyond the lifetime of any man on this floor. These questions deserve more than 45 minutes' consideration. They should not be determined at a drum-head court martial here this afternoon. The amendment is a disservice to the veteran. The committee asks that it be rejected and the whole matter be referred to Judge Woodrum's committee, the Independent Offices Subcommittee, which is now in session and ready to take up the question immediately and give it orderly consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 78, noes 49.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. McCORMACK, having assumed the chair, Mr. THOMASON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill today have 5 days within which to extend their remarks on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

ESTABLISHING DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY IN VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 427, Rept. No. 1316), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4717) to establish a Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AMENDING SECOND WAR POWERS ACT OF 1942

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 426, Rept. No. 1315), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4720) to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the same back

to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered or ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AMENDING THE FIRST WAR POWERS ACT OF 1941

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 428, Rept. No. 1317), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4571) to amend the First War Powers Act, 1941. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AMENDING THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 429) on the bill (H. R. 2536) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to certain agreements between carriers, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2536, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to certain agreements between carriers, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute committee amendment recommended by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and the amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SAUNDERS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Mr. McGEHEE, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 693) for the relief of Saunders Memorial Hospital, for printing in the RECORD:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the

amendments of the House to the bill (S. 693) entitled "An act for the relief of the Saunders Memorial Hospital", having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment and the Senate agree to the same.

DAN R. McGEHEE,
J. M. COMBS,
JOHN JENNINGS, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
ALIEN J. ELLENDER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 693) for the relief of Saunders Memorial Hospital, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying report:

The bill as passed the Senate appropriated the sum of \$25,000 to Saunders Memorial Hospital as the result of losses sustained by such hospital for the failure of the United States Army Engineers Corps to carry out a contract to lease or purchase such hospital to the United States, for the duration of the present war and 6 months thereafter.

The House reduced the sum to \$10,000, and at the conference the original sum of \$25,000 was agreed upon as being the proper amount.

DAN R. McGEHEE,
J. M. COMBS,
JOHN JENNINGS, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from General Hawley, the Surgeon General of the Veterans' Administration.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks upon the appropriation for the veterans' hospitals, known as the Rankin amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCORMACK). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks by including a statement by Mr. E. F. Scattergood of the department of water and power of Los Angeles.

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Mr. Leib, and a newspaper article.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE OF ALBANIA

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, with the permission of those who have special orders, to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MADDEN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I feel it is appropriate to call to the attention of the House the fact that today, Wednesday, November 28, 1945, marks the thirty-third anniversary of Albania's independence.

As we know, Albania was the first nation to openly resist fascism and was suddenly attacked by Italy on Good Friday, April 1939. From that time until the time of their complete liberation 1 year ago, the Albanian people continued active resistance against the Axis. This struggle against overwhelming odds gave them new leaders to unify their struggle for freedom. The army of liberation and the present Government of the Albanian people, organized and led by Gen. Emer Hoxha, has the unqualified support of the Albanian people and of Albanian Americans. Albania is a country that has fought fascism, nazism, and totalitarianism in any form. Its people believe in the dignity and the personality of the individual. Its people are freedom-loving people. The people of Albania, a very individualistic people, have deeply rooted in their hearts and in their minds and traditions a strong desire to possess freedom and liberty, and, under the law, to possess the rights of the individual.

I think it is appropriate on this occasion that in the Congress of the United States reference be made to the great struggle of the people of Albania. I know I express the sentiments of my colleagues when I express the strong hope that an independent government be established, and that the people of Albania, for countless of generations, for evermore in the future, will enjoy independence of government, and liberty of the individual for which they have so strongly fought, and to which they are so rightly entitled.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATTERSON asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix.

Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today.

LABOR RELATIONS, COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MADDEN). Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SAVAGE] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, recently the Committee on Military Affairs usurped the power of the Committee on Labor of the House and reported out the bill, H. R. 3937, dealing with labor and negotiations. The committee took this action on the premise that the war was still going on and that they were trying to help the war effort by crushing labor and preventing any strike action in industrial relations. It is pretty far fetched to usurp that kind of power now because the war is actually over and we are trying to get back to normal conditions.

The bill comprises two sections and I shall deal with each. The first section of the bill is important in that it prevents collective political action; for instance, prevents workers through their unions from making any contributions to any kind of political campaign, either primary or general. However, H. R. 3937,

7/11/11
29

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued November 30, 1945, for actions of Thursday, November 29, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....1,3,5,14	Foreign affairs.....10	Purchasing.....5
Banking and currency.....11	Housing.....13,14	Reclamation.....1
Budgeting.....1	Irrigation.....1	Relief, foreign.....3,5
Claims.....6	Labor, farm.....1	Reorganization.....7
Consumer studies.....1	Lands, grant.....3	Statistics.....1
Education.....9	Legislative program.....3	Sugar.....2,15
Electrification.....1	Minerals.....8	Territories.....15
Expenditures.....1,4	Natural resources.....12,16	Transportation.....3
Fats and oils.....15	Nomination.....11	Vehicles.....1
Field offices.....1	Prices.....17	Veterans.....13,14
Flood control.....1	Public works.....1	War powers.....3

HIGHLIGHTS: House continued debate on 1st deficiency appropriation bill; agreed to Rep. Elliott's amendment continuing availability of current appropriations and providing \$14,000,000 additional for farm-labor program after committee version had been stricken on a point of order; debated Rep. Snyder's amendment providing for flood-control projects. Sen. Wheeler submitted amendment to UNRRA appropriation bill to require competitive bidding in acquisition of agricultural commodities. Rep. Domengeaux criticized OPA's administration of sugar situation.

HOUSE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Continued debate on this bill, H.R. 4805 (pp. 11362-407).

Agreed to Rep. Elliott's (Calif.) amendment to continue availability of current farm-labor appropriations until Dec. 31, 1946, and to provide \$14,000,000 additional for that purpose (p. 11371), after the committee version had been stricken on a point of order by Rep. Case, S.Dak. (p. 11370); Rep. Wigglesworth's amendments to strike items for Foreign and Domestic Commerce for salaries and expenses and for field office service (pp. 11374-3); and Rep. Taber's (N.Y.) amendment to reduce from \$3,250,000 to \$1,970,000 the amount available for the Census Bureau for consumers' income studies, quarterly expansion of the labor force, and sample census of population (pp. 11370-1).

Rejected Rep. Coffee's (Wash.) amendment to provide for a Motor Vehicle Parking Agency (by a 17-53 vote) (pp. 11368-9); and Rep. D'Ewart's (Mont.) amendment to increase from \$480,000 to \$2,000,000 the amount for the Fort Peck project, Mont., to expand power facilities (pp. 11376-7).

On a point of order by Rep. Robinson, Utah, the provision that receipts from irrigation projects through the Bureau of Reclamation shall be covered into the general fund until it has been reimbursed in full for allocation and appropriations made to projects, except when provided otherwise by law, was stricken (p. 11373).

Rep. Cannon, Mo., spoke urging economy in appropriations and expenditures (pp. 11362-3). Rep. Woodrum, Va., claimed that immediate institution of a public-works program might have an adverse affect on the farm-labor supply (p. 11365). Rep. Tarver, Ga., criticized elimination of flood-control items from the bill (p. 11367). Rep. Rich, Pa., spoke favoring postponement of flood-control work in view of the national budget deficit (p. 11368). Several members discussed reclamation, power supply, and REA distribution of power (pp. 11374-80).

2. SUGAR INDUSTRY. Rep. Domengeaux, La., criticized OPA's administration of the sugar situation and commended Louisiana's sugar-industry war record(pp.11409-11)
3. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Agreed to Rep. Cannon's (Mo.) request to make the conference report on the UNRRA-appropriation bill the next order of business(p.11407) Majority Leader McCormack stated that the UNRRA conference report will be followed by the conference report on H.R. 694, to discontinue land-grant freight rates; H.R. 4780, Second War Powers Act amendment; and H.R. 4571, First War Powers Act amendment (p. 11362).
4. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Sumner, Ill., criticized expenditures resulting from the "Ne Deal program" (pp. 11408-9).

SENATE

5. UNRRA APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Wheeler, Mont., submitted his amendment which he intends to propose to H. J. Res. 266, the UNRRA-appropriation bill, to prohibit the use of funds for the purchase of agricultural commodities until after advertisement for proposals and competitive bidding (pp. 11338-9).
6. CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS. Received appropriation estimates for claims allowed by GAO, judgments, and claims for damages to privately owned property (S. Docs.106 111,108, 110, 112, 113, 114, and 115). To appropriations Committee. (p. 11338.)
7. GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION. Agreed to Sen. McCarran's (Nev.) request that Sen. Smith, N.J., be named (replacing Sen. Ferguson, Mich.) as a minority conferee on H.R. 4129, the reorganization bill (p. 11339).
8. MINERALS. The Military Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 572, relating to the acquisition of stocks of strategic and critical materials for national defense purposes (S. Rept. 804) (p. 11338).
9. EDUCATION. Received a National Assn. of State Universities resolution favoring establishment of a joint Congressional committee to formulate principles of Federal and State relationship in educational administration (p. 11338).
10. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Continued debate on S. 1580, to provide for the appointment of U.S. representatives in the organs and agencies of the United Nations and to make other provision for U. S. participation in such organization(pp. 11339, 11346-58).
11. NOMINATIONS. Received the nominations of Lynn U. Stambaugh to be a member of the Export-Import Bank Board of Directors and Wm. E. Lee and Wm. J. Patterson to be Interstate Commerce Commissioners (p. 11359).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. NATURAL RESOURCES. S. 1634, by Sen. McCarran, Nev., to establish a national natural resources policy, to create a Natural Resources Council, and to provide for a natural resources inventory. To Public Lands and Surveys Committee. (p. 11338) Remarks of author (pp. 11345-6).
13. HOUSING. S. J. Res. 122, by Sen. Mead, N. Y., to amend Sec. 502 of the National Housing Act so as to authorize an additional appropriation for veterans housing. To Education and Labor Committee. (p. 11338.)
H. R. 4858, by Rep. DeLacy, Wash., to amend the National Housing Act so as to stimulate private home building in the low-priced field and facilitate home

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, beneath Thy guiding hand in prayer and praise, we worship Thee. Though the light of Thy providences at times blinds the sight of men, yet there is a song that lives when all else fails. Somewhere in this boundless universe there is ample scope for all our endeavors, and all our holy impulses to love and to serve will find a glorious outlet in heavenly ministries.

Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. Whatever may be Thy will, enable us to serve Thee in all loyalty and gladness; help us to bring forth the fruits of the spirit, sowing the seeds of brotherhood for those who are too proud to hear or too sad to pray. Mercifully keep us from every act which would deprive others of the rights and blessings of free men. When the harvest-time comes, may we hear Thy word:

Those who are called by My name shall humble themselves and seek My face and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven and forgive their sins and heal their land.

In the blessed name of our Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4350. An act to amend section 3646 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the issuance of checks in replacement of lost, stolen, destroyed, mutilated, or defaced checks of the United States, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1308. An act to amend article 6 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy; and

S. 1364. An act to provide for the compromise and settlement by the Secretary of the Navy of certain claims for damage to property under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, to provide for the execution of releases by the Secretary of the Navy upon payment of such claims, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3749) entitled "An act to amend the

Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to provide for a readjustment allowance for all veterans of World War II."

The message also announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill disagreed to by the House, asks a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GEORGE, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, and Mr. MILLIKIN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1064) entitled "An act to authorize the discharge of midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy by the Secretary of the Navy because of unsatisfactory conduct or aptitude," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. WALSH, Mr. TYDINGS, and Mr. SALTONSTALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The Chair prefers not to recognize Members to proceed for 1 minute this morning.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ROMULO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington Post, together with his reply.

Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article written by the service officer of the Vincent B. Costello Post, No. 15, of the American Legion.

Mr. GILLIE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short article by a senior schoolboy on peacetime military training.

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by David Lawrence on the subject Three Sides to a Labor Dispute.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

DELAY IN RETURNING HIGH-POINT MEN FROM OVERSEAS

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, many of the letters reaching me blame Congress for the delay in returning high-point men from overseas. The Congress has

given the President, the Army, and the Navy everything needed and even everything requested in the way of authority and funds. If the President or the Army or the Navy need anything whatever additional for the purpose of getting these high-point servicemen and those with long service overseas back home, all they need to do is to name it. Indeed, I am constantly searching for suggestions along this line to make to the departments, and so are other Members.

Having all the authority and all of the money required, the responsibility for the actual execution of this job rests entirely on the President and the Army and the Navy. The President is still the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. He emphasized this strongly during the summer and fall of 1944. It is as true now as it was then. Being the Commander in Chief, he should have carried out under his constitutional powers, long ago, this duty imposed upon him by the Congress.

As one Member of Congress, in justice to the thousands of men now stranded in far-off places, I feel this should unceasingly be called to the attention of the President and the Army and the Navy, with the purpose of having them do the job at least as soon as possible in view of the previous bad planning and mismanagement and lack of interest.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. LUCE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include editorials.

Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. TALBOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

FURLOUGH FOR CERTAIN MEN IN THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. TALBOT. Mr. Speaker, I have written today to the War Department's Chief of Staff Designate, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, asking that consideration be given to the granting of a minimum 7-day furlough or leave, plus traveling time, during the Christmas holidays to all fathers in the United States Army now stationed in this country. In my conviction that this is a plea to which the heart of all America will respond, may I ask that all Members who feel that this request represents the thinking in their districts combine their voices, too, in messages to this great general so that the plea may come from all the far reaches of our entire Nation. I am con-

ident, Mr. Speaker, that General Eisenhower is not only one of the greatest commanding generals in the history of the world, but also a man of deep, sympathetic, human understanding. I am sure that he has the capacity to find a way to answer America's hope that the greatest possible number of American families may be reunited in peace on the day on which we celebrate the birth of Him on whose principles and words the American family has become the firm foundation of a sound, secure America.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. HUBER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 192]

Andrews, N. Y.	Doughton, N. C.	Norton
Baldwin, Md.	Drewry	Patrick
Barden	Eagle, Calif.	Pfeifer
Barry	Fernandez	Poage
Bennet, N. Y.	Fulton	Powell
Bland	Gearhart	Quinn, N. Y.
Bloom	Geelan	Rains
Boren	Granger	Rayfiel
Bradley, Pa.	Hancock	Reed, Ill.
Brehm	Harless, Ariz.	Roe, N. Y.
Campbell	Heffernan	Rowan
Carlson	Hollifield	Sadowski
Celler	Holmes, Mass.	Sheridan
Chapman	Hook	Short
Clements	Jackson	Slaughter
Courtney	Jones	Somers, N. Y.
Cox	Keefe	Sparkman
Crosser	Keogh	Taylor
Curley	King	Vursell
Dawson	Kirwan	Weiss
De Lacy	Lea	White
DeLaney	Lewis	Winter
John J.	Martin, Iowa	Wolcott
Dingell	Morgan	
Dirksen	Murphy	

On this roll call 356 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for a minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, inquiry has been made as to the program for tomorrow. I understand there has been a revision of the original announcement of the majority leader, and I would like to ask him what the situation is.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am glad the gentleman asked that question. After disposition of the pending bill, the next order of business will be the conference report on the so-called Boren bill. I announced heretofore that the Navy personnel bill will be taken up, and, of course, I also made reference to the Second War Powers Act, also the UNRRA matter. It is hoped that the Second War Powers Act may be brought up and disposed of tomorrow. After the report on the Boren bill has been disposed of, the Second War Powers Act will be the next bill to be considered.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Can the gentleman tell us anything about Monday?

Mr. McCORMACK. No; I cannot advise the gentleman at this time.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Is it the plan of the leadership to complete consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill today? Are the Members expected to stay here very late?

Mr. McCORMACK. What is the inquiry?

Mr. EBERHARTER. Whether or not it is the plan of the leadership to finish the deficiency appropriation today.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is hoped that bill will be disposed of today.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I do not believe there is any idea of running late if we do not finish it by 5 or 5:30?

Mr. EBERHARTER. May I have an answer to that question?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I refer that question to the majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is hoped that the bill will be disposed of today. Of course, it all depends upon developments later on. I am unable to answer the question now except to say that it is hoped that bill will be disposed of today.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The question was brought up by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] whether or not the leadership plans to keep us in session late tonight in case it is necessary to finish the bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am unable to answer that question. That is a matter of conference later on. It is a practical question that has to be decided in accordance with the conditions that may exist later on.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I would like to ask the majority leader a question. The Rules Committee has reported a rule on H. R. 4717, a bill from the Veterans' Committee to establish a medical corps in the Veterans' Administration in order that the present Administrator may secure the necessary doctors to look after our disabled veterans in our hospitals. I want to know when it is proposed to have that measure taken up in the House.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, that is a bill that should be brought up as soon as possible, but there are other important

measures that have to be acted on. There is the Second War Powers Act, there is a First War Powers Act, there is a Navy personnel bill having to do with the size of the Navy, which has a lot to do with the rapidity of discharge of men in the Navy, then there is the UNRRA matter, which is of vital importance.

Mr. RANKIN. I refer to "INRA," not UNRRA. I want to take care of our disabled veterans, which is more important from my viewpoint than wasting money all over the world through UNRRA.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not agree with the gentleman on that.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4805, with Mr. THOMASON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the action of the House yesterday in rejecting the recommendation of the committee that the veterans' hospital items be deferred for further and more deliberate study is deeply significant. And the proposal incorporated in the amendment to be offered today to put all the civil-function items in the bill is even more significant. They mark the beginning of a policy at a critical time in the history of the country, the disastrous effects of which cannot be fully appraised within the lifetime of any man sitting on this floor today.

I trust the House appreciates the difficulties under which the members of the Committee on Appropriations labor. It is not a pleasant thing to deny funds which Members want in their congressional districts. It would be much easier to be good fellows instead of dissenters. It is always a struggle for us to go against the wishes of our colleagues importing for appropriations, and within the committee itself we must always agonize with ourselves before we come out here with an agreement to economize and retrench. So when the committee finally reports a bill here on the floor which rejects appropriations that some Members want, we do so reluctantly and up to the most disinterested motives. Some-

body must protect the Treasury of the United States. Who is going to do it? It will not be done on this floor. It can be done only in the committees. But when the committee comes in here, after a struggle with everybody who wants Government money, and a struggle with themselves, and against their desire to go along with the requests of colleagues for appropriations, then if you keep kicking the committee in the slats, they are going to get tired of that after a while. Then when we come out here and get consideration like that, what will be the answer? We only abuse. Members call us sharply on the phone. They come to our offices with bitter recriminations. They insult us in the course of debate here on the floor.

What is our offense? That we tried to save a little money for the United States Government. You can discourage a dog by giving him a kick in the slats every time he points the game. He loses heart after a while. And the members of the committee are getting a little discouraged. If there are any mistakes in the bills we have reported it is that they are too generous. If we have erred at all we have erred on the side of prodigality. There are 11 members on the subcommittee which reported this bill. They are among the oldest and most experienced Members of the House. They have served here for many years, both in the House and on the committee. Many of them sit in their offices past midnight every night in the week during hearings. And for the past 4 years hearings have been almost continuous. In all fairness, they should receive a little consideration. They should at least be protected from abuse and insult. They have nothing to gain by denying appropriations. They have tried to discharge a responsibility which someone must discharge.

But, Mr. Chairman, that is merely incidental. The disposition of these particular amendments is in itself comparatively unimportant. The alarming feature of the situation is that immediately following the war, when we should in the very nature of things adopt a policy of rigid retrenchment, when we should engage in a stern determination to pay our debts, and take every possible step to maintain the financial stability of the Government, running away from our responsibilities instead of paying our debts are dissipating our rapidly dwindling revenues in non-revenue-producing consumption. It is on a par with the man who buys a new automobile instead of paying the mortgage on his house. In both public and private finance such a policy leads inevitably to disaster.

Eighty-five million people in the United States have bought Government bonds. They paid 100 cents on the dollar for them. They made sacrifices to buy them and they must make sacrifices to hold them. It would be a tragedy if their faith in their Government was betrayed by a drop in the value of those bonds.

Every bank in the country—and especially the smaller local banks—are crammed with Government bonds. In the smaller banks, where inflation and depreciation would strike hardest, there

are few other securities in the portfolios.

If Government bonds should drop just one point it would be catastrophic. But after the last war when we owed only one-tenth of what we owe now Government bonds dropped 16 points. If Government bonds start downward this time, as they did last time, we are on the brink of a precipice. And every vote to spend money in consumption, instead of using it to decrease the national indebtedness, is a vote to depreciate Government bonds.

The maintenance of Government bonds at par is not our only financial problem. We have more paper money in circulation than we have ever had before. The growth of money in circulation in the United States since 1939 is greater in percentage than the growth of money in circulation in France between 1914 and 1918. France had about 11,000,000,000 francs in circulation in 1914. By 1918 French circulation, chiefly Bank of France notes, had risen to approximately 30,000,000,000 francs, an increase of 233 percent. In the United States, money in circulation in 1939 stood at \$7,000,000,000. It now stands at \$26,000,000,000, an increase of 271 percent. And more unsupported greenbacks are being thrown into circulation every time a Government bond is brought in for redemption. Every dollar of revenue for the next several years should be applied to the barest national housekeeping expenses and the redemption of bonds and reduction of debt. No other course is financially sound.

Downstairs in the corridor at this minute, several women's organizations are patriotically trying to sell bonds, and they are not making much progress. All over this country we are trying to float an \$11,000,000,000 bond issue, and it is dragging worse than any issue we have yet floated.

This amendment to be offered here on the floor today is a proposition to spend that borrowed bond money before we get it. If this and similar amendments are agreed to, we will not have a dollar out of the \$11,000,000,000 to pay on our national debt.

Banks and financiers from all over the country, the financiers of every other nation all over the world are watching us. And the thing they are taking into consideration is the same thing a bank takes into consideration when a man owes the bank a personal note—is there a will to pay? That is the determining consideration; is there a will to pay? Do we want to pay our debts? Do we want to pay this \$300,000,000,000 we owe? The vote on the floor yesterday was a vote not to pay. Proponents of this amendment indicate by support of such amendments their lack of interest in decreasing the \$300,000,000,000 we owe. We do not have the will to pay; we do not want to pay; we do not propose to pay, as long as we can vote the money for local purposes in such amounts as this. We voted to cut down taxes, and here we propose to vote to increase expenditures.

Another significant feature of this amendment is that it initiates programs of expenditure which in their ultimate

development are vastly in excess of the money we spent for the same purpose before the war. Now that we have burned up in a world war of extermination all the wealth of the Nation we propose to expend in consumption more than we spent in prewar days of peace and plenty. It seems impossible to realize that with decreased resources and increased debts, there must be a corresponding decrease in consumption expenditures.

They tell us that there are 371 Members on the floor from States which will participate in this gravy train. I do not believe they will be influenced by such considerations. Nothing would establish this Congress and the Members of this House so securely in the affection and confidence of the people as a vote against pork expenditures in our own districts and for conservation of our national revenues for the discharge of national obligations. A vote for pork is a vote to depreciate every Government bond held by the people. A vote to reduce the national debt is a vote to establish the national credit on which we must depend for safety in time of war and prosperity in time of peace.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak for 10 minutes as the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] did.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, it must have been surprising to the members of the gallery, and it certainly was to the Members of the House, to listen to the speech of the gentleman from Missouri a moment ago. Nobody questioned the integrity of the Committee on Appropriations on yesterday, but we do take the position that it is an appropriations committee and not a legislative committee.

But when a Member on this floor rises and says that Members "do not give a damn" about the Treasury of the United States, it is certainly shocking to say the least of it.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield for a question.

Mr. RICH. Do you not think we have been doing that; a good many of them have been doing that for the last 10 or 12 years.

Mr. RANKIN. I do not think so.

But I want to say to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] that whatever else may be said about the Members of this House as a rule they all have regard for the integrity of the Treasury of the United States.

On yesterday the amendment that I offered was to provide the funds for the building of hospitals that we are going to have to have in order to take care of our disabled veterans.

That is not wasting money. It is money they all admit we are going to have to spend sooner or later. They why keep the hands of the Veterans' Admin-

istration tied for months while these men suffer and while the very physicians we need become disgusted and seek other fields. Why dilly-dally along and not let the Veterans' Administration know now that it is going to get whatever funds are necessary to provide the hospitals to take care of the maimed, the blind, the wounded, and the disabled victims of this war?

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] talks about inflation. Why does he not talk to the members of the Committee on Banking and Currency? They have a right to report legislation and Congress has a right to pass it to limit or prevent the further expansion of the currency. That expansion is being done through the Federal Reserve System. Congress is going to have to take back the power vested in it by the Constitution to "coin money and regulate the value thereof."

I suggested the other day that we should take away from the Federal Reserve System the power to further expand the currency, decide at what point it should be stabilized for the next 5 or 10 years. Then when an attempt is made to reduce it below the danger point, as was done right after the last war, to which the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] referred, the Government should check it.

Certainly the bonds fell after the last war, because you had a gang of financial racketeers in charge of the Federal Reserve System who went out right in the midst of crop time and raised the rediscount rate, called loans, and contracted the currency below the danger point, drove the farmers to the poorhouse and businessmen into bankruptcy, and drove the country into the panic of 1921. They did the same thing in 1929 simply because Congress did not carry out this mandate of the Constitution to coin the money of this Nation and regulate the value thereof.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield for a question.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. What difference does it make whether you coin dollars or let the Federal Reserve bank do it? As long as you continue this deficit spending, you are depreciating the currency.

Mr. RANKIN. I am getting to that. I do not think you are going to bankrupt this Government by taking care of a few disabled soldiers.

You Members who are voting for all these appropriations for foreign expenditures, this billion dollars for UNRRA, and then quarrel about a reasonable amount for the disabled veterans remind me of the old colored preacher down at home. He said, "I's gwine to preach to you today on the subject of straining at a g-nat and swallowing a camel." I am afraid you are straining at a "g-nat" and swallowing a camel.

We can pass a law stabilizing the currency at a given point, and then when they attempt to contract it below that point have the Treasury of the United States issue United States notes for the difference with a gold reserve behind it, and in that way you can stabilize the

currency and maintain the prosperity of this country for fifty or a hundred years.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield for a question.

Mr. MAY. A very brief statement with respect to a conversation I had with the Secretary of War this morning with respect to a trip which he had made to Battle Creek, where he told me about a young soldier from my section who had lost both legs and both arms, and, as evidence of the public feeling, in this case the people made up \$80,000 for him.

Mr. RANKIN. We are going to provide hospitals for these veterans. We are not going to wait for somebody to decide whether or not the Veterans' Administration is going to take over some buildings in his district that may not be fit for a veterans hospital.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. No, not just now.

I called attention the other day to the fact that in 1861 or 1862 a similar condition confronted the United States Government, and Abraham Lincoln issued \$346,681,016 United States notes. These notes are in circulation today. They are legal tender. They are just as good as gold dollars. They are just as good as Federal Reserve notes. They are just as good as silver certificates. They are just as good as national bank notes. That is what this Government is going to have to do or these Federal Reserve financiers will continue to expand the currency—those in control of the Federal Reserve System—just as long as it is to their interest to do so. If you want to cure that evil, let the Committee on Banking and Currency bring in a bill to check that practice and to restore to the Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof. Then we can stave off any depression, we can stave off the panic which the gentleman from Missouri dreads.

Today we have \$27,825,000,000 in circulation as against \$5,698,000,000 at the close of the last war. With that amount of money in circulation, you are not going to be able to drive prices back down to the level of a few years ago. If you did, it would simply mean repudiation of all your bonds. If you drove us back to the price level of 10 years ago, it would probably mean ultimate repudiation of the national debt, which would be one of the greatest calamities, in my opinion, that could come to this Nation.

No; if you want to save this country, let us first take care of our own people, beginning with our disabled servicemen.

These flood-control projects and these power dams are necessary for the economic existence of the people in the areas affected. They are simply developing our own country.

Now, if you want to prevent run-away inflation and maintain the prosperity of the Nation and preserve the integrity of Government bonds, let the Committee on Banking and Currency bring in a bill to take away the power to continue the issuance of this money by the Federal Reserve System, and place it back where it belongs. Then we can stabilize the currency, meet all our obligations, and

maintain prosperity for 50 or a hundred years.

We can take care of our disabled veterans. We can pay the national debt. We can maintain the highest level of prosperity the world has ever known, and take our country into a glorious future, as Henry Grady once said, "Holding high the torch and making light the way up which all other nations of the earth must come in God's appointed time."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I just wanted to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that in the table which appears on page 206 of the hearings showing the proposed cost of hospital beds, for medical and surgical beds the cost ranges from \$6,000 per bed to \$10,500 in comparable and nearly located communities, indicating a lack of attention to that subject when the thing was started up.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, there is such a fine attentive crowd here today, and you seem to be so much interested in this question, and time is running so fast, as far as I am concerned, that I could not resist the opportunity to take advantage of the opportunity to just drop an observation or two into the hopper for whatever they may be worth.

Mr. Chairman, I believe every Member of this House is interested in doing the right thing for the best interests of the country. I start with that premise. I believe that is almost always true. I am frank to say that sometimes in construing what is for the best interests of the country maybe the fact that we are advocates of a certain policy or are representatives of certain people or are interested at the time in a certain group, might color our judgment a little bit as to what is for the best interest. But I say that fundamentally the Members of this House want to do what is for the best interests of the country. Now, the Members of the Committee on Appropriations are also Members of the House and they are likewise interested in the national welfare.

I feel that the turn this bill has taken is unfortunate. I do not think it is a catastrophe, but I think it is unfortunate because I think on yesterday we assumed that somebody was trying to hurt somebody and that we had to go on a crusade to save the veterans. I am afraid we are going to crusade some more today. Well, I have been under this House steam-roller many times. It will not be any

new experience if I find myself under it again today. But let me make one or two observations about what is in this bill and what is not in it; and I preface my remarks by saying this, Mr. Chairman: We may try to laugh off or turn aside lightly the questions about the fiscal condition of this Nation, if you wish to do it, but, Mr. Chairman, it is not a theory, it is a condition. You cannot get away from that. We talk about the American way of life; the American way of life is not going to be very much good if we do not preserve the fiscal integrity of this Nation, and we cannot preserve it if sometime, somewhere, this Congress does not put on the brakes. We have got to reach a point somewhere in our deliberations where we will say: "I would like to have that, my constituents would like to have it; but we cannot have it because we have not got the money." It is just the same thing as one tells one's wife when she says she would like to have a new mink coat: "Yes, yes, darling, you would look beautiful coming down the street in it, but I have not got the money; you will have to await a more opportune time."

Look at the national debt. I will not elaborate on that; there it is, but look at it. Mr. Chairman, it is growing by leaps and bounds. It is a real potent threat to the peace and tranquillity of this Nation. Our great Secretary of the Treasury, our beloved former colleague in this House, the other day, according to the press, stated that if things went all right we would probably get a balanced Budget in 1947. That is optimistic. I wish I could share that optimism. You cannot get it the way we are spending money now.

What has the Appropriations Committee done in this bill? In the first place we have not done anything against the veterans. I have been chairman of the Independent Offices Appropriation Subcommittee for a great many years.

The distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], has been the intelligent, aggressive, and active minority member of that committee. Why, we have given the veterans everything they need to try to take care of them. But here is a condition that arose and here is the condition that confronted the Appropriations Committee on this bill.

General Hines, than whom there has been, or ever will be, no greater Administrator of veterans' affairs, who as such was chairman of the Hospitalization Board, told the Committee on Appropriations not once but time and time again that as we progressed in this war when we were building hospitals for the Army, Navy, Public Health Service, and the Veterans' Administration, they were placing those hospitals and building them with an eye toward using them for the veterans after the war, after the prosecution of the war was completed and it is possible to use those hospitals.

What has now developed? It has now developed before our committee that there were any number of perfectly adequate hospitals about to be declared surplus when some Members of this House say the veterans are in need of hospitalization and cannot get it. But evi-

dently there has been a change of policy by the Veterans' Administration whereby many fine, splendidly equipped hospitals are about to be declared surplus and you have them going sometimes into an adjoining community and building a hospital. While the Appropriations Committee said that this will only entail a delay of 2 or 3 months because the Independent Offices Committee is right at the moment having hearings, we also stated "Leave this item out of the bill so the Independent Offices Committee, the regular committee, can inquire into this from the Veterans' Administration and the Army and Navy, and make a survey of these hospitals to see which of them can be used and which of them cannot be used." We certainly do not want to be so stupid as to go to building hospitals when we have hospitals that can be used. No member of that committee had the slightest intention then or now of denying any worthy veterans hospitalization if they needed it.

Now, there is another item you are going to hear something about today, which is in exactly the same situation. Nobody has refused to appropriate money for legitimate flood control. But in this amendment which is going to be offered today there is involved \$128,000,000. There are many splendid projects that ought to be carried on to completion. There are some other projects that should not be started even that are in that amendment. So you are going to be faced with the proposition, in order to get a few worthy projects, of having to swallow many that ought not to be started at all, and one of them is the project represented by my beloved friend the gentleman from North Carolina, Judge KERR. I refer to Bug Island, which is 90 percent power. It is not a flood-control project at all.

The Virginia Planning Commission has advocated public hearings on the project. Many of the people of North Carolina have asked to have hearings. The Army engineers have set December 5 on which to have public hearings on that project, and yet here today we are rushing in pell mell to begin the construction of a thirty-, forty-, or fifty-million-dollar power project when there still has to be public hearings. The Appropriations Committee said that while there are many very worthy projects in this amendment, there are some in there that ought to be further examined and we would like for the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee to take this back and reexamine the whole situation. They are going to have hearings early in January. There is no great need right now for a public-works program. There is a scarcity of labor, so we are told. Some Members contend that if we start these projects around over the country, what little farm labor we can get now will immediately go to the public-works projects and you will not get the farm labor that we can get now. So we left it out of the bill, not turning down the merits of it. We are waiting simply for a more opportune time when a subcommittee can examine them more carefully and report back to the House in order that you may deliberate and legislate as we think more intelligently and more in keeping with

the necessity of the times, which certainly calls for great caution in the expenditure of public funds.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the remarks that have been made by the gentleman from Mississippi and the remarks made by the gentleman from Virginia, I want to get down to specific cases on this veterans' hospital situation. However, any individual Member may have voted yesterday or may vote today, should there be a roll-call vote on it, I believe it should be understood that no vote either for or against the amendment that was adopted yesterday in the Committee of the Whole should be considered a vote against the welfare of the veteran.

I have served on the Independent Offices Subcommittee ever since I have been on the Committee on Appropriations under the leadership of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], who has spoken, and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], the ranking Republican member, and during that period of time I cannot remember a single instance when a project requested by the Veterans' Administration has been denied. It may be that in some instances the amount of funds or the rate of expenditure may have been modified or changed. The only time that I can remember where any major modification was made was in the amount for death claims 1 year because the other body believed that the amount proposed would not be needed in a given year, but there was no denial of the project.

In the estimates that were submitted by the Deficiency Subcommittee—and I am not on the Deficiency Subcommittee—I note that there was, as the gentleman from New York has called attention to a discrepancy of from \$6,000 to \$12,000 per bed in the amount requested. Let us get down to cases on that. For example, New Haven, Conn. It is proposed to erect a 500-bed hospital. The amount requested was \$4,060,000, or \$8,000 per bed, whereas, in Clarksburg, W. Va., a general medical and surgical hospital was asked for that would cost \$12,000 per bed. In Albany and Buffalo, N. Y., the figures work out to more than \$10,000 per bed. It would only be sound sense if the Committee on Appropriations should find out why such a discrepancy exists in the requests that have been made.

Only yesterday a gentleman—a Member of this House—told me that in his district there is, on the very grounds of the Veterans' Administration facility, a 350-bed Army hospital, and yet the Veterans' Administration is requesting funds for a new hospital rather than consider the use of that, and that was something that was built there during the war with the idea that it would supplement the existing veterans' facility.

So the urgency of some of these projects should be looked at, and the amount of money requested for them should be looked at in order that the veterans' own rights may be protected. I was in World War I. I do not claim to be a veteran who suffered and bled or anything of that sort; but I do want to say that there is no Member of this House who is more

anxious for the welfare of the veteran than I, and I am unwilling, by overappropriating in one particular, by paying more for something than we should, to impair our ability to do justice for all the veterans. That is what can be done if we appropriate for some hospital at the rate of \$12,000 a bed, without knowing why it is done, and then only allow \$3,000 in some other instance.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I happen to have discovered yesterday and today by investigation in the Veterans' Administration that there is a proposal to build a new hospital in Cincinnati, and at the same time there is a big housing plant and a fine hospital over at Fort Thomas that could be utilized, which has been abandoned by the War Department. What does the gentleman say with respect to building outright a new hospital when there is one available?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I say that such instances should be investigated and the facts developed by hearings. There was no opportunity for the Deficiency Subcommittee to do that. It should be done.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. Is it not a matter of fact that every one of those projects was approved by the Bureau of the Budget, and is it not a fact that the Bureau of the Budget acts upon the recommendations of the Veterans' Administration for those projects, and are not those Veterans' Administration recommendations based upon a full and fair investigation of the project?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I want to answer what the gentleman just said with respect to the Bureau of the Budget. If this Congress adopts a policy of letting the Bureau of the Budget appropriate for the Congress, the way downhill is directly ahead of us.

Mr. BROOKS. The gentleman prefers to take no position—

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am sorry, but I cannot yield further. The Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee has already begun hearings on the regular appropriation bill. The Deficiency Committee made no pretense of having hearings on these estimates for this new construction, preferring to refer it to the regular subcommittee which handles that. We are already in session holding hearings on these questions, and that will be the first appropriation bill reported in January. If this matter were left to the subcommittee handling these matters we would

put in a clause making the funds for construction immediately available, as we have in prior years, and there would be no appreciable delay in construction.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. It certainly sounds quicker to get something declared surplus property than to build it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. And particularly when strikes are delaying the delivery of building materials. The gentleman's point is very much in order. It is quicker to declare property surplus than to build new and there are some permanent structures in the Army and Navy stations that can be used or at least that should be investigated, whatever we do about providing funds.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I thought that on yesterday we closed debate on this amendment which the Committee on Appropriations is redebating here today. I thought we had come here today to read the balance of this bill. I did not know there was any rule providing for them to reopen the debate on the amendment that was adopted on yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee of the Whole is proceeding in order. The gentlemen who have spoken have moved to strike out the last word.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I listened to my chairman, the gentleman from Missouri, who is a very able gentleman, as we all know. I do not think for one moment that he intended to impugn the motives of anyone who voted for those amendments yesterday when he said we did not give a damn about the Treasury of the United States. I voted for some of those amendments. I am willing for the record to speak for itself. When it comes to economy in government I am also willing for the record to speak for itself.

I served on three subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations. I served under the able gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], I served under the able gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL], and I served under the able gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER]. I am willing for those gentlemen to say whatever they think about my record on economy, and I think they will tell you that I believe in economy.

However, I do not think that the core of this subject has been discussed at all today. I think there is a move on to stop any amendments to this bill. I do not believe you will be able to stop amendments to this bill, and I will tell you why. I think ordinarily this deficiency bill would have passed right through the House in one afternoon, including all amendments. The chairman of my committee the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] told me the other

day that the chairman of a committee is judged by the cuts that he makes in a bill. I think he is sincere in that, and I believe probably that is what happened in this deficiency appropriation bill. I think many cuts were made without proper consideration of the merits of the projects. I believe that is the reason amendments are being put on this bill.

If we are going to be judged by the cuts we make in the bill, I am one of the chairmen who will have to be judged. Incidentally, I have to take the place of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]. No one can fill his shoes, but I will be chairman of the Independent Offices Appropriation Committee. What happened yesterday was that the Deficiency Committee turned back to my committee over \$200,000,000. They did not say these funds are not needed, they said, "We send them back to your committee so you can decide whether to bring them in." If they are going to be judged by the cuts they make, I am going to be judged by the cuts I make. I think we all ought to take our responsibility. That is the crux of the happenings on this bill.

I have never seen a deficiency bill yet so attacked as this bill has been. I certainly believe it is because the Deficiency Committee did not give proper consideration to the merits of certain projects. We cannot put in all the projects that everybody wants. We put in some projects here which it would not hurt anybody to leave out for 2 or 3 years. We put in \$25,000,000 for Federal roads. Of course, we need them and want them, but we refused to put in \$24,500,000 for supplying temporary housing for the veterans. I cannot see the justification for such action. We may put in an amendment—I do not know—for flood-control projects. There may be something else more important, but I think if this committee had given proper consideration to the merits of certain projects, particularly those which affect the veterans of this Nation, they would not be having the trouble they are having with this bill. When I went home last week, people came to me about public-works projects. I said to them, and I had to say to them, that we have a \$350,000,000,000 debt. The Government of the United States has a public debt of \$350,000,000,000. I told them, "I want to tell you that if we have Federal public-works projects, I want you to get what you are entitled to. But somebody has to take the responsibility for reducing this debt or the money that you have and the bonds that you have bought will be worth nothing." Therefore, I cannot vote for all sorts of public-works programs. That is my attitude. We must cut, but at the same time we must practice a sensible economy and not a false economy. When a project has merit, no matter what committee has jurisdiction over the project, we should give it the proper consideration. If the committee does not give it proper consideration, then the House has the right to act in their own right and I do not believe that the vote or the motives of any Member of this House should be impugned.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I apologize for taking the time of the Committee at this time, but in view of certain arguments which have been advanced in opposition to the amendment which will be offered with reference to rivers and harbors and flood control items, I feel that there are certain facts which ought to be pointed out at this time. The gentleman from Virginia, in attempting to justify the action of the Deficiency Subcommittee in acting as an appellate body and reviewing the findings of the Civil Functions Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, insisted that one particular project, that of Judge Kerr of North Carolina, in which I understand the gentleman from Virginia is also interested, known as the Bug Island project, ought to be eliminated from the bill. If that is correct, and I am not in position to say whether it is correct or not because I have given no study to the evidence relating to the Bug Island project, whose duty was it to eliminate it from the bill? Initially, it was the duty of the Civil Functions Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations which conducted hearings for 2 or 3 weeks and which made its findings on the basis of the evidence which it adduced. Secondly, it was the duty of the Deficiency Subcommittee, on which the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] serves as a member, if it desired to exercise supervisory jurisdiction over the findings of the Civil Functions Subcommittee. If there were any bugs in the budget they should have eliminated them. How are members of the House to be governed in their vote on matters of this sort concerning which they have not heard the evidence otherwise than by following the conclusions reached, first by the Corps of Engineers of the Army; second, by the Bureau of the Budget; and, next, by the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations which had jurisdiction to consider the subject matter which in this instance was the Civil Functions Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations?

Now, if the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], at this stage of the game feels that the Bug Island project ought to be eliminated from the amendment which is to be offered by the chairman of the Civil Functions Subcommittee the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER], he has a right to offer on the floor today an amendment to the amendment to be offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] striking out the amount of money proposed for use on the Bug Island project. If there are other Members of the House who feel that there are other projects to be taken care of in that amendment which ought not be included, they have the same right to offer amendments with reference to their projects and accept the judgment of the House on the question of whether or not those projects should be included.

But, instead of that, what is proposed here? It is proposed to eliminate the entire river and harbor and flood-control program recommended by the President of the United States, approved by the

Bureau of the Budget, and approved by the Civil Functions Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. Certainly that is not the fair or equitable thing to do, and it is against that attempted exercise of arbitrary authority, that I do not believe ought to be vested in the Deficiency Subcommittee, that those of us who are trying to sustain the action of the Civil Functions Subcommittee are standing here today in protest.

Let me read to you an Associated Press item which appeared in the Washington Star of yesterday with reference to some things that this Government of ours is doing in an effort to aid flood control, not in the United States, but in China:

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS TO HELP CHINA PLAN
LARGEST DAM ON YANGTZE

American engineers will aid China in working out plans to control the Yangtze River.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes announced today the signing of a contract between the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Resources Commission of China. It calls for Bureau engineers to prepare the designs and specifications for what may be the largest concrete dam ever built.

The Chinese Government will pay an estimated \$500,000 to the Bureau for its technical assistance.

The contract carries no commitment for actual construction which Mr. Ickes said rests entirely with the Chinese Government and might require 25 years or more.

Key feature of the proposed development plan is a dam larger than Grand Coulee to be located in the gorge of the Yangtze near Ichang in the heart of China. It would back the river into a reservoir 250 miles long.

The plan also calls for the construction of numerous other dams, hundreds of miles of irrigation canals, the world's largest hydroelectric plant and other facilities.

Secretary Ickes said:

"The tremendous impact which development on the project would have on China's internal economy can be realized from the fact that a population exceeding that of the entire United States lives within a 300-mile radius of the Yangtze Gorge dam site near Ichang."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. That is what we are contributing to in China. Can we do that, can we spend the money of the American taxpayer for that purpose and at the same time eliminate here entirely the river and harbor and flood control program approved by all of the authorities of our Government dealing with a subject matter for the benefit of our own people?

They talk about economy and our national debt. The basis of our national debt was laid many years ago. For instance, the \$4,889,000,000 public works bill in 1933. I voted against it. I voted against \$14,000,000,000 of appropriations made during the early days of this administration. Of course, the greater portion of our public debt today is the war debt, but those are the things which started the national debt to rise. In

those days the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] was urging bigger and better WPA appropriations. It is a late day for him to undertake now to raise the cry of economy when it is proposed to spend \$121,000,000 for the protection of our people against the dangers of floods.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who is an earnest advocate of economy.

Mr. RICH. What I was going to ask the gentleman was this: If we spend this money in this country for the things that are necessary, how are we going to spend the money that these foreign countries are asking us to spend for them—five billion here and four billion somewhere else, and so on?

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman is in as much position to guess about that proposition as I am.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from New York rise?

Mr. TABER. For the purpose of asking if the Chairman might be ready to close debate on this paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read if there is no one seeking recognition.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I am seeking recognition. I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a consent request?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to say a few brief words about these hospitals we have been discussing. I believe it is wise economy to arrange to build these permanent buildings. I have had occasion to investigate many Army hospitals that have been referred to as available. A great many of them, the great majority of them are temporary hospitals. I saw this Government after the last world war embark on a program of using temporary Army hospitals, and I saw it continue over a period of years. I believe it was a tragic mistake. Some of those temporary buildings fell into disrepair and became unfit for hospital use. The program of the Veterans' Administration at one time after the First World War was a shame and a disgrace to this country. I do not want to see us make the same mistake after this war of using temporary frame buildings that were built for soldiers in time of war and not for sick men in time of peace.

In this connection, Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer a suggestion to the committee, to the Veterans' Administration, and to the Congress generally: Some of these hospitals are located in southern climates. All of them are subject to heat in time of summer. I have before me resolutions of veterans' organizations, especially the American Legion, asking that air-conditioning equipment be placed in these hospitals. It seems to me this is a simple request, that in the construction of new hospitals and in the repair of old hospitals air-conditioning equipment be used. Mr. Chairman, this morning I talked with the Veterans' Administration about this and they told me that, to the extent they can obtain air-conditioning systems from the Army and Navy, they are going to use them; but there seems to be no organized program of giving these sick men the benefit of air conditioning. In this connection it must be remembered that many of them stay months and even years in hospitals, especially the TB cases, where patients are often bedridden for long periods of time. We have our own Chamber here air-conditioned, the hotels throughout the Nation are air-conditioned, the cafes and restaurants and other public places are air-conditioned. It does seem to me that where it is to the interest of public health, the health of these veterans, these hospitals be air-conditioned.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Is it not a fact that many of these temporary hospitals are not suitable for further use?

Mr. BROOKS. Certainly; because they were only temporary affairs to begin with. The patients who have to stay in these hospitals in many parts of the country suffer in summertime from extreme heat. We should give them the same thing we demand for ourselves in the way of air-conditioning equipment. The veterans' hospital located at Alexandria, La., is a glaring example of a great hospital dedicated to TB cases which needs air conditioning badly.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] is recognized.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I have been very much interested listening to the debate this afternoon in reference to veterans' hospitals. I do not believe there is a man or woman on the floor of this House who would hesitate a minute to spend every dollar necessary to take care of the veterans; I believe everybody wants to do that. I am sure I do. I believe, however, that the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] in his remarks with reference to the subcommittee's deliberations to the effect that it was necessary for the Veterans' Bureau to determine just what hospitals should be built and the differences in cost of different types of hospital, that their construction would not be delayed, ought to be an answer to those Members who want to set themselves right with the veterans by talking so heatedly about the subject this afternoon.

I want to help the veterans but I want to do it in the right and sensible way.

If you will leave the matter up to the Appropriations Committee for a short time it will only be a few months at the longest, probably only a month, until that committee will bring back a bill here which will satisfy everybody, the Veterans' Administration and those who are in need of hospital facilities. That only seems to be the sensible thing to do at this time.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Is it not likely that the veterans are more apt to be injured by this sort of procedure than if it were handled deliberately and carefully by the appropriate committee?

Mr. RICH. Absolutely correct is the gentleman from Ohio. The veterans themselves are the ones who eventually will take the place of the present Members of Congress who are here today. They are the ones who will have to run the Government. But we are getting the Government in such a condition that it is going to tax our best brains and the highest ingenuity of the most capable people in America from now on in order to get this country out of the hole you have gotten it in during the past 12 years. You have been getting the country in the hole so badly so far as the veterans whom we are supposed to take care of are concerned and the ones the people of the country are expecting us to look after, and they are the ones who will be injured, that it is a question whether we are going to be able to keep this country solvent. It is serious. You are going to be bogged down with the enormous debt we have. When you bog down and when you eliminate all the resources of this country, while at the same time you are expected to pay pensions to veterans, how are you going to do it? Where will you get the money? We have to be careful that we do not bankrupt this Nation.

I come to the point now I want to make in connection with the national debt, which is \$265,000,000,000 at this time. It amuses me to see Members of Congress from that side of the aisle get up here and talk economy, it is really funny after they spent so freely for 10 years. They want to talk economy, yet they want to go on spending money, going deeper and deeper in the hole. There is not one of you who keeps on spending that is thinking of the best interest of our country as a whole. We hear too many selfish Members thinking of what they can get out of our Government for their districts. Selfish I say.

An amendment will be offered here today in reference to flood-control projects. Now, flood-control projects do two things: Give employment to people and they are built for the purpose of stopping floods; but the greatest benefit that we can get from flood-control projects which we have made so much of in the last 4 or 5 years is to give employment when the people cannot get employment in other lines of business. Today we have a great demand for labor, there are a million jobs open, yet nobody to take them. Now we go ahead and pass this money for these flood-control projects when they can be deferred until next

year when it is for the greatest interest of our country as a whole. We are only going to heap greater burdens upon the Treasury of the United States at this time and endanger our financial structure, which is in a deplorable and desperate condition.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. Is the gentleman in favor of trying to overcome the tremendous loss and destruction Pennsylvania has suffered, particularly Pittsburgh, as a result of floods?

Mr. RICH. I have had people call me from my district in reference to these flood-control projects and I told them that I thought it was the wise thing to wait for a year or so, if necessary, because we only have a big flood every 10 years up there. We had one several years ago and we may not get one for several years more. If we do it is just too bad. As for Pittsburgh and elsewhere we do not want them to have floods and I know they do not want you to bankrupt the Nation.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman knows that the flood did not wait at Pittsburgh.

Mr. RICH. No, we cannot tell when the next floods will come and I do not know when the spenders will bankrupt the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for construction of sewers and receiving basins, and so forth, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, \$320,000.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COFFEE: Page 20, line 21, add a new section entitled "Motor Vehicle Parking Agency" and insert "For carrying out the act of Congress of 1942 creating a separate agency to handle exclusively the parking problem, \$5,000."

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to trespass upon the time of the Committee on a matter of such relative unimportance in regard to the total amount sought to be obtained by this amendment.

This amendment is offered for the purpose of carrying out the act of Congress passed in 1942 creating a separate agency to handle only the public parking problem as distinguished from the traffic problem. This agency was set up in 1942 but because funds were appropriated for only 1 year and during the war nothing was accomplished because of the war, and following that first year, Congress eliminated the appropriations to continue that agency in existence during the war. This amendment would reactivate the agency which would immediately endeavor to find some solution to the terrible parking situation which prevails in Washington at this time.

This is an emergency problem which everyone recognizes today. This amendment is given the endorsement of the Washington Board of Trade, American Automobile Association, Keystone Auto-

mobile Association, Federated Improvement Associations of the District of Columbia, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Bureau of the Budget, the Budget Office of the District of Columbia, President Truman, and all of the newspapers of the city of Washington, D. C. The money does not come out of the Federal Treasury; it comes out of the general fund of the District of Columbia. I appeal to the committee at this time to approve the amendment. It was contained in the Budget which was submitted to the Deficiency Committee, but unfortunately was left out. The National Capital needs the funds in order to get going between now and June 30 when the subcommittee, of which I happen to be chairman, will be able to provide regular funds for the continuation of that agency. Everyone who is a resident of the city of Washington recognizes that the parking situation here is very chaotic, and that is due to the fact that with the lifting of rationing on gasoline and the improvement of the tire situation the number of cars coming into the National Capital is altogether too heavy for proper handling, and the facilities for parking inadequate. Everyone who goes down to visit Government departments is confronted with the constant impossibility of being able to park his car. This agency was created for the purpose of providing and suggesting ways and means of arranging for the parking of cars on the streets of the city of Washington or recommending off-street parking areas and structures. I ask the committee to vote in favor of this amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I am for economy; but I want to say to the Members of the House that I am not going to split hairs when it comes to projects relating to our soldiers, or where the money is going to be used for private projects for our people, and I will tell you why. I am sick and tired of shoveling the money of the taxpayers of this country into foreign ratholes. I do not propose to lend my vote to UNRRA, which is one of the most corrupt organizations ever set up by any international group. I call your attention to an article which appeared in the Washington Star just this noon:

SIX HUNDRED UNRRA EMPLOYEES PURGED FOR SELLING TO BLACK MARKET—DISMISSALS, SUSPENSIONS, AND ARRESTS IN THREE REICH ZONES FOLLOW TWO-MONTH PROBE

HERFORD, GERMANY, November 29.—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has dismissed, suspended, or arrested more than 600 of its workers ac-

cused of diverting relief supplies into the black market, it was announced today.

Leo J. Margolin, of New York, chief of the UNRRA Information Bureau in Europe, said a majority of the workers involved were Americans and Britons employed in the French, American, and British occupation zones in Germany. The action followed a 2-month investigation.

Without specifying how many of the accused workers were from each zone, Mr. Margolin said:

"All were involved in black-market dealings—actually selling or being a party to selling at black-market prices foodstuffs and clothing earmarked for victims of war."

He explained that the accused workers would be replaced by demobilized American and British soldiers.

"Investigations will continue," Mr. Margolin said, "and before the first of the year Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick A. Morgan, chief of UNRRA operations in Germany and formerly assistant chief of staff for General Eisenhower, hopes to have UNRRA a spotless organization."

In a joint statement, General Morgan and Sir Raphael Cilento Brisbane, Australian director of UNRRA in the British zone, said:

"We are determined to ferret out from the ranks of honest, sincere UNRRA workers members of teams who put personal profit above their trust of aiding unfortunate victims of war under our care."

"There is nothing more low and despicable than stealing from these luckless people, and UNRRA intends to see that the personnel of the organization keeps faith with the 47 nations supporting UNRRA, with the armies which sponsor its work, with displaced persons in Germany, and with other displaced persons who are our charges."

Mr. Margolin said that in the last 5 weeks 13 UNRRA workers had been arrested and another had been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment during investigations in the British zone by military police and UNRRA officials.

The convicted worker was Francis Schiff, a Czechoslovak national, who had been assigned to a relief team caring for displaced persons in the Bonn area. He was caught selling coffee to Germans.

That thing is going on and it has been running wild, yet I get telegrams asking me to vote for this corrupt institution, rotten from top to bottom. They are using it over there to help enslave the people that we liberated with the blood of our boys. It does not make sense to come in here and split hairs on something for our own people.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HEBERT].

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Chairman, my colleague, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE] I think has adequately described the necessity for this small sum of \$5,000 for the District of Columbia in an effort to solve its parking problem. There is little I can add to what he has said or that you individually do not know if you have tried to park downtown.

I think one important thing, however, is that this small sum of \$5,000 will have no effect at all on inflation in this country, nor will it have any effect on the United States Treasury, because it is not coming out of the Federal appropriation in any manner whatsoever, but purely from the District of Columbia appropriation. As you know, the Federal Government gives a lump sum to the District of Columbia, so that is not affected in one way or the other.

The main thing in connection with this amendment is the fact that unless this \$5,000 is made available at this particular time it will be impossible to employ the individual whose services are now available. 6 months from now will be too late. This expert who is now available to the District of Columbia will not be able to give his services which are so terribly needed at a date 6 months hence.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HEBERT. I yield.

Mr. COFFEE. You are the chairman of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, are you not, and investigated this whole situation?

Mr. HEBERT. We have given a great deal of time and study to parking conditions and parking problems here, and I believe this is absolutely necessary on the basis of the study that we have made. I again emphasize it is definitely an emergency and something that cannot be put off until 6 months from now. I hope the committee will adopt the amendment.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record at the end of the debate on today.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, there was no item in the estimates which was rejected with more unanimity than the proposition before the committee. The gentleman says the reason the appropriation was discontinued back in 1942 and 1943 was because of the war. There must be some misapprehension on the subject. The congestion here in Washington during the war was greater than ever before. The reason the estimate was rejected by the committee was that there was no ascertainable reason for this activity. It was suggested in the committee that some Member of Congress had gone downtown to a show some night and being unable to find a place to park his automobile, came up here the next morning and indignantly introduced a bill to appoint this commission. The committee could find no need for this provision. We have here a Department of Vehicles and Traffic, and a Director of Vehicles and Traffic. The District went to considerable trouble to select him. They went to Philadelphia to secure an especially competent man. He is an expert. He is as capable of solving any of these problems as well as anyone who could be employed under this amendment. The committee made no provision for this item after the first year it was authorized because it found no justification for appropriating for it.

[Mr. CANNON of Missouri addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COFFEE) there were—ayes 17, noes 53.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued through December 31, 1946, to assist in providing an adequate supply of agricultural labor for the production, harvesting, and preparation for markets of agricultural commodities essential to the orderly transition from war to peace and for carrying out the other purposes of said act, and, in addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$14,000,000 for such purposes, to be merged with the funds hereby continued available. Not less than \$5,000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of said act, and of the amount so apportioned, not more than \$100,000 may be expended by the State agricultural extension services for the construction of labor-supply centers under the limitations of said section 2. In addition to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 (c) of said act, there is hereby made available, out of said funds, the sum of \$562,023 for such purposes. Whenever labor recruited from outside the State of use is furnished hereunder to any agency, public or private, or individual, the Secretary may make such charges for furnishing such labor as he may determine to be practicable to help defray the cost of recruitment, transportation, housing, medical care, and supervision, and the receipts derived therefrom shall be credited to the funds hereby appropriated and shall be available for expenditure for the purposes of said act. Agricultural workers may be admitted into the United States to perform agricultural labor in accordance with the provisions of section 5 (g) of said act during the continuance of this program, notwithstanding any official determination of the cessation of hostilities in the present war: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other law and subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, the State agricultural extension services of the several States are authorized until December 31, 1946, to sell or otherwise dispose of, at the fair market value, to local public agencies or to nonprofit associations of farmers for use in the housing of agricultural labor, camps, other facilities, and equipment which have been purchased from funds apportioned to such agricultural extension services in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended, and the receipts derived therefrom shall be credited to the appropriation and shall be available to the State extension services for expenditure for the purposes of said act.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I make a point of order against the entire paragraph on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Compiling census reports, etc.: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Compiling census reports, etc.," including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946, \$3,250,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 25, line 3, strike out "\$3,250,000" and insert "\$1,970,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, so that we may have an opportunity to find out whether or not the House is ready to save money where it is a pure waste and where we are embarking upon activities that do no good and where we are getting into something that means in the future a very large sum of money, I am offering this amendment to cut \$1,280,000 out of this proposed appropriation for the Bureau of the Census.

The Bureau of the Census at the present time has \$9,300,000 available to it for this year. It has 3,677 employees. If this entire sum of money is provided, it will increase the number of employees up to 7,775.

The particular items I have aimed at here are as follows:

Sample census of population, \$420,000.

Quarterly expansion of the labor force, \$600,000.

Consumer's income study, \$260,000.

The sample census of population is utterly valueless. The population is in such a state of flux that if we take samples here and there all over the country, we would get nowhere and we would have no result that is of any value. If any businessman attempts to set up anything on that basis, he is going to lose.

Quarterly expansion of the labor forces is a new scheme to provide new jobs for these statisticians. And they are scattered all over the lot, all over the Federal Government. There is absolutely no sense to it. It is a brand new activity.

Then we have the consumers' income study. Here they propose to go into a town to find out what the people's income is—in these days when the soldiers are coming back and when we have all of this upset due to reconversion, at a time when such a study will be absolutely worthless and when it will do no good to anybody they propose to spend all this money. I have heard the protestations of the chairman of the committee and of various Members of the House. If they are sincere they will support this amendment.

It is absolutely necessary that we begin to economize somewhere and begin to do it on the things that are not needed. These items will double the force the Census Bureau will need in the days to come, and it will call for increasing annual appropriations for the Census Bureau from about \$10,000,000 up to about \$20,000,000.

I hope this amendment will be adopted, and that we shall be able to get rid of a part of this proposed increase.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is it not a fact that the hearings disclose we have no less than 65 separate agencies collecting statistics at this time?

Mr. TABER. Yes; and the statistics situation in this country is absolutely impossible. No one accepts their statistics as official and their is such a jumble

that it is almost impossible to get anywhere. I have not cut off the whole appropriation. I believe the whole estimate here \$3,250,000 is bad. I have just aimed at a part of it, that part about which there can be no question it is bad. I hope the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment do now close.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I noticed in the newspaper headlines of a few days ago that the President, who is not only the leader of the country but in particular is the leader of the majority party in power, is seeking to deflate bureaucracy; he thinks there are too many people on the Federal pay roll and that we should economize. He makes a rather feeble gesture, in my judgment, in the plan drawn by Mr. Allen. I think, however, he is headed in the right direction, and I am hoping that in particular the Members of his party will heed his voice today and not continue to mobilize, expand, and increase bureaucracy. I hope they will try to demobilize bureaucracy to the extent of a million-and-some-odd employees, as suggested by the gentleman from New York, the ranking minority member on the Appropriations Committee.

There are some 65 agencies collecting statistics over this country. This typifies the absolute lack of cohesive effort and business ability on the part of the administration that this work has been so scattered in the last few years. Not only do you propose to continue annoying the people of this country as they have been in the past, but you propose an additional appropriation here that will encourage these 65 agencies taking the census over this country to continue to expend the people's money and to annoy them further. I was home recently, and the people out my way are looking with alarm at the some 3,000,000 or 3,500,000 people now on the Federal pay roll and hoping that we may do something about it, hoping that the Congress, now that the war is over, will help cut down this pay roll.

Certainly, the majority party and the majority leaders ought to be willing to cooperate right here with the minority party that wants to make at least a feeble gesture toward preventing the pay rollers from increasing, a feeble gesture toward economy in the interest of the taxpayers of this country. I sincerely hope that the Members of this House who have seen this foolishness go on year after year until it has got the people confused and disgusted with the wasting of their money will vote for economy on this particular item.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. I wonder if we realize just where we are traveling with respect to this matter of statistics. It is so overdone and overworked that it is utterly foolish and the Members of this House know it. Gathering and compiling statistics is a sort of mania in some of our departments.

We have more than 60 different agencies or branches of Government gathering statistics. You find them in the various bureaus of the Government. There are duplications and triplications of all kinds. These agencies do not seem to even try to prevent overlapping and duplications. Now, then, you are providing here an additional 4,000 employees to continue to gather and compile statistics. Here is one chance to hold down just a little bit in Government employment. Millions have already been appropriated this year for this purpose. How in the world are you going to reduce unnecessary activities if you support this sort of business.

You Members are just as familiar as I am with the material that comes to your desk from the Bureau of the Census. Of course, a great deal of it is important. But loads of it is of no real use or necessity. You do not even look at it.

A document came to our offices just recently estimating the number of persons in this country who would be married during the next year. It is a fair example of unnecessary information. This document estimates men and women may be married during the coming year in the United States; then it tells you what their ages are. If you think this sort of information is worth the money, and the taxpayers want it, then you do not agree with me.

It seems to me if we are ever going to being cutting down expenses that we will have to begin cutting down our employment. Here is one little chance to do so. Let us try it out and see if we cannot agree to cut out something like \$1,900,000 just for once. Here is a chance to do it. Let us do it by supporting the amendment of the gentleman from New York.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, a minute ago the gentleman asked that a certain portion of the farm-labor supply program as indicated on page 22 be stricken from the bill on a point of order.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to the paragraph which I had stricken out on a point of order for the purpose of modifying the request in connection with that point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I suggest that we wait until the pending amendment is disposed of.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I thought the gentleman from California was going to speak on that subject, which is the reason I brought it up. I withdraw the unanimous-consent request at this time.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman for his fine cooperation. I want to call the attention of the Members of the House to what happened. I do not believe the Members realize the seriousness of the situation that confronts the American farmers at this particular time.

I want to thank the gentleman for his fine cooperation and I hope that we can return to the section by unanimous consent and make this correction.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to page 22, line 12, "Farm Labor Supply Program," which was stricken out on a point of order by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], for the purpose of offering a modified paragraph?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ELLIOTT: Page 22, line 12, insert the following:

"FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

"Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued through December 31, 1946, to assist in providing an adequate supply of agricultural labor for the production, harvesting, and preparation for markets of agricultural commodities essential to the orderly transition from war to peace and for carrying out the other purposes of said act, and, in addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$14,000,000 for such purposes, to be merged with the funds hereby continued available. Not less than \$5,000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of said act, and of the amount so apportioned, not more than \$100,000 may be expended by the State agricultural extension services for the construction of labor supply centers under the limitations of said section 2. In addition to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 (c) of said act, there is hereby made available, out of said funds, the sum of \$562,023 for such purposes."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the committee has no objection to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Departmental salaries and expenses," in-

cluding the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946, \$405,000, and the limitation on the amount which may be expended for personal services is hereby increased from "\$1,929,250" to "\$2,304,250."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: On page 26, strike out lines 4 to 11, inclusive.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment in a further attempt to eliminate departmental expansion which in my judgment is unjustified in this bill.

The Secretary of Commerce has pending before the Budget Bureau now an expansion program amounting to \$192,000,000. This compares with an appropriation for this fiscal year of \$79,000,000, this year's appropriation being 25 percent in excess of that for 1940, just before the war.

The appropriation of \$405,000 in the paragraph which I am moving to strike from the bill is part of that expansion. If the amendment carries I shall also move to strike the following paragraph appropriating \$47,000, which is also a part of the expansion.

The Department requested under this paragraph \$675,000 for a personnel of 396 in addition to the \$2,017,000 already appropriated for a personnel of 611. If the request were granted in full, the Department would have for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, departmental service, 1,007 people at a cost of \$2,692,000, a personnel of 1,007 as compared with 608 just prior to the World War.

This amendment will eliminate \$405,000 from this bill and throw the whole matter of expansion for consideration as one unit by the regular subcommittee in charge of appropriations for the Department of Commerce.

Every division of this Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will have a very substantial increase in personnel if this amendment is not adopted. Also, as I stated in general debate, there will be a brand-new set-up known as the Industrial Relations Division, because we are told there is nobody in the Department of Commerce equipped to talk to a labor-management conference, so we have to have a new set-up here duplicating the set-up we already have in the Labor Department.

I submit that no one can read the hearings on this particular request for expansion and form any intelligent opinion as to what the money is actually going to be expended for. It is one of the most unsatisfactory hearings I ever recall.

I hope sincerely the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in connection with the fight he is making for economy in this bill will lend his support to this amendment, and that the amendment may be adopted.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 15 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the Labor Department may not have enough money to carry on its program. I do not know, but I do know that it is using a part of what they have, improperly. Here is a letter that just came in, dated the 27th, from a manufacturer I know:

We are enclosing herewith a copy of a form letter received from the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

We received a similar form letter some weeks ago out of Chicago. When receiving this letter from Chicago we simply penned on the bottom of it that there was no dispute of any kind or nature between our employees and ourselves. Furthermore, none of our men belong to their union.

We are still in the same position and we would think the Department of Labor and industries have enough trouble on their hands without trying to start more where there has always been peace and harmony between employees and employer.

The writer thought that this would be of interest to you and we are enclosing a copy of our letter to the Department relative to this matter. Several others have received the same thing and are in the same position as we are in the Twin Cities. We would like your reaction to this matter.

With kindest personal regards, we are,
Very truly yours,

"GENTLEMEN: You are advised that a notice of a labor dispute between the LaFayette Transfer & Storage Co. and the Central States Drivers Council of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has been filed by said union pursuant to section 8 of the War Labor Disputes Act. This notice became effective October 25, 1945. Section 8 provides, among other things, that:

"On the thirtieth day after notice is given by the representative of the employees, unless such dispute has been settled, the National Labor Relations Board shall forthwith take a secret ballot of the employees in the plant, plants, bargaining unit, or bargaining units, as the case may be with respect to which the dispute is applicable on the question whether they will permit any such interruption of war production."

"I shall be grateful if you will acknowledge receipt of this letter.

"JOHN T. DALY,

Docket Officer, Labor Department."

And here is the reply of the company:

Replying to your letter, will state that we see no reason why you wrote us a letter of this nature.

There has always been peace and harmony between our employees and our company and from inquiry, cannot find where anybody has made any complaint. Our drivers do not belong to the Central States Driver Council of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and why they should stick their nose in our business is a mystery to us.

We claim there has never been a dispute between the employees and the management of this company.

Very truly yours.

Now, just why the Labor Department should stick its nose into the business of a private employer and ask it to settle a dispute when there is no dispute and when none of their men belongs to the union involved, or is dissatisfied, is more than I can figure out, except on the theory that the Labor Department is still

acting as the organizing agent of the teamsters union of the A. F. of L.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield. You tell me if you will.

Mr. HOOK. I was just wondering if that does not come about by virtue of the fact that the gentleman himself and others were responsible for the Smith-Connally Act going on the books.

Mr. HOFFMAN. We are responsible. I was, and I assume my share of the responsibility for the passage of that act. But I am not responsible for the misinterpretation and the maladministration and the use by the Government of that act which was devised to lessen labor disputes and to settle them, nor for the Department's efforts to create trouble, instigate strikes, and coerce employers.

Mr. HOOK. The Smith-Connally Act is responsible for that, and the gentleman is partly responsible for the Smith-Connally Act.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Nor am I responsible for the corrupt political alliance existing between certain labor leaders and the political generals of the administration. The Labor Department stirs up trouble instead of trying to settle or prevent it. Think of it—of the policy of writing a company that never had a dispute with its employees and telling them it is going to call an election unless the company settles a non-existent dispute.

Now, the gentleman may like that kind of a procedure. I do not. I just tell you now for your information that the press has announced, that General Motors has canceled its advertising program for the first 3 months of 1946. Where will the gentleman and Reuther and Thomas get the money to make up the pay checks that will be taken away from those workers? Did any of these labor agitators who are following the communistic procedure ever give anybody a job? What they do is to destroy jobs, not give jobs. The gentleman's argument is all the time in favor of those who are depriving honest workingmen of jobs and promoting the interest of some racketeers and some labor politicians.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment which was offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts will be adopted. It saves \$405,000 and it stops the addition of 280 employees. The activity involved is something like this. They get out booklets to help folks start in business. They want to help the veterans, for example, start in the shoe cobbling business. Among the important suggestions they made was that before a fellow starts in the shoe business he must get a lease on the property that he is going to occupy and then before he did anything else he must have his machinery installed. Then he must have the electricity turned on and then he must have the gas turned on. Then when he got through at night, he must lock the door. But it did not say anything about the cash register. I would like to have the vet-

erans helped, but to get a bunch of professors to get up that kind of a book is a little too strong for me.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Did it say anything about his knowing anything about the business before he started?

Mr. TABER. Oh, no. It did offer the services of these professors to help the returning serviceman who wanted to open a bar or grill, to tell him where in the town it should be located.

Now, it is all right if they want to go into business, but can you imagine a professor over in the Department successfully advising anybody to do anything of that kind?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. As I understand it, we already have in the Veterans' Administration a bureau for rendering service to veterans, without going into the Department of Commerce and employing several thousand other individuals to go around and advise them with respect to entering business. As I understand it, the men who have these jobs are not trained themselves. They are just out of school, and they have these jobs to advise men as to what they should or should not do with respect to entering business.

Mr. TABER. Now, can you imagine the Government of the United States spending money for such stuff as that, and can you imagine it helping anybody?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 5 minutes to close debate.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this is one of the important provisions of the bill. American business finds itself today in a highly advantageous position. We have more, newer, and better-equipped factories than ever before. We have the largest supply of trained workers, skilled artisans, in the history of the country. In the production of war equipment we streamlined the delivery of raw materials and are now ready to channel them into nonwar production. We have the material, the factories, and the workmen. The only thing needed is the market.

At home, our markets have deteriorated because there were no goods to sell. Abroad, of course, all our markets virtually have been wiped out for more than 4 years.

This provision is put here in order to service American businesses, to assist in providing access for American goods to both foreign and domestic markets.

Mr. Chairman, it is impossible to over-emphasize the importance of this service. The committee, in passing on the estimate—and I was under the impression we were unanimous on it, but I guess we were not—the committee, in passing on this item, handled it with a stringency bordering on parsimony. Originally it was estimated to require about \$750,000. But the Bureau of the Budget submitted a request for \$675,000. The committee, over the protest of some that we were

cutting it too low, reduced it from \$675,000 to \$405,000. We cut it to the minimum.

In this critical time in which American business finds itself—when we must have markets for our goods, both at home and abroad—the small amount recommended here is if anything unreasonably small. The amount we have allowed is the minimum, and I trust the Committee will reject the amendment.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. I would like to ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that the only people who request this additional appropriation were those in the Department of Commerce, and that it was not requested by the testimony from any businessmen. My understanding is that businessmen have been interfered with too much already.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The Department submitted to us a pile of photostatic letters from businessmen, a foot high, letters from some of the most important business interests of the country.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. As I understand, there is already \$2,000,000 allowed for this sort of thing. Am I not right about that?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Certainly. This is the additional amount made necessary by reconversion. The original appropriation did not anticipate the close of the war.

Mr. REES of Kansas. But you have already spent \$2,000,000 to do this sort of thing. Am I not right about that?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; all of it has not been spent, but it will be spent. But does the gentleman take the position that we ought not to do our utmost to provide markets for American industry? We must recognize our duty in this regard, and this is one of the indispensable factors in supplying markets for industry and jobs for labor.

Mr. REES of Kansas. If this item is so important why not let the appropriate Appropriations Subcommittee handle it in regular order in place of bringing it in in a deficiency bill?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Unfortunately there is not time to read them, but I have here in my hand letters from some of the most important business interests of the country insisting that we make adequate appropriations to carry out this work.

I trust the amendment will not be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired, all time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 79, noes 59.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 117, noes 72.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Field office service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Field office service," including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946, \$47,000, and the limitation on the amount which may be expended for personal services is hereby increased from "\$395,000" to "\$433,000."

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have no Jack MacNiders; no generals' sons in my district, but among the Joe Smiths and Bill Johnsons in the Paterson, N. J., area are many GI's whose medical schooling was interrupted by the war and are now anxiously awaiting the day when they will have points for discharge.

Everyone of these boys is just as important to this democracy as the son of any general. Democracy is what they fought for, but democracy is what they are not getting if deals like this can be made for the sons of higher ups.

The MacNider case makes a mockery of the present point system for discharges and Congress knows it is not the only case.

The point system should be tossed out the window. It is time for Congress to take the ball and punch through a score for these boys who after winning the war now have to sit on the sidelines and see the good old rules of American fair play knocked into a cocked hat.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that a ship not long ago sailed from Calcutta with several hundred Chinese students coming here to attend school, and our GI's almost went into a riot over it because they wanted to get back for an education. If the gentleman wants the name of the ship and the students I can furnish it.

Mr. CANFIELD. That is another reason why I am going to sign the gentleman's discharge petition for the early discharge of these GI's who have served so long.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: On page 26, line 12, strike out the paragraph, lines 12 to 17, inclusive.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, general fund, construction, \$42,765,000: *Provided*, That all moneys hereafter received by the United States in connection with any irrigation project, including the incidental power features thereof, constructed by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Reclamation, and financed in whole or in part with moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated or allocated therefor by the Federal Government from the general fund, shall be covered into

the general fund until the general fund has been reimbursed in full for allocations and appropriations made to such project from the general fund, except in cases where provision has been made by law or contract for the use of such revenues for the benefit of users of water from such project: *Provided further*, That the portion of appropriations or allocations invested in the power features of such projects shall be fully amortized and repaid within 50 years with interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the proviso commencing on page 30, line 15, and continuing on page 31 down to the end of line 6 that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the committee concedes the point of order.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, if I may be heard further on the point of order, I want to say that in my judgment the language of the whole paragraph is subject to a point of order, and that includes both provisos in the paragraph.

There are at least three different statutes modified by the language in the bill against which the point of order is made. First, it would have the effect of amending that portion of the act of May 9, 1938, concerning increase in the reclamation fund. In the second place, it would have the effect of amending sections 1, 2, and 5 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act of 1940. That is an act which I recall distinctly, because I had something to do with its enactment when it was reported out of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. And in one other respect the language objected to would have the effect of amending section 9 (c) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939. This language would distinctly modify existing provisions of law and would be therefore legislation on this appropriation bill, and that is the basis of the point of order.

It is sufficient to show, in supporting the point of order, that the language objected to is legislative in character, but I wish to go beyond that and state that it almost completely reverses the provisions of existing law, and would have a very adverse effect upon reclamation. This is far too important a matter for us to act upon without full and complete hearing before the appropriate legislative committee.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on the point of order. It is manifest that this item requires that funds received shall be covered into the general fund of the Treasury until the general fund has been fully reimbursed for the amount that it has expended. In my opinion that is an order under the Holman rule. It saves money to the Treasury on the face of the document.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks it is clearly legislation on an appropriation bill, and so holds. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely regret that my colleagues from Utah and Arizona found it necessary to raise a point of order against the second proviso in that paragraph. They served with me on the Committee on Irrigation back in 1939 when the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 was drafted. That merely coordinated a pattern for irrigation development which had begun in 1902. In the hearings before the Appropriations Subcommittee of the Department of the Interior last spring, we were confronted with an opinion rendered by the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior which, in fact, emasculated that section of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 which provided that allocable costs chargeable to power development must be repaid in full with 3 percent interest.

There is no justification for contending it was the intent of Congress in 1939 that there be no repayment of the principal investments on allocable costs to power development. As a member of this committee, I am a friend of reclamation development. I am hopeful that the House Irrigation Committee of which the gentleman from Arizona is the chairman, will consider clarifying legislation before next spring so that our interior subcommittee will be enabled to make appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation in accordance with the provisions of the 1939 act. Otherwise, there will likely arise opposition to some of the projects.

I believe it is the consensus of the Members of this House that they do not propose to permit a solicitor of the Interior Department to ignore and disregard completely the legislative enactments of this body. I know that technically this is a legislative provision, but when the chairman of that committee raises this point of order he also is implying an indictment of his committee for its failure to act upon a ruling made by the Interior Department Solicitor almost 1 year ago.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. This legislation would change the act of 1939. That is why we are opposed to it. We favor the existing law, but this is legislation that would change existing law.

Mr. DWORSHAK. That second proviso will not change the law. It merely reaffirms the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, and that has a specific provision which affects the repayment of allocable costs chargeable to power development. The gentleman will find such a provision is necessary if we are to reinstate the original power repayment features of the act of 1939, and thus seek to nullify the ruling of the Solicitor of the Interior Department, which is not defensible. I was a member of the irrigation committee, as was the gentleman from Arizona, in 1939 when that act was drafted. I know the printed record will show it was not the intent of our committee or of the Congress, which approved that act, that the principal investment shall not be repaid, as has been ruled by the Solicitor

of the Interior Department, and that the only requirement is the payment of interest upon the amount invested in the power construction. I contend this proviso is essential unless we are to concede the superiority of the Solicitor of the Interior Department.

My position on this question is in complete accord with the views expressed recently by the National Reclamation Association at its fourteenth annual convention at Denver, Colo. This group of delegates, representing 17 Western States, took cognizance of the situation created by the Solicitor's opinion, and adopted a resolution urging congressional action restating the original objectives of the 1939 act.

Mr. Chairman, I ask permission to insert at this point this resolution for the guidance of Congress and particularly the House Committee on Irrigation:

Whereas the intent of the Reclamation Act of 1939, as indicated by its legislative history, as viewed by the reclamation interests of the West, and as interpreted by the Bureau of Reclamation for 5 years following the adoption of the act, was that costs chargeable to power, in addition to operation and maintenance costs, should be sufficient to return to the United States the power construction costs plus interest at 3 percent per annum on what is described in the act as "an appropriate share of the construction investment"; and

Whereas the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, under an opinion, given on September 29, 1944; held:

"That a proper interpretation of section 9 of the Reclamation Act of 1939 and the Hayden-O'Mahoney amendment to the Department's Appropriation Act of 1939 require that the minimum rate schedule be such as to produce revenues sufficient only to meet in addition to the return for operation and maintenance cost, an amount equal to 3 percent of the power-construction costs with the proviso that if total revenues thus produced are insufficient to repay all costs allocated to power to be repaid by power revenues, 'other fixed charges' must be included in the rate schedule to produce revenues sufficient to repay such costs;" and

Whereas although the Solicitor's interpretation of the 1939 Act provides for minimum power rate schedules only, it nevertheless lays a basis for fixing costs chargeable to power, and adjusting rates in accordance therewith, contrary to the accepted intent of the 1939 Act at the time of its adoption, with results and implications of vital concern to the reclamation programs and to the national interest; and

Whereas the application of the Solicitor's opinion particularly to a broad program of basin-wide development may have wide-reaching effects contrary to the intent of Congress and to the policies now and heretofore supported by this association, which have asserted the principle that power production should be incidental to reclamation and should return, in addition to its share of operation and maintenance costs, at least a sufficient amount to repay the power-construction investment, plus interest as provided in the act, and, where possible, aid in returning the cost of the irrigation features where the latter, if charged in full, would impose a burden beyond the ability of the water users to repay: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the National Reclamation Association, That the policy in reclamation development which would be effectuated by the opinion of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, above mentioned, should not be permitted to prevail; and be it further

Resolved, That this association hereby registers its belief in, and approval of, the intent of the law as originally interpreted, and directs its officers to seek the enactment by the Congress of legislation making such intent effective and rendering nugatory the opinion of the Solicitor referred to herein.

(Mr. DWORSHAK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes. My understanding is that there is nothing at all before the committee now. We have disposed of the matter covered by this discussion. We have a heavy program ahead of us if we are not to run tomorrow on this bill. I trust gentlemen will extend their remarks unless there is some amendment pending before the committee.

Mr. JONES. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman withhold his request until after the chairman of the legislative committee, who has just now received recognition, has spoken? It may be that the matter will be clarified at that time.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I withhold my request, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, the second proviso in the portion of the bill which has been stricken out on a point of order would, if left in the bill, change basically the reclamation law, including the law of 1939. There is a provision in section 9 (c) of the act of 1939 for the repayment of costs on the power parts of the projects as well as the reclamation projects. The power projects carry a 3-percent rate of interest. The language here which has been ruled out would have all rates fixed and amortized so that they must be fully repaid in 50 years, whereas the original law provides for repayment in 40 years. Without discussing any merits of this proposed change, I want to say, it is a vital change offered without benefit of hearing by the proper legislative committee of the House.

It may be there are provisions in the stricken language that may have a proper purpose, but they would restrict and hamper future reclamation projects. For that reason I am glad to see that the point of order was sustained and the language stricken out on the point of order that the language is legislative in character.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. JONES. Does the gentleman object to power features of reclamation projects being paid and fully amortized with an interest rate of 3 percent over a period of 50 years?

Mr. MURDOCK. On the face of it, that looks good. The present law provides that they should be amortized over a 40-year period with a rate of 3-percent interest.

Mr. JONES. Does the gentleman object to that, however? Does he object to the cost being repaid in 50 years?

Mr. MURDOCK. The 3 percent interest rate is the same, and the time element is increased. I am not objecting to that part of it. There are provisions contained in our existing law which this would change or take out. In addition to that, there are other fixed charges now under existing law that may be amortized which this provision leaves out. There are other conditions involved as well as other fixed charges. So that the Government, under this proposal would be deprived of a certain discretion which the existing law now gives it, but which discretion would be denied under the language just stricken from the bill.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. JONES. I do not yet have an answer to my question as to whether or not the gentleman wants these reclamation projects; that is, the power features thereof, amortized and repaid within 50 years at a 3 percent interest rate.

Mr. MURDOCK. I want the power costs amortized and repaid with interest—yes. That is what we now have in existing law. But there are times when we have to make some exceptions—certain equitable adjustments. Therefore, I do not care to have an ironclad provision here which specifies 50 years and which requires all rates to be charged accordingly, without any discretion for equitable adjustment. That is just exactly what I am afraid of.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Certainly I can draw the inference that the gentleman approves of the ruling made by the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior which emasculates that provision of the 1939 act?

Mr. MURDOCK. If change there should be, I favor any change in the reclamation law being made by the legislative committee having charge of such a matter. I do not want to see legislation written here by an Appropriations Committee without suitable hearings by the proper committee.

Mr. DWORSHAK. But the gentleman does approve of the Solicitor changing legislation?

Mr. MURDOCK. Not at all. I approve of an act of Congress changing the law that needs changing and fixing the law. That is exactly what I am contending for now. We have the law on the statute books, a law considered by the legislative committee of this House and passed by the Congress. If we are going to change it, let us revise it in the same way we enacted it by legislative action and not by action of the Appropriations Committee and not by a solicitor or by anybody else. We are the law-making body. We are the policy-determining body. Let us do our work accordingly.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I thought we had an agreement that when the chairman of the Legislative Committee addressed the committee we would then consider passing on to some substantive amendment.

I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to call attention to omission in this bill, which I believe merits the further consideration of the committee. It is the appropriation of \$500,000 for the extension of the power line by the Bureau of Reclamation from the Big Thompson project in Colorado to the cities of Sterling, Brush, and Holyoke, Colo.

This line will supply power to several rural electrification districts in the west end of Nebraska. The need for this power is very urgent. At the present time part of this area is buying power from the city of Holyoke, Colo. That city can furnish no more power and threatens to terminate the contract with the present power users. Only last night I received a telephone call from a representative of 400 farmers in that area of Nebraska. These 400 farmers have signed up for rural electrification, they have gone to the expense of wiring their homes, but no electricity is available. There are other farmers who have installed electrical equipment and are receiving electricity to light their homes, run their machinery, and pump water for their livestock and crops, and those farmers are threatened with the possibility of having their power completely cut off. The situation is very acute, and an emergency exists.

This item has been before the committee on several previous occasions. The first time it was presented the subcommittee stated in effect that they were having some problems to settle in reference to our general program of building transmission lines, particularly with the Central Valley project in California. That because of these problems they had decided not to build any transmission lines. However, we find that in this bill they appropriate money to begin the building of \$6,000,000 worth of lines in connection with the Central Valley project, but leave out this very worthy, but much less expensive project that is so needed in an agricultural area.

A few months ago the Senate placed this item in a bill, but the House conferees rejected it. Certain of the conferees stated on the floor in defense of their action that they expected the REA to build this line. Upon investigation we find that the REA cannot build such a line. The hearings contained that information.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the Senate will again insert this item in this bill. I sincerely hope that when they do, the conferees will accept this item, because it is greatly needed.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, a request of \$500,000 for the construction of the Brush-Holyoke transmission line of the Colorado-Big Thompson project by the

Bureau of Reclamation in the first deficiency appropriation bill for 1946—H. R. 4805—has been specifically disallowed by the Committee on Appropriations. The request was also disallowed by the conferees on the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1946—H. R. 789, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session. At that time the action of the conferees was taken because it was their opinion that this line should be constructed with funds loaned by the Rural Electrification Administration rather than with funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation.

The need for this line has been fully presented in the hearings recently conducted by the committee. On July 14, 1945, the Rural Electrification Administration was asked by the Bureau of Reclamation whether it was in a position to finance construction of these facilities and REA Administrator Wickard on September 21, 1945, wrote that upon investigation it was found that the major use of the facilities would be to furnish electrical energy to the Colorado Public Service Co. at Sterling, Colo., and the municipal system at Holyoke. It was also pointed out that the Highline Electric Association at Holyoke would need only a small fraction of the capacity of the transmission equipment which the Bureau of Reclamation proposed to build. Mr. Wickard advised that as a matter of policy and as a matter of legal powers REA would not be in a position to finance construction of the proposed work. The correspondence appears on pages 386-387 of part II of the hearings on the bill.

Since presentation of the supporting data, more evidence indicating that the transmission line should be constructed at the earliest possible date has come to my attention. The city of Brush, Colo., has expressed a desire to be supplied with low-cost power from the Bureau's system. However, in order to obtain dependable service the city needs some assurance that the Government's transmission system will be extended from Sterling to Sidney and Gering, Nebr., thus completing a loop affording an ample power supply from two sources. Construction of the above line would complete a part of the facilities. The city of Sidney, Nebr., has an immediate demand for additional power which can be met temporarily by service from an ordnance plant which has surplus generating capacity. It will, however, need additional power in the very near future and could be served from Sterling by appropriating funds for construction of the Brush-Sterling-Holyoke line. I am also advised that the Rural Electric Cooperative at Pine Bluffs, Wyo., is completing plans for approximately 2,000 miles of REA distribution lines in northeastern Colorado and southwestern Nebraska. It now has a line into Sidney and needs power to supply existing distribution as well as proposed lines. A large number of farms are being broken up into smaller units, making room for many more farm families, especially returning servicemen. I am advised that in this vicinity alone some 2,000 more families will be located and each will require additional power

and facilities must be provided to serve these demands. The Brush-Sterling line will be a part of the system to supply energy to this area and must be constructed at the earliest possible date.

The Highline Electric Association at Holyoke, Colo., is now in a position to serve about 1,400 members and is desperately in need of power to meet its demands and to enable returning servicemen to develop farms and other enterprises in the area with modern electrical equipment. Everything possible must be done to supply these needs and alleviate the existing critical power shortage. It is estimated that some 12,000 people in northeastern Colorado would be directly benefited through the availability of low-cost power supplied through construction of this line.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, so that the issue will not be confused in replying to the distinguished chairman of the Legislative Committee having charge of reclamation projects, the language in this appropriation bill was inserted for the particular purpose of keeping the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior from repealing an act of Congress, the act of Congress which the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], the chairman of the committee, who has just spoken, and the gentleman who made the point of order against the provision or the paragraph, helped to write in 1939. The 1939 Reclamation Act provided that the power features of reclamation projects should be amortized and repaid with interest at 3 percent. Apparently, the chairman of the Legislative Committee and the gentleman who made the point of order have not read the Interior Department Solicitor's opinion delivered nearly a year ago. The Solicitor determined that no interest had to be paid on the Columbia Basin project. The Bureau of Reclamation is following that illegal fiat opinion of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior. To this date, the Columbia Basin project is not paying 3 percent interest upon the power portion of the enormous investment of \$180,000,000 in that project. Now, what can the Appropriations Committee do but rewrite into this appropriation bill the intent and the purpose which the chairman admits are in the 1939 reclamation law? The words stricken reassert—not legislate for Congress—but reassert the 1939 act which was repealed, not by Congress, but by the Interior Department. For one whole year the chairman of the legislative committee either has never been aware of it, or if he has been aware of the Interior Department repeal of the 1939 act, he has never called the committee together to consider that the 1939 act should be reasserted, enforced, or restated, nor has he rebuked the Solicitor or Interior Department.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Do I understand the gentleman is against taking this out of the bill?

Mr. JONES. I am for reasserting in the appropriation bill the actual basic law. It is not an issue of writing new

legislation in the bill. The point at issue is that a portion of the appropriations or allocations invested in power features of such projects shall be fully amortized and paid within 50 years, with interest at 3 percent. That is the basic law. That is the part we are trying to save. That is the part we are trying to get the Interior Department to observe. Therefore, we want it to be done.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. NORRELL. As a member of this committee, I concur in the position taken by the gentleman. The Department should comply with the organic reclamation law and not depart therefrom because of some erroneous opinion. I hope that between now and next spring that matter will be remedied, either by the legislative committee or the Department of the Interior.

Mr. JONES. I thank the gentleman from Arkansas for his observation, and I certainly appreciate his fair statement in regard to this problem.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I might say that unless the basic law is abided by and unless we in the House and in the Congress can change the decision of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior and have the law of the land abided by, the Interior Department Subcommittee—and I am sure I speak for a majority of them—will very likely not give the appropriation or allow the appropriation we have been allowing for many of these projects, many of which are needed. Speaking for myself, as a member of that committee, if I have to take the severe means of helping deny appropriations in order to make the Interior Department live up to the law of the land, then I shall do it.

Mr. JONES. As far as I am concerned, I do not intend to vote for any more reclamation appropriations as long as the Department of Interior distorts the law by curbstone legal opinions. I have been very liberal, as a minority member from one of the Eastern States, in voting for such appropriations, but I shall not vote for another one until the Department of the Interior observes the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount of Fort Peck project, Montana, \$480,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. D'EWART: Page 31, line 21, strike out "\$480,000" and insert "\$2,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Montana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I rise to call the attention of the House to certain features in regard to this item that have been deleted by the Appropriations Committee. You have seen fit in the past to install a generator at Fort Peck with a capacity of some 35,000 kilowatts. You have appropriated money for an additional generator of another 35,000 kilowatts capacity. In order that these generators may be put to some use it is necessary that we have certain transmission lines. These lines must be built or this investment will lie idle and will not be used. There is no conflict in this area between the local utilities and this power project. A contract has been drawn up that is satisfactory to all concerned.

I realize that this is a deficiency bill, but the Congress has made certain investments in this Fort Peck power project and the only way they can get any return out of it, the only way they can get any money out of it or return on their investment is to build these transmission lines.

A great deal has been said this afternoon about rates. The present rates are merely tentative rates; we are in the course of negotiating a new schedule of rates for the use of this Fort Peck power. I have personally visited the Federal Power Commission, the Power Division of the Bureau of Reclamation, the Rural Electrification Administration, and they have all agreed to rewrite that rate on a basis that not only will repay the investment of the Government in building the transmission lines, but will repay the original investment that was made, and that will in every way possible meet the wishes of the local people.

The committee report states that these lines should be built by the REA. It is not possible for the REA to build transmission lines that will serve this whole community.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWART. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. This \$2,000,000 additional which is needed to build the transmission line will be of assistance not only to northeastern Montana but down through southeastern and southcentral Montana and the western part of North Dakota as well. Is not that correct?

Mr. D'EWART. That is true.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. This appropriation will be repaid within a reasonable time, and at the same time it will give material benefit to the people in these areas I have mentioned. This is an extremely meritorious project and I sincerely hope that the full amount will be restored so that the benefits desired by these folks will be given to them.

Mr. D'EWART. My colleague is exactly right.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I hope the gentleman's splendid statement will be given the attention it deserves and that his arguments will be heeded.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWART. I yield.

Mr. LEMKE. Is it not true that the committee's action virtually puts a cork in the bottle of energy created by this

dam and power installation built by the taxpayers' money?

Mr. DEWART. That is correct. In order to get the benefit of these generators which Congress has seen fit to provide and install it is necessary that we have these transmission lines.

I sincerely hope that this committee will approve my amendment so that these transmission lines may be constructed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired; all time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana) there were—ayes 27, noes 59.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Missouri River Basin (reimbursable): For the partial accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 9 of the act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), \$10,269,100, to remain available until expended.

Mr. LEMKE: Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that the committee took out \$2,035,000 of the appropriation for the construction and study of transmission lines. I am not criticizing the committee because I know it had a difficult job, but I have also discovered that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is not correct when he assumes that his committee is infallible. This because the ranking minority member successfully assailed the finding of the committee and offered an amendment that took out of the bill a sufficient amount to take care of these studies and transmission lines.

I also am sorry that many Members do not realize what these transmission lines are for. Here we are building a dam for flood control that, as a byproduct, produces electricity. We take money from the taxpayers to build the dam, that we bottle up the electrical energy and deny to the people the use of the very thing that their money creates.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to be very frank. It seems to me that is idiotic, even though it is done by an act of Congress.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEMKE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Does not the gentleman agree that the very program of the power companies today is to let the people build the dams provided they can get control of all the electricity at the dam after it is built?

Mr. LEMKE. That is correct. I want to say in this connection that North Dakota and the surrounding States, the nine Missouri River Basin States, are for this project. They have been criticizing very severely the Bureau of Reclamation for not building transmission lines when in fact the Congress has been responsible. It has refused to give the Bureau the money with which to do it. It is your responsibility. It is not the responsibility of the Bureau of Reclamation but the responsibility of the Mem-

bers of Congress who have refused the Bureau these funds.

Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of an amendment that will be offered later, and I am also in favor of all the amendments that will be or have been offered to remove the cork from the bottle in which the electrical energy is bottled up—the electrical energy that is created by building dams with the taxpayers' money.

I am in favor of this amendment, and all other amendments, that will remove the cork from the bottle in which electrical energy is bottled up—electrical energy created by building dams with the taxpayers' money. Why build dams if part of the purpose for which they are being built is not to be utilized? The Missouri River Basin project, as authorized by Congress, is a multiple-purpose project. As set forth in the Pick-Sloan plan, the project includes water conservation for irrigation and navigation. It includes power development for the Government and its various agencies, for municipalities, for the REA, for cooperatives, and other domestic purposes. It includes flood control.

I am sorry that the committee saw fit to eliminate the study and building of transmission lines. I have confidence in the Committee on Appropriations. I am sure that it eliminated these items under misapprehension. I, therefore, ask that the committee withdraw its opposition to the restoration of these items. These transmission lines are like public roads. There must first be a study and survey and then construction. The electrical energy created by these dams cannot be used unless the roads are there. The transmission lines—the roads—must be there at the time or before the energy is produced.

Congress accepted the Pick-Sloan plan on December 22, 1944, when it passed Public Law 534 and adopted Senate Document 247. The complete development of the multiple-purpose, Pick-Sloan plan will add billions of new wealth to the Nation. Why not turn on the green light and go ahead?

In the past the Bureau of Reclamation has been unjustly censured because it did not distribute the electrical energy at Fort Peck to the REA, to municipalities, and to cooperatives. The people did not know that the Bureau had never been given funds with which to construct these transmission lines. They did not realize that during the war no material was available, and that that was the reason that Congress did not appropriate the necessary funds. But now that the war is over, it is the duty of the Appropriations Committee and of Congress to provide funds for the study and construction of transmission lines so as to carry out the multiple purposes of the Pick-Sloan plan.

Unless Congress furnishes the funds, no plan connected with the development of this basin will succeed. I hope that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee will not object and that this House will now restore the Budget's estimates for these appropriations. I cannot believe that this Congress is not fully awake to the need of the prompt development of the Missouri River Basin along

the Pick-Sloan multiple-purpose plan. Let us consider this matter calmly. It is not a partisan issue; it is an American issue—an issue of twentieth-century progress. It is the demand of the nine Missouri River Basin States. It is the demand of the Nation.

The people of my State and of the entire Missouri River Basin are not going to like the first deficiency appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1946 unless it is amended to permit them to obtain the full benefits of the power plants we are building in the valley in connection with irrigation and reclamation projects.

The bill disallows \$515,700 for power-market and transmission-lines studies by the Bureau of Reclamation in the Missouri River Basin—studies without which the Government cannot intelligently build the lines which will assure an abundant flow of low-cost power from the people's own power plants. Such denial appears to be a move to forec the Bureau of Reclamation to sell electric power to private utilities at the busbar—a principle which the utilities now wish to establish in reversal of long-standing precedent.

The bill also disallows the \$2,000,000 requested for the construction of transmission lines from the Fort Peck power plant, except \$480,000 for a line to Williston, for which \$480,000 is allowed. In its report the Appropriations Committee specifically states that "funds for additional transmission lines and substations to supply Fort Peck power to private power companies, REA cooperatives, and for irrigation pumping" are disallowed, "it being the opinion that such lines and substations should be constructed by the agency which proposes to use the power."

I wish to call your attention to the fact that the North Dakota country which I represent is not thickly settled, and that if the construction of transmission lines, many of which would be over long distances, is left to the private utilities and cooperatives of the area, that it will be many a long year before the people of my State, and surrounding States, are served adequately. Only the Federal Government can provide the initiative and finances to undertake an adequate distribution of power in this region—a distribution which will be like an injection of new life blood, and which will enable this area to grow and to absorb the large quantities of power that can be produced through the development of irrigation dams and flood-control dams.

Congress already has recognized this situation and given the people of the Missouri River Basin new hope. In the act authorizing the Bureau of Reclamation to distribute and sell the power produced at the Fort Peck project, an act which became the law on May 18, 1938, the Congress declared:

In order to encourage the widest possible use of all electrical energy that can be generated and marketed and to provide reasonable outlets therefor, and to prevent the monopolization thereof by limited groups, the Bureau is authorized and directed to provide, construct, operate, maintain, and improve such electric transmission lines and substations, and facilities and structures appurtenant thereto, as it finds necessary, desirable, or appropriate for the purpose of

transmitting electric energy, available for sale, from the Fort Peck project to existing and potential markets, and, for the purpose of interchange of electric energy, to interconnect the Fort Peck project with either private or with other Federal projects and publicly owned power systems now and hereafter constructed.

Denial of such funds now that we are ready to proceed with a great developmental program for the Missouri River Basin not only would in effect nullify the promise Congress has given but it would be a destructive blow at the entire Missouri River Basin development. It would be a clear indication that the Congress does not intend an economical and coordinated development of the resources of this great area, for without the low-cost power distributed by the Federal Government there could not be low-cost irrigation water or low-cost energy for the development of industry. It would mean that the repayment for construction would be greatly impaired and delayed. It means that the Missouri River Basin development would be strangled at its birth.

Let me remind you once again of the obligations the Congress has undertaken. Only last December the principle of Federal distribution of surplus electric power was laid down in section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 after considerable debate. This section reads:

Electric power and energy generated at reservoir projects under control of the War Department, and in the opinion of the Secretary of War not required in the operation of such projects, shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall transmit and dispose of such power and energy in such manner as to encourage the most widespread use thereof at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles, the rate schedules to become effective upon confirmation and approval by the Federal Power Commission. * * * Preference in the sale of such power and energy shall be given to public bodies and cooperatives.

Can electric power generated at War Department and Bureau of Reclamation dams be distributed according to these principles of the Flood Control Act of 1944, if current is to be sold to private power monopolies at the busbar? Can the Secretary of the Interior function as you have ordered him, if you deny him funds to make power market studies and to construct transmission lines?

We cannot afford to place such a handicap upon the development of any region within the United States, when encouraging a high level of economic activity is the only hope we have of avoiding a terrible postwar depression, when it is one of the few hopes of giving jobs to the men returning from battlefields of the war that has just ended. Congress must do all it can to encourage the development of industrial activity and agricultural prosperity, or assume a responsibility for which the people most certainly will hold it to account. This is a principle for which we must stand today, rather than to enact legislation which only serves special power utility interests.

If the implication is to be drawn that the committee is not in favor of the construction of Government transmission lines to serve the people from the

people's own power plants, it has raised an issue that should be debated most fully on the floor of the House of Representatives. The Government now owns thousands of miles of such transmission lines, and the people of every area in which they have been built will testify as to their benefits.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEMKE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is it not a fact that the development of these power features is the one way we have to pay back the taxpayers money that is invested in the project?

Mr. LEMKE. That is absolutely true and I cannot understand why we always do things back end forward. I am satisfied we will again have to go over to the Senate and get these appropriations back into the bill. There we will have a sufficient opportunity to at least present the need for these appropriations. I am sure that the Committee on Appropriations of the House, when it discovers its error, when it discovers it is not infallible, will correct the error we are pointing out here today.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Dakota has expired.

(Mr. LEMKE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[Mr. NORRELL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES].

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I want to take a few minutes of the Committee's time to commend the Committee on Appropriations, both the Subcommittee on Appropriations of the Department of the Interior and the Deficiency Committee itself for the substantial sums placed in this deficiency bill for reclamation and irrigation. I likewise want to call to your attention the fact that there were additional sums of money allowed for investigational purposes, not as much, perhaps, as many of us think adequate, but nevertheless a recognition of these important moneys. These investigation moneys are used for preconstruction surveys, and it is through these preconstruction surveys that irrigation projects move from the feasible to the approved stage. There is coming before the Bureau of Reclamation before long some additional reports made out in the field concerning projects that will stand on their own merits. Among these

is the Kennewick-Highland division of the Yakima project of the State of Washington, an outstanding project, one of the most meritorious irrigation projects in the United States. It is to bad that the Bureau's report was not in soon enough to place it before the Deficiency Appropriation Committee of the House for this appropriation bill.

I am urging the Bureau of Reclamation, through the use of these preconstruction survey moneys, to get their report in as soon as possible so as to make it feasible for this project to be eligible to go before the Bureau of the Budget for a request for funds for construction. There is no question but that this project should receive an excellent report and should be submitted by the Bureau to budget and then to regular appropriation. I do hope that the Bureau will do everything within its power to get this report in so that the project can go up for appropriation.

In closing my remarks, I commend the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations, who are designated by the Deficiency Committee to go over these matters, likewise the Deficiency Committee of the House, for the substantial sums of moneys that were placed into the Irrigation and Reclamation program.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I, too, wish to compliment the action of the whole Committee on Appropriations and the Interior and Deficiency Subcommittees for the constructive action on western reclamation.

I am hopeful that a part of the funds here granted for general investigations will be used for studies looking toward the rapid consummation of the Greater Wenatchee irrigation project near the city of that name and the continuation of the Rathdrum Prairie project near Spokane.

Both of these can use waste summer power, provide a market for this waste power, and thereby further insure the Federal investments in the Columbia River.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I chose this time to speak for the reason that the paragraph to which we are addressing ourselves seems to be as close as this bill comes to flood control. Much has been said here on the floor today and yesterday and the day before in reference to economy, but when it comes to these emergency flood-control projects it seems to me we are very much in the position of a man the roof of whose house is leaking. He may look out in good weather and figure that it costs a good deal to repair that roof and he can postpone the work of repairing it and thereby save money; but when the rains come and the storms beat upon it, he knows he has been guilty of false economy and his damage has been greatly increased.

In striking out the recommendations of the Budget in reference to flood control, it is my humble opinion the committee has been guilty of false economy. In the year 1945, this country experienced its worst floods in history. Down in the

Southwest especially where the floods are very bad, I refer to the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas. The Army engineers estimated the damages from floods for the entire country for that 1 year to be in excess of \$102,000,000. More than 15,000,000 acres were inundated by the floodwaters.

If we could by building appropriate emergency flood-control projects save even a reasonable percentage of the flood damage for the year 1945 we would go a long way towards repaying ourselves for the expenditures we hope this Congress will make on flood control.

Some of these projects recommended by the Budget and having the support of the Army engineers as emergency projects are projects which were begun some time back and are now in varying stages of completion. There are undoubtedly other such projects, but I have in mind one that is 94 percent completed, yet we are told that that project must be reinvestigated and there must be a redetermination of the appropriation of that 6 percent additional money necessary to complete that project.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to my good friend from Oklahoma, who I am pleased to say, did the most unusual thing of declining a Federal judgeship to remain in Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. As the gentleman will recall, there are 59 such projects that were not only investigated thoroughly but actually started but were stopped because of the war. The action of the committee, of which I am a member, without my consent or approval, eliminated those projects also. I commend the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana for his forceful and timely statement.

Mr. BROOKS. I thank the gentleman very much.

With reference to that particular project which is 94 percent complete, had that project not been stopped because of the war it would have cost only \$80,000 to complete it, but now because of the delay due to the war and because of the further delay now due to the lack of appropriations, it will cost \$190,000 to complete it. This fact shows the false economy of continually postponing the completion of projects already begun and substantially completed.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks," including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$70,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we can go a long ways toward underwriting national prosperity in this country by more fully develop-

ing the great natural resources of the West. I am sure that members of the Appropriations Committee of the House had that in mind in giving such favorable consideration to supplemental appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation. The investment of such funds in irrigation and multiple-purpose projects will be returned many times over. It is an investment in jobs, farms, and business opportunities for thousands of our returning service men and for many others who will share in the benefits of such developments.

I am gratified that the committee has recommended such a substantial sum for the work of the Bureau of Reclamation. At the same time I am keenly disappointed at the action taken in slashing funds requested for general investigations from \$3,000,000 to a half million dollars. I hope the House will restore this fund to the original amount. Otherwise the Bureau is going to be seriously hampered in carrying out the engineering and economic investigations on a good many projects.

One of the proposed projects which may be hit by this drastic reduction is located in eastern Oregon. The reduction will similarly affect other projects in many States of the West. Let me tell you something about the situation which confronts one of the communities in my district.

We have at The Dalles in eastern Oregon one of the finest fruit-growing districts in the United States. There are about 5,000 acres in orchards—some 4,000 acres in cherries, the rest in peaches, apricots, and other fruits. The individual holdings are small—averaging probably around 25 acres. The gross value of the cherry crop this year in the district amounted to about three and one-half million dollars.

It has taken years and years to develop these orchards. For some families it has been the work of a lifetime. Yet now, through no fault of their own, many of them face economic ruin, and the whole fruit-growing industry in the area is threatened. Because of the serious droughts of the past few years many of the trees are dying, and unless immediate action is taken to provide a supplemental water supply through irrigation, irreparable damage will be done.

Fortunately there is a way to provide the irrigation that will save these orchards and protect the community from economic disaster and losses that may run into millions of dollars. It can be done through pumping water from the Columbia River.

This is one of many projects on which the Bureau is prepared to undertake investigations to determine engineering and economic feasibility if sufficient funds for such studies are provided. I should explain that there is very little irrigation in the Dalles area at present. It has not been necessary. But now an emergency situation has developed because of drought conditions. The average annual rainfall has diminished gradually from about 16 inches to 6 inches. Some growers, in desperation, have sunk wells to a depth of 350 feet and installed their own sprinkler systems in efforts to save their orchards. This method is too cost-

ly, however, for most of them and is not a permanent solution to the problem, since underground water supplies are not adequate to provide for pumping from a large number of wells. Furthermore, the State engineer is reluctant to grant any more permits for wells serving irrigation purposes.

The people of Wasco County are counting on help from the Bureau of Reclamation to meet this problem and to help them save their orchards. Their hope is that a supplemental water supply can be pumped from the Columbia River, a few miles away, to provide for irrigation by a sprinkler system. Before that can be done the Bureau is required by law to make a thorough investigation to find out whether such a plan is feasible from an engineering standpoint, whether it is economically sound, how much it would cost, and whether the growers would be able to repay such costs. Many other factors would also have to be taken into consideration.

The point I wish to make is that this is just one of many worth-while projects on which the Bureau's hands may be tied because of insufficient funds to make the necessary investigations. Other Members of the House could cite projects in their States which would be affected similarly by the proposed \$2,500,000 slash in the Bureau's general investigations appropriation. I hope that the House will not concur in that reduction by the committee and that we can restore this item to substantially the same amount approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, the work on the Columbia Basin project began in 1933. The project includes the Grand Coulee Dam which is a multiple-purpose structure serving flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power generation, irrigation, and minor related benefits; the power plants at the toe of Grand Coulee Dam; and the irrigation system to water more than a million acres of land between Ephrata and Pasco, Wash. The dam has been completed. It is as much a part of the irrigation project as it is a part of the power project, or a part of the flood-control project, or a part of the navigation project; in other words, it is an integral part of the multiple-purpose Columbia Basin project.

The left powerhouse was completed and the right powerhouse was virtually completed before the war. The generators and turbines for six of the main units in the left powerhouse were installed. Other generators are yet to be manufactured and placed. The power serves to increase the energy available in the Northwest. During the war it made possible a contribution of about one-third of the Nation's light metal supply. The revenues from the power repaid the allocations of cost made to power and about three-fourths of the allocations of cost made to irrigation, and the power is essential to the pumping of water from Lake Roosevelt, created by Grand Coulee Dam in the Columbia River, to the Grand Coulee itself from which the irrigation canals lead to the lands.

The irrigation phase of the project is represented in Grand Coulee Dam, a part of the power plant and output, the pump-

ing plant which was constructed as a part of Grand Coulee Dam, tunnels leading from the pumping plant up into the Grand Coulee, engineering plans and specifications that have been completed for dams in the Grand Coulee and the parts of the canal systems, which are already completed and by work yet to be done, including the construction of dams in the Grand Coulee and the main canal and lateral systems.

In other words, work on the irrigation phase of the Columbia Basin project was begun in 1933. The project is a multiple-purpose project, and the authorization of one phase of the project is identical with that of other phases. There is no secondary position either in authorization or in time given to irrigation. Every year since 1933 some new facility designed to serve only the irrigation project has been constructed or begun. The fact that the major part of the expenditures remaining yet to be made on the Columbia Basin project is chargeable to irrigation does not in any way constitute a separation of irrigation from the other benefits of the project or mean that work on the irrigation project has not already been started. It simply has not been completed as rapidly as work on other phases of the project.

The Clerk read as follows:

Traveling expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Traveling expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1946, \$35,000.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, according to all reports only a miracle can save the labor-management conference from abysmal failure. Every participant in that conference on both sides had one patriotic duty to his country—to reach agreement and thus at least narrow the area of conflict between labor and management. The only way that could have been done was if both sides yielded on some points and if neither side insisted on having its own way completely. Apparently in disregard of the general public welfare no one has been willing to yield at all. Both management and labor will be clamoring at the doors of Congress demanding that we do this, that and the other thing that one side or the other wants done. But when it came to doing an unselfish patriotic act themselves it appears that up to date at least there has been little willingness on anyone's part to budge from their own extreme position thought very great issues hang in the balance.

I warn both management and labor that their failure to agree together places responsibility squarely upon the Government to protect the interest of the whole people. I am fearful as to what such action might be. Serious mistakes like the Smith-Connally act must not be repeated, but in the face of continuous industrial conflict some action will be taken by Congress. That is almost certain. I most earnestly hope it will be wise, fair and two-sided action. The price of freedom from governmental control is for management and labor to get along at least reasonably well.

There is one measure that ought to be taken immediately—because it is so clearly right that no one can fairly oppose it. Here it is: In connection with every important labor dispute the Secretary of Labor should promptly appoint a group of impartial citizens to determine and publish the full facts bearing on the dispute. I understand that a few people on the labor side and a good many on the management side are opposed to this because they say the facts are none of the public's business. In heaven's name then what is the public's business? America is bigger than all of management and all of labor put together and that point had best be made clear right now. And the best way perhaps of all to make it clear is to say that we the people have a right to know all the truth and we are going to know it and to base our judgment as to who is right and who is wrong on those facts. For this the force of public opinion could intelligently be brought to bear and it is earnestly to be hoped we might not have to go further than that.

In fact I am today introducing a resolution for this purpose. And the main reason I am doing it is because this is the direction in which the greatest single force for good in American life is pointing. That force is religion. Catholics, Protestants, and Jews alike have urged this action in the name of their churches. Under unanimous consent, I include with my remarks the messages to the labor-management conference from the National Catholic Welfare Conference and from the Federal Council of Churches and from the Synagogue Council of America; I also include the text of my resolution:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1945.—The following letter was sent today to the Honorable Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor, and to Judge Walter P. Stacy, chairman, Labor-Management Conference:

"The Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference wishes to make a suggestion to the Department of Labor of the United States and to the labor-management conference.

"The suggestion grows out of two facts that hinder the settlement of labor disputes. One is the danger that if strikes of great magnitude occur, laws enforcing compulsory arbitrary may ensue. That would be tragic. Voluntary arbitration is good, but compulsory arbitration is a long leap down the totalitarian road and is no help toward the proper settlement of disputes on either side. It will, in fact, not be accepted so long as the working people and the employers are Americans and believe in their dignity as sons of God.

"The other fact is that methods of conciliation and voluntary arbitration often lack that thorough knowledge of the facts underlying the disputes which normally is necessary for a just agreement or a just decision.

"Our proposal is a modest one but one of far-reaching importance. It is that a method of fact finding be set up to reinforce conciliation, arbitration, collective bargaining and the attitude of the public toward any important labor dispute; that the fact finding be in the hands of a board representative of neither side of the dispute but representative of, as far as possible, impartial members of the public; that the President of the United States or the Secretary of Labor appoint them; that as many boards, national, regional, or local, be set up as are required to aid in the settlement of major disputes; that these fact-finding bodies be

instructed to report quickly; and that they receive statements from both sides in the dispute and from other competent witnesses, and have available all the pertinent knowledge which the Federal or State Governments possess. These boards would make the facts known. They would make no decision as to the dispute. They would present the facts to fortify the right side in a dispute.

"Threats of major strikes now loom. Other strikes seem to be in the offing. Others will occur after this present period ends. We recommend this fact-finding procedure both for current disputes and for the future. The facts will furnish ground for just agreements in collective bargaining and just decisions in arbitration.

"We consider this proposal both as a way to help settle current disputes and as a permanent policy of the American Government and the governments of the States. We do not contemplate this procedure except in important cases.

"The usefulness of these boards depends upon their being established early in a dispute and upon the speed of their action. Delayed statements of fact would be calamitous.

"We think that there are enough honest and capable persons in our country to man these boards in the interest of the general good.

"Sincerely yours,

"KARL J. ALTER,
Chairman, Social Action Department,
N. C. W. C., Bishop of Toledo."

NOVEMBER 20, 1945.

DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM,
Labor-Management Conference,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.:

Desire to urge that Conciliation Service be extended and its representatives become residents of localities rather than sent in for special cases, and that for each local office an advisory board be appointed with representatives of civic and religious groups who could advise and assist in conciliation of cases of potential conflict in early stages long before develop as strikes. Also urge that in case of strikes a citizens' fact-finding board be appointed by the President of the United States to determine all pertinent facts, including wages, profits, and prices, and make them known to the public.

RABBI AHARON OPHER,
Assistant to the President, Synagogue Council of America.

JAMES MYERS,
Industrial Secretary, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Whereas the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Synagogue Council of America, representing the forces of religion in America have officially urged the employment of fact-finding bodies as an instrument in the orderly settlement of industrial disputes: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that as a means of resolving conflicts between labor and management and thus serving the general welfare of all the people, the Secretary of Labor shall adopt the policy of establishing impartial fact-finding bodies for the purpose of determining all pertinent facts bearing upon such conflicts as a means of providing a basis for their settlement in a manner fair and just to both parties and in accordance with the general public interest.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend

my remarks in the RECORD at a point immediately following the remarks made by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Post office stationery, equipment and supplies: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies", including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$3,600: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for the pay of employees in the District of Columbia in connection with the shipment of supplies is increased from "\$63,900" to "\$67,400."

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I was very much interested in the very able statement of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] with regard to the labor-management conference. It is rather unfortunate that labor and management cannot get together and settle their own differences. I do not believe, however, we should superimpose upon either labor or management any Government compulsory arbitration, because just as soon as we do that it will pyramid and pyramid until such time as we have heaped upon this Nation something other than democracy, and that is socialism. I am opposed to socialism, communism, or any other kind of "ism." I believe in real, honest-to-goodness democracy. Compulsory arbitration means the end of collective bargaining.

When the gentleman states that he wants to set up a fact-finding body to determine the facts as to labor and management I am wondering how in the world we are going to be able to get to the real facts unless the books of both are open to public scrutiny to such a point that they may be able actually to have the facts whereby they will be able to make a just decision. It cannot be done by just looking into a crystal ball.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOOK. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think, of course, that would have to be done if all the facts in the case are going to be developed.

I should like to point out to the gentleman that the point I was trying to make was that I am not in favor of Government controls in this field any more than the gentleman or anybody else. I am against them. But what I did say was that the public interest was paramount. I believe that must be recognized by everybody, and I do criticize the attitude of any person who says that the facts are none of the public's business. I think the facts are definitely the public's business. I think they should be

brought out and presented in all these cases as one of the means of enabling the public to base its judgment.

Mr. HOOK. That is a fact. The further facts are these:

In the dispute between General Motors and the United Automobile Workers of America, the latter has requested time and time again voluntary arbitration, but the head of General Motors says, "You cannot look at our books, you cannot go into anything that is ours; the prices of our products and profits we make are no business of the public or no business of anyone but our organization." In other words, they have taken a "public be damned" attitude.

The United Automobile Workers have offered to appoint one public member, a man not connected with labor, if General Motors will pick one man as a public member not connected with their organization and that those two pick a third man, and not go completely into the books of the company but get just enough facts as will enable them to come to a just decision without looking into a crystal ball.

If General Motors is allowed an increase in prices, I know the union would not agree to an increase in a wage scale based on an increase in prices, because we would have a spiral of inflation in this country that would destroy the Nation. The unions say, "We do not want an increase in wages if there must be an increase in prices." That is the issue. General Motors for inflation, the unions against it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the former amendment.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasant day when I find myself in agreement on at least one point with the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOOK]. I agree with the gentleman from California that the profits of General Motors are of concern to the public; I agree that the Ways and Means Committee and the Treasury officials in getting up a tax program and for the purpose of collecting a tax have the right to go into the books of General Motors, or any other corporation, but I do not go so far as to agree with the gentleman from California that it is the business or the right of Walter Reuther or the UAW-CIO to look into those books and based upon what they find, formulate demands for wages or fix the prices at which the products of the company shall be sold.

In days gone by when wage increases were asked corporations have opened their books to Government agencies and it was found that some could not afford to pay the wages demanded by the employees, nevertheless the companies were

forced to pay not less than the minimum wage fixed by statute and at times ordered to grant some of the demands, even though the order might mean the wiping out of jobs on which those men depended for their livelihood.

So the answer is: The public has the right to know, for the purpose of taxation, for the purpose of drafting tax laws, what corporations, including General Motors, are making, but it is not the business of a private individual or of a private organization to ride herd on what any individual or corporation in this country makes.

I am happy to agree with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOOK], if he is correct in his statement and I do, if I interpret his statement correctly; that is that the Government should not interfere on either side in these disputes. That is good news to me because since 1937 the Government of the United States, right on down to the present time, has been interfering in favor of certain labor politicians, in many an industrial dispute. I call as witnesses John L. Lewis, William Green, Philip Murray. They have stated that the Government has stuck its nose unjustifiably into union business and has misconstrued and maladministered the National Labor Relations law. I am happy to hear the gentleman from Michigan say that the Government should keep its nose out of business and out of labor disputes. I am inclined to believe, however, that the thing which caused the gentleman to voice these sentiments is the fact that the UAW-CIO has discovered that it has bit off more than it can chew, it has a bull by the tail and cannot handle the situation. Perhaps the gentleman fears that a justified aroused public sentiment—a people determined to have speedy reconversion might force the Government—if it acts at all—to insist that the interests and property of the owners of industrial plants be protected, that the public be safeguarded.

Apparently the General Motors strike is getting more men out of employment than was expected. The UAW-CIO has not been able to pick off General Motors first and then going on to Ford and Chrysler to play off two auto companies against the third. It has thousands of employees on strike or out of jobs now, and if this vote in Little Steel is acted upon it will have three or four hundred thousand more men out of jobs, and neither UAW, CIO, or PAC or any one or all of those wrecking crews or their sponsors is ready to supply a single job to any of those unemployed workers.

Just within the last 10 minutes there came to my desk a letter from a veteran with 5 years' service. He came home. He obtained a job in an electrical plant where the wage was \$1.65 an hour. He was qualified for the job. He was told he would have to belong to the union before he could go to work. He went to the union. He made application for a union card. What did they tell him? They said, "Well, we can't give you a union card; you will have to serve an apprenticeship." Five years abroad in the service of his country did not count on the score card of the union. He could not meet the union requirements.

So because he could not qualify under the union rules and regulations some man who stayed here in safety could hold down the good job and he who had served abroad in the combat area is denied the opportunity to work.

Is that equal justice under law?

The Clerk read as follows:

Representation allowances, foreign service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Representation allowances, foreign service", \$23,000.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas:

Page 38, strike out all of lines 23 to 25 inclusive.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, this amendment strikes out the item of \$23,000 in this bill for additional representation that is allowed as so-called representation allowances to be spent by our representatives abroad. About 3 years ago this Congress allowed \$100,000 for this item. Then representatives of the State Department asked for and were allowed \$250,000. Last year it was increased to the huge sum of \$585,000. The item is called "representation." It is nearly all spent for whiskey and other kinds of high-power liquor. I don't think anyone on the floor of this House will defend it on the ground it is used for other purposes. It is understood and agreed and admitted that it practically all goes to buy liquor. The taxpayers of this country are charged with the bill and it is handed over to our representatives abroad to provide liquor to entertain foreigners of other countries. I tried to reduce the \$585,000 but did not secure enough support to get it done.

Now, it appears that right at the latter part of the year the fund has run short, so they are asking this Congress to replenish the fund with an additional \$23,000. I hardly thought they would think of doing it. The last minute they come here in a deficiency bill and ask for \$23,000 more. It seems to me that that is just about the last straw. It ought to be observed that in addition to salaries, living quarters, traveling expenses, and so forth, our foreign representatives are provided with miscellaneous allowances and contingent expenses as indicated in this bill.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the distinguished Member from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. Does the gentleman not think it is a bad idea to have these deficiency bills anyhow? They should have known that \$500,000 or \$600,000 was all the money we were going to give them and they should not then come in and ask for this additional \$23,000.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I agreed with my friend that it comes with pretty poor

grace to ask for the additional \$23,000 in a deficiency bill when they have already had \$585,000 this year. I tried to get this House to cut the appropriation at the time it was considered this year. I thought the membership might at least agree on reducing it \$200,000, but I did not get enough support to do it. So your Government and mine, is charged with \$585,000 for this year, and evidently the money has been spent. At least they are asking for more. This is not just a question of so-called dry or wet; it is a question of principle if you are going to allow more than \$600,000 of the people's money to be expended in this manner. Incidentally, \$600,000 would buy a lot of food for hungry, starving people. To me the thing does not make sense.

Mr. Chairman, in all fairness, it does seem to me we Americans fall to a rather low ebb when we deem it necessary to spend \$600,000 a year for our representatives to spend on liquor to entertain these foreigners in order to get along with them. I trust this House to agree with me and cut out this item of \$23,000. It does not belong here, and I do not believe the committee itself will see fit to resist striking out this item. It is the amount itself compared with the entire appropriation is comparatively small but the principle of the thing is not good.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. How many years have we done this?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do not know exactly, but it has increased from \$100,000 to \$600,000 in 4 years. It jumped about \$300,000 in the last 2 years.

Mr. DONDERO. This is a good place to stop.

Mr. REES of Kansas. It is time to stop. It should have been stopped long ago.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I think if they had bought good California wine instead of whisky they would have had plenty of money to go around.

Mr. Chairman, the sum of \$600,000 would pay for almost a half million bushels of wheat. It could be made into millions of loaves of bread. If you would put \$600,000 worth of food in the hands of the Red Cross and let it be distributed among people in those countries who are starving and suffering from lack of food, you would come a lot nearer to cementing friendship and bringing about better understanding with these people than by buying liquor for foreign representatives. You could alleviate human suffering if you spend it for food. It will be wasted if you spend it for the purpose intended in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RABAUT) there were—ayes 69, noes 68.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

The proviso contained in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, under the head "Rivers and harbors and flood control", reading "*Provided further*, That any appropriation for civil functions under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available for contracting in such manner as the Secretary of War may determine to be in the public interest without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 3 of the River and Harbor Act of August 11, 1888", is hereby repealed.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SNYDER: On page 43, after line 2, insert the following:

"RIVERS AND HARBORS

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'Rivers and Harbors,' including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$25,516,000, to remain available until expended.

"FLOOD CONTROL

"Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'Flood control, general', including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$81,759,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for constructing the Garrison (N. Dak.) Reservoir beyond dimensions which would provide for a higher pool elevation than 1,830 feet or for constructing dikes or levees which would provide for a higher pool elevation than 1,830 feet for operating such dam.

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries', including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriations Act, 1946, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, all this amendment does is merely to put back in the bill at this point the projects and the amounts of money sent up by the Bureau of the Budget for the projects that you will find in the hearings. In other words, it is putting back the money for all the rivers and harbors projects which were asked for by the President, the Bureau of the Budget, and by the committee headed by the gentleman from Texas who held hearings on the projects. Then, Congress authorized these projects.

It also puts back all the harbor projects for flood control that were sent up here by the President, by the Bureau of the Budget, and which were referred to the Speaker, and then in turn to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in turn, referred them to me and my committee to hold hearings on them, which we did. We are putting those back in. We are also putting back the flood-control projects which the President asked for and the Bureau of the Budget recommended. They were sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and then, in turn, to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who, in turn, referred them to our subcommittee. We held hearings on them.

Above all, it puts back the rivers and harbors projects which the gentleman from Texas and his committee held extensive hearings on and found that they were economically feasible and justifiable. They were brought before the Congress, and Congress said: "You are right." In other words, the Congress said, "You are right on all these projects." And this amendment puts them all back in.

I am glad to present this statement which the able clerk of my committee, Mr. Lambert, has prepared for the benefit of the Committee of the Whole showing what my committee recommended in the four prewar years and the amount we are here recommending.

The statement is as follows:

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL
FISCAL YEAR 1938

Hearings contained 95 pages, 87 of which were included in testimony presented by representatives of the War Department, and 8 pages by representatives of the Department of Agriculture making explanation of preliminary examinations and surveys of watersheds.

The Bureau of the Budget recommended for this year-----	\$181,510,500
The subcommittee recommended-----	181,416,300
The Congress approved-----	181,616,300

FISCAL YEAR 1939

Hearings contained 246 pages, 93 of which were used for testimony of the War Department representatives, and 153 pages being used by others, mostly Members of Congress.

The Budget estimate-----	\$183,821,800
The subcommittee recommended-----	Same.
The Congress approved-----	Same.

FISCAL YEAR 1940

Hearings contained 463 pages, 72 of which were used for testimony of representatives of the War Department, the remaining 391 by representatives of other departments, local organizations, and Members of Congress.

The Budget estimate-----	\$277,800,000
The subcommittee recommended-----	Same.
The Congress approved-----	Same.

FISCAL YEAR 1941

Hearings contained 220 pages, 52 of which were used for testimony of representatives of the War Department, the remaining 168 by representatives of local organizations and Members of Congress.

The Budget estimate-----	\$172,973,505.00
The subcommittee recommended-----	170,921,510.00
The Congress approved-----	176,017,660.00
And in the first supplemental the Congress approved-----	13,283,148.67
And in the first deficiency the Congress approved---	1,500,000.00

Total approved by Congress-----	190,800,808.67
---------------------------------	----------------

PRESENT DEFICIENCY BILL

Hearings contain 209 pages, 80 of which were used for testimony of representatives of the War Department, the remaining 129 by others, including representatives of organizations from Missouri, California, North Dakota, Louisiana, Arkansas, and perhaps other places, and a number of Members of Congress.

Amount recommended by Budget Bureau for this deficiency-----	\$128,475,000
The subcommittee recommended-----	122,275,000

The Deficiency Subcommittee cut out this recommendation by the Civil Functions Subcommittee.

Hearings held by Deficiency Subcommittee contained 10 pages.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House have leave to extend their remarks on this amendment at this point in the RECORD, so that anyone who wants to extend his remarks at this point as a part of this debate will be allowed to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that every Member has a right to extend his remarks in the RECORD at this point as a part of this debate, I would like to see if we cannot get through as soon as possible this afternoon. I wonder if it would be agreeable to everybody concerned if we held the debate down to 1 hour. I ask unanimous consent that the debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto be limited to 1 hour.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 1 hour and 15 minutes.

Mr. EBERHARTER and Mr. MASON objected.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto be limited to one hour and a half.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto be limited to one hour and a half.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. EBERHARTER) there were—ayes 81, noes 62.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. EBERHARTER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 131; noes 37.

So the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Sixty Members have indicated a desire to be heard on this amendment. That will give 1½ minutes to each speaker.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that every one who wants to speak on this flood control item be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD and that he be not required to speak.

The CHAIRMAN. That request has already been granted.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from California, [Mr. DOYLE.]

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR] is recognized.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair may say to the gentleman that time has already been fixed.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, may I yield my minute and a half to the gentleman from North Carolina?

The CHAIRMAN. Time has been allotted. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR] is recognized.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I regret that I have not more time to discuss this important amendment. I shall direct my attention to the justification for including the Bugg Island Reservoir, in Virginia and North Carolina, and the Philpott Reservation in Virginia. The two projects have been approved for the purpose of flood control in the Roanoke River and its tributaries. On many occasions and before various committees of Congress these projects have been approved and the construction of dams at the two locations mentioned has been authorized by Congress and an appropriation of the sum of \$36,140,000, the estimated cost, recommended by act of Congress. The Roanoke Basin flood-control measure has long been a subject of importance to those who owned and occupied farms and property in this vast basin which extends from the mountains of Virginia to the Atlantic Ocean, many resolutions have been offered in respect to the hazard of floods in the course of this great river and its tributaries from the mountains to the sea; the records disclose that the proposed flood-control projects have always been a matter of legislative importance and have received favorable consideration. The Civil Functions Committee of the Subcommittee on War Appropriation, of which I am a member, has carefully considered the justification of the appropriation which appears in the amendment under consideration, and traced the various legislative acts and investigations, and reported this amendment pending to the Deficiency Committee which, without justification and no investigation, struck the items out of this bill which had been approved by the proper committee which had full jurisdiction of the matter. The total number of items approved by my committee were 165 of which only 13 carried a power production feature; the work on these projects, some of which had begun, was discontinued for the war period.

Now is the opportune time of all times to begin the construction of these property-conserving features and accomplish what should have been done many, many years ago. The destruction of property and crops in the basin of the Roanoke River when it enters the coastal-plains

area of North Carolina is most disastrous, and it is conservatively estimated that floods in this area alone has caused the loss of more than 20,000,000 of property, not considering the irreparable damage done to the fertile lands within the last 40 years. I insist that the production of electricity is an incidental feature of the dams referred to. The law required the engineers who made surveys of the area involved to report the feasibility of power production. This they did as required by law. What I am most interested in is the protection of the landowners along the watershed of the Roanoke River and its tributaries. I have personal knowledge of the destruction wrought by the floods in the Roanoke Basin; and when other areas of this country are protected by flood-control legislation, I am convinced that my State, North Carolina, and Virginia, which two States pour \$500,000,000 annually into the Treasury of the United States, are entitled through this Government to the protection and consideration accorded other States in this Nation. Not an item should be stricken from the proposed amendment. Now is the time to begin the proposed dams and conserve the property which has so long been neglected.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I am, Mr. Chairman, in its present form.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

[Mr. ENGEL of Michigan addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan, and I ask recognition.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the technical motion to strike out the enacting clause of course entitles its proponent to 5 minutes and its opponent to 5 minutes, but if the gentleman from Virginia is recognized the entire 10 minutes will be consumed in argument against the amendment which is now pending, while other members of the committee are limited to a minute and a half each. At least half of that 10 minutes, 5 minutes, ought to be given to the proponents of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair cannot anticipate what the gentleman's argument will be. Besides, the gentleman from Virginia has said he is opposed to the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. TARVER. He is opposed to the motion and also to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, if you will get the adding machine and add up all the people who are going to be recognized, you will find that at least an hour and I expect an hour and 10 minutes of that hour and a half of 1-minute speeches will be used by the proponents of this amendment, so my friend does not have very much of a case there. But I am opposed to the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan. The gentleman moves to have the committee rise and strike out the enacting clause. I am opposed to that. I am for this bill. I am not only for the bill but I am for the bill as the committee reported it without any amendments, so I do not know how, technically or theoretically, I could better qualify for recognition.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Does the gentleman mean the amendments already put in the bill by the committee?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. There are no amendments in the bill brought out by the committee. I am going to vote for the bill as the committee makes it today.

Mr. EBERHARTER. With the amendments already in it?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes. Whatever this committee puts in the bill, I will vote for the bill. I believe in making a fight here and, if you lose your fight, voting for what the bill then is. Legislation passed by this Congress is a composite of the ultimate judgment of the Members. If you put flood control in here I will vote for it, but I do not think you ought to put it in, and I will tell you in 2 or 3 minutes why.

Now let us come back for just a minute to what has happened. Various reclamation projects are in this bill. They are there because the Subcommittee on the Interior Department Appropriations brought in a report showing that they had given careful, detailed thought, and study to each of those items. They had cut many of them. They had eliminated many of them and had changed some. We went over them item by item. Now, when the deficiency subcommittee reached the flood-control projects, gentlemen, right out of the box, and my good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who offered this motion, brought it up, the Buggs Island business came up. It indicated we were going to get into a row on it. One member of the committee said, "Well, let us leave that out." Another member, my good friend, said, "If you are going to leave that out, leave them all out, and let the committee put it back." We said, "All right," and that is what was done. Nobody has passed on the merits of these things. But in order to vote for a few meritorious projects you have to swallow a lot of them that are not meritorious and this Buggs Island project is at the head of the list.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. KERR. Does not the gentleman understand that the Congress of the

United States has approved this and authorized an appropriation for it?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. May I say to my distinguished friend if this House appropriates all of the money that has been authorized by Congress, then God help us—that is all. There are thousands of authorizations that are never appropriated by the Congress, and the reason you have, first, an authorization, and then an appropriation, is because you want two examinations of the subject.

Mr. KERR. Does not the gentleman admit that years ago the Congress of this Nation approved the Buggs Island project and put in an appropriation of \$56,000,000 to build it?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. But no work has ever been done on it. This estimate of \$30,000,000 is an estimate 4 or 5 years old. It will be at least twice that much. The gentleman will see if he will turn to page 11231 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that this item of \$5,000 for power is the initial cost of putting in the generators and not the ultimate cost of the power and does not include the ultimate cost of the dam dedicated to power purposes. The Buggs Island project is a power project and not a flood-control project in any sense of the word. Let me tell you that the citizens of North Carolina are protesting against this. Vance County, N. C., represented by the distinguished gentleman, Mr. COOLEY, who will speak to you for a minute and a half very shortly, are petitioning Congress to do nothing about this. They say it will flood thousands of acres of valuable land and inundate many communities. They want a hearing on it. The engineers have set December 5 to have a hearing on it. The planning commission of the State of Virginia has asked that nothing be done about it until they have a hearing. That is just one of these projects that you are asked to swallow in order to vote for a few meritorious flood-control projects. If this amendment is turned down, what is the result? The Civil Functions Committee of the Committee on Appropriations is going into session early in January. They are going to go over all of these projects. They will bring back a carefully considered bill and you can choose and vote for those that you want and leave out the ones that you do not want. All that we are asking you to do, all that the Appropriations Committee is asking you to do in this hour when we are scraping the bottom of the barrel of our finances and when we are in dire distress, is that we proceed with caution. There is no need today for a public works program. There is no need today for more power in this particular community. Maybe there is a need in some parts of the country. I am for power where it is incident to flood control or river and harbor development. I am for that. But this is a straight-out power project and it inaugurates a new policy of the United States. All our committee is asking you to do is to proceed with caution.

The CHAIRMAN. The question occurs on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] that the Committee do now rise and report the

bill back to the House with the enacting clause stricken.

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that the Deficiency Subcommittee did not go into this matter more thoroughly and take out the items in the bill which they considered bad and leave in the items which they considered good instead of kicking out of the bill every item good and bad alike.

In my district, Mr. Chairman, there is a terrible flood condition along the Missouri River. There is an item in this bill for \$236,000 to straighten the Nishnabotna River above Hamburg, Iowa, to the Missouri River. If that is not completed before the 1946 spring floods come, then many thousands of acres of the finest land in the world will lie fallow again next year, as has been the case for the past several years; also, the town of Hamburg is flooded each year, and has been for several years, causing a great deal of property damage and even the loss of human life; also, unless the money to repair and strengthen levees along the river is made available now, that much-needed work will not be done in time to save hundreds of thousands of acres of land from floods this coming spring, as has been the case for the past several years.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] for 1½ minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I cannot within the very brief space of time at my disposal discuss the pending amendment, nor will my time permit even a discussion of the Buggs Island Reservoir on the Roanoke River. I do, however, desire to call attention to a resolution which was adopted on November 24, 1945 by the Board of County Commissioners of Vance County, N. C., which is located in the congressional district which I have the honor to represent. The resolution is as follows:

Resolution by the Board of Commissioners of Vance County, N. C., adopted at a meeting held on November 24, 1945

Whereas the United States Government is contemplating the erection of a multipurpose dam on Roanoke River, in Mecklenburg County, Va., known as the Buggs Island Dam now proposed to be built 135 feet in height and to flood the area on the river above the dam to an elevation 320 feet above mean sea level; and

Whereas from information available the water impounded by said dam will flood and render useless approximately 22,000 acres of valuable farm and woodland in Vance County, N. C., the taxable value of which is approximately half a million dollars, thereby causing a considerable loss in tax revenue to the county each year for the support and maintenance of county government; and

Whereas due to the fact that Vance is a small county in area, being about 20 by 16 miles, the loss of approximately 22,000 acres of land will cause a great reduction in the value of crops raised annually in the county and affect its economic life and cause many of our most substantial citizens to give up their homes and property and go elsewhere to live; and

Whereas we are of the opinion that the proposed high multipurpose dam will in no

way benefit the landowners living in the area affected in Vance County sufficiently to offset the injuries which will be sustained to the economic life of the county; and

Whereas, on the contrary, it is our desire if possible without too serious damage to our own economic life to cooperate in a program of flood control for the Roanoke River valley which will afford effective relief to the residents of the valley whose property is from time to time subjected to great loss by the occasional extreme floods in Roanoke River; and

Whereas we are advised and believe that at relatively small cost the Government of the United States can, by the erection of a series of single-purpose dry-reservoir flood-control dams on Roanoke River, at Buggs Island and elsewhere up the river, provide effective relief from flood conditions in the Roanoke River valley.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the foregoing and in pursuance of what we believe to be a proper good-neighbor policy, the Vance County Board of Commissioners this day in meeting assembled, does hereby respectfully request the United States Government not to erect the multipurpose high dam at the Buggs Island site on Roanoke River; but instead, we recommend that the Government of the United States do erect single-purpose dry-reservoir flood-control dams on Roanoke River at Buggs Island and at other desirable sites which will provide flood-control relief for the citizens of the Roanoke River valley without permanently inundating and rendering useless the valuable lands along the Roanoke River as would be the case if the present high multipurpose dam should be constructed at Buggs Island as proposed.

I also desire to call attention to a letter written to me on November 3, 1945, by Hon. Henry T. Powell, mayor of Henderson, the county seat of Vance County, which is as follows:

CITY OF HENDERSON,

Henderson, N. C., November 3, 1945.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,

Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR HAROLD: I realize that the proposed dam at Buggs Island in the Roanoke River is still in the discussion stage. But if this dam is built it will cover about one-sixth of Vance County with water and will cause a large number of our citizens to be uprooted. I believe that 90 percent of the people in this county who understand how much land will be covered with water oppose the proposed dam.

It is my hope and the hope of the city council that it will be possible to make the army engineers make public just what they propose to do, how high they propose to build the dam, and just how much, and what land they will put under water, so that we may fully understand the matter.

And before the bill actually reaches the floors of Congress the people of Vance County, who will take most of the ill results of the dam would also appreciate an opportunity to be heard by the committee considering the bill.

Very truly yours,

HENRY T. POWELL, Mayor.

I have also just received the following letter, dated November 28, 1945, from Mayor Powell:

HENDERSON, N. C., November 28, 1945.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,

Member of Congress,
Old House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR HAROLD: I received your wire that Judge Kerr was introducing an amendment to the appropriation bill to include the Bug

Island project in the bill, after it had been removed by the committee. I thank you for this information.

I am writing Judge Kerr, even though he does not represent our district, expressing the feelings of the people of Vance County, as evidenced in two resolutions, one by the county commissioners, the other by the city council, opposing the project as long as the dam is at its present height.

The Carolina Power & Light Co. does own the land to erect a dam 262 feet above mean sea level. We would not oppose here the erection of any dam up to that height, but the proposed dam would be 320 feet above mean sea level and would flood from 22,000 to 25,000 acres of land in Vance County and would cover highways so that another 20,000 acres would be cut off from Henderson. We feel that some plan could and should be worked out to give those who desire it flood control without ruining Vance County. We are now attempting to get an agreement with the people of the lower Roanoke Basin on the lower dam so we can present a united front to the Army engineers and Congress.

Very truly yours,

HENRY T. POWELL, Mayor.

I am very definitely in favor of adequate flood control on the Roanoke River and for many years my colleague the gentleman from North Carolina, Judge KERR, and I have advocated and urged that adequate flood control on the Roanoke River be provided. I want it clearly understood that I am not opposed to the Buggs Island Reservoir merely because of the hydroelectric power features involved. I am opposed to actions being taken upon the project at this time for the reason that the people in the affected area have not been given an opportunity to be heard. I call attention to the fact that a public hearing has been scheduled and will be held in the South Hill High School, South Hill, Va., at 10 a. m., on Wednesday, December 5, 1945. I have notified many interested parties of the scheduled hearing and have suggested that they attend the meeting for the purpose of obtaining full information regarding the project and to the further end that they may express freely their own views concerning the potential effects of the project upon the economic life of the community. It seems rather strange that the public hearing is scheduled for Wednesday, December 5, and we are called upon to appropriate the money even before the meeting is held and those whom I represent in the affected area are given an opportunity to express their views concerning the matter. I, therefore, urge that action on the Buggs Island Reservoir be delayed pending the hearing which is scheduled for next week. I do this in the hope that at the public hearing some satisfactory flood-control program may be agreed upon. Certainly those citizens whose homes and farms will be flooded should be accorded an opportunity to be heard.

I am not taking the position that the Buggs Island Reservoir should not be built as is now contemplated, but I do insist that very careful consideration should be given to the suggestions which no doubt will be made by officials of Vance County and other citizens living in the affected area and if a better plan and program can be agreed upon, that plan and program should be adopted

rather than the project now contemplated.

I urge that the pending amendment be defeated to the end that further consideration may be given to all of the important projects involved.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN] for 1½ minutes.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Snyder amendment. It is absolutely unfair and discriminatory to eliminate the appropriations for flood-control projects which have already been authorized by the Congress. To do so simply means that the Appropriations Committee can at any time and at will override the express desires of the membership of this House. Adequate flood control is essential if we are to preserve our natural resources for posterity. Time and tide wait for no man. The Committee on Appropriations in its report on this bill says that it is reluctant to recommend the appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood-control projects without further inquiry into the merits of the proposals. It wants to submit the matter for reconsideration by the War Department subcommittee next January. This is "fiddling while Rome burns"; and, furthermore, there is no definite assurance that the proposals will be favorably acted upon at the later date suggested. The time for action is now.

I am particularly interested in the projects relating to the improvement of the Missouri River Basin. A comprehensive program for flood control in this basin has been already reviewed, discussed, and approved by this House. Millions of acres of fertile farm land are involved in this food basket of the world. With particular reference to that part of the Missouri River which touches part of my congressional district, this amendment will restore appropriations for dikes, revetments, and dredging between Kenslers Bend, Nebr., and the Combination Bridge at Sioux City, Iowa. Funds are required for initial construction of

dykes and revetment to protect agricultural lands and the McCook Lake area in South Dakota. In the vicinity of McCook Lake the threat of the Missouri River to leave its normal channel and cut through McCook Lake is very real. If this happens, it will cause extensive loss of farm lands, buildings, and roads, and possible damage to the Sioux City power plant, which would be critical. In fact, the Army engineers' report on the Missouri River flood-control project has designated Sioux City as a critical area, and for that reason alone it is most essential that the lives and property of the people in this large center of population be protected. We cannot afford to wait until disaster strikes. I earnestly urge that this amendment be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MANSFIELD] for 1½ minutes.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I have not time to speak of the projects in this amendment affecting flood control. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON], chairman of the Flood Control Committee, can represent those items.

There are 23 river and harbor projects in this amendment. There is not a project in it that is within 600 miles of where I live; consequently, I cannot be accused of having any personal interest.

I piloted every one of these items through Congress, in bills reported by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Since I have been in Congress I have put through more river and harbor bills and voted for more river and harbor bills than any other man living. I know that every one of these items is thoroughly worthy. These projects have had the most thorough consideration in the world, and no member of the Appropriations Committee will offer any opposition to them in the next appropriation bill; consequently there is nothing affecting economy in it. If you do not do it now you are going to do it next summer anyhow; and if you put it off you will lose 6 months' time assembling the work and getting it started.

The river and harbor funds are needed to continue projects which have been

delayed due to the war. These projects are important. They are Nation-wide—Northeast, Southeast, the Gulf, the Mississippi system, the inland waterways, the Great Lakes, and the Pacific.

Waterway traffic has increased steadily before and during the war. For instance, the combined waterway traffic exclusive of the Great Lakes and the ocean in 1927 amounted to 9,000,000,000 ton-miles, whereas in 1944 it had risen to over 30,000,000,000 ton-miles. For the Great Lakes it has increased from 85,000,000,000 ton-miles to 115,000,000,000 ton-miles. This increased traffic is made possible only due to waterways improvement. Traffic follows improved waterways. The river and harbor work set-up for the funds now deleted is essential and should not be delayed until funds are made available next summer.

The new river and harbor act has projects encompassing and traversing the Nation. Planning for this work should be continued. Engineer districts and divisions operate on the funds that are made available by appropriations from Congress. This planning cannot go ahead; and vital projects will not be started on time without funds being made available now. Engineer Department employees have recently begun to lay aside their uniforms to resume their prewar duties. Many more are in the act of returning and still others will return. Without funds these jobs must be vacated.

The projects now deleted from the deficiency bill have been presented in minute detail by the Chief of Engineers to the Bureau of the Budget. They have been passed by it. They have been sent to Congress with the approval of the President as part of his program for necessary work and improvement. They have been defended prior to this year before my committee and have been found essential and economically justified in each case. They are river and harbor navigation projects necessary for the increased traffic carried by the waterways.

The list of the river and harbor projects embraced in this amendment are as follows:

Name of project	Deficiency requirement	Work to be done
Connecticut River below Hartford, Conn.....	\$75,000	Channel regulating works to stabilize 15-foot channel and reduce maintenance cost.
Hudson River, N. Y.....	515,000	Dredging and rock removal in 14-foot channel between Albany and Waterford, N. Y., for the safety and convenience of navigation.
Great Lakes to Hudson River waterway.....	2,000,000	Resumption of work to provide 14-foot channel depth between locks.
Delaware River, Pa., N. J., and Del., Philadelphia, Pa., to the sea.....	743,700	Deepening from Philadelphia Navy Yard to Philadelphia-Camden Bridge from 35 to 37 feet. Desired by Navy.
Inland waterway from Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md.....	645,000	Bank-protection work to stabilize channel and protect existing project.
Potomac River, north side of Washington Channel, D. C.....	413,000	Construction of pier 4 necessary to relieve congestion in the Washington Channel.
James River Va.....	652,000	Removal of rock and overburden necessary for the convenience and safety of existing navigation.
Charleston Harbor, S. C.....	185,000	Widening between jetties. This work necessary for the safety and convenience of navigation due to encroachments made by the Navy during the war.
Pearl River, Miss. and La.....	1,573,500	Resumption of construction work on lock stopped by war necessity; to protect works already started.
Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.....	3,439,500	To complete lock No. 2 on the upper Mississippi and other work left unfinished.
Missouri River at Fort Peck, Mont.....	1,185,000	Miscellaneous features to complete work to protect investment of \$114,000,000.
Monongahela River, Pa. and W. Va.....	2,700,000	Partial replacement of lock No. 2 which has passed its economic usefulness.
Keweenaw Waterway, Mich.....	548,000	Modification of breakwater for safety and convenience of navigation. This has been the scene of a number of serious accidents.

Name of project	Deficiency requirement	Work to be done
Racine Harbor, Wis.-----	\$72,300	Removal of outer shoals and dredging of basin for safety and convenience of navigation.
Lorain Harbor, Ohio.-----	131,000	Deepening outer harbor to prevent groundings.
Black Rock Channel and Tonawanda Harbor, N. Y.-----	967,000	Removal of dangerous rock shoals.
Oswego Harbor, N. Y.-----	571,000	Dredging of channel to facilitate navigation by deeper draft vessels.
Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, Calif.-----	7,100,000	Completion of construction of breakwaters to provide anchorage for Navy Department and for protection of existing harbor facilities. Very essential.
Suisun Channel, Calif.-----	160,000	Completion of 18-foot channel.
Sacramento River, Calif.-----	390,000	Completion of 9-foot channel, essential due to construction of Sbasia Dam.
San Joaquin River, Calif.-----	150,000	Completion of 9-foot channel to Stockton.
Columbia River and tributaries above Celilo Falls to mouth of Snake River, Oreg. and Wash.-----	100,000	Minor dredging and removal of dangerous rocks for the safety and convenience of navigation.
Inland waterway from Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md. (Chesapeake City bridge).-----	1,200,000	Substructure to replace bridge destroyed by accident. Temporary ferry service very expensive, estimated to cost in the postwar period \$400,000 a year.
Total-----	25,516,000	

All these projects were thoroughly considered by the engineers for many weeks, and in some instances for many months. No other items in this bill have had such thorough investigation and study by the most competent authorities in our Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] is recognized for 1½ minutes.

FLOOD CONTROL IS IMPORTANT

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, the first deficiency appropriation bill for 1946 which we are now debating comes to the house from the committee with the entire flood-control proposal deleted. We now are proposing to restore these funds in order that very necessary flood-control work can be done immediately or before the floods which are sure to come destroy thousands of acres of valuable farm land. The committee has refused to allow funds for the flood-control work on the Missouri River between Kenselers Bend in Nebraska and the combination bridge at Sioux City, Iowa. It has refused the funds for the work at Schuyler, Nebr. It has refused funds needed for flood-control work at Omaha, Council Bluffs and other parts of Nebraska. I am familiar with the serious flood conditions all along the Missouri River. These floodwaters can and must be controlled. The flood-control projects which we seek to restore in this amendment include those in my district which I have mentioned. The Committee should know that the surveys for this work have been completed. The flood-control work proposed was studied and approved by the Corps of Army Engineers. These projects were approved by the Flood Control Committee of the House of Representatives; and they were approved by the Bureau of the Budget after a very careful study. Hearings of several weeks were held by the House Committee on Civil Functions for the War Department and this committee practically unanimously approved these projects. The Deficiency Committee deleted all of them. I am told by reliable members of the committee that the projects which I am supporting are considered most meritorious and should be provided for in this deficiency bill. I agree with these committee members that the projects I am supporting should be taken care of immediately because

they represent an emergency. Thousands of acres of valuable farm land all along the Missouri River in the Third District of Nebraska have been destroyed by floods. Thousands of acres of more valuable farm land will be destroyed by future floods unless flood-control work is launched upon immediately. Farm land which will produce food for hungry people will disappear unless we now implement the authority for this work with the emergency funds we seek in this amendment. For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I urge the Committee to vote favorably on the amendment to provide the flood-control work on the Missouri River at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ZIMMERMAN] is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, a little earlier in the day I was interested in the remarks of my colleague the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] when he said we have burned up the resources of this Nation in the war. Let me remind you that for many years we have been washing away the resources of this Nation by the awful floods which have poured down the great rivers of this country. When you talk about economy, and oppose flood control, you are being penny-wise and pound-fool, because those of us who live on the streams and in these valleys know the devastating consequences of these floods from year to year.

As has been said, the Mississippi Valley is the bread basket of this Nation. You can never have full production in that valley unless you control the floods on the Missouri and other rivers that pour into the mighty Mississippi. I was interested in the remark of the gentleman from Virginia, a member of the committee, who admitted that fifty-some-odd of these projects have already been started. There is one in my district, the Clearwater Dam and Reservoir, which was authorized by this Congress. We appropriated money to begin it and we have spent about \$4,000,000. It is nearly half completed now. We stopped work on it because of the war. Why in the name of common sense did not this committee put these projects in this bill if they wanted to do the fair thing to the people of this country? I ask them to answer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. I cannot be accused of having any personal interest in the passage of this amendment because it will not provide for any improvement in my district or at any place within close proximity of my district. However, I have consistently supported flood relief programs because I know the value of them to the people who have had the benefit of such improvements.

The Ohio River—for about 175 miles—is the southern boundary of the district which I have the honor to represent. We who live in the Ohio Valley know of the ravages of floods. We know that the great floods of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers cannot be controlled altogether by locks and dams in these main stems. The floods are in some cases largely controlled by dams and flood protection works at the head waters of the large streams. One of the most important flood control projects in the whole country is the Muskingum Valley project in Ohio.

I think it would be very unfortunate if this bill should be passed without any appropriations whatever for flood control. For many years flood control has been a consistent policy with our Government without regard to politics. Flood control has been under the direction of the Army engineers which is an organization that stands high in the estimation of the people of the country because of the efficiency and honesty and fairness with which it carries on its work. Any break in the continuity of the construction of these improvements would be very disorganizing to this great organization. And besides it would be very unfair to millions of people in the country who live in these flooded areas and who have been encouraged to depend upon this program of flood control.

If there are any projects included in this amendment that are not now urgent or that might not be meritorious it is unfortunate that the Appropriations Committee did not screen out this class of projects. I know that there are many deserving projects included in this amendment. I know there are some on which the Government spent millions of dollars and which are well along to com-

pletion. For instance, there is the Blue Stone Dam, located on New River in West Virginia. That dam is a gigantic project and has been under construction for years. It is well along to completion. As it stands today, it is of no value whatever. With the additional work necessary it will impound a large body of water. It will impound enough water so as to practically guarantee the city of Charleston, W. Va., and its contingent territory from any serious inundation. In the Charleston area is located probably the largest chemical industry in the Nation. For 40 miles up and down the Kanawha River in the Charleston area are located gigantic plants that have cost hundreds of millions of dollars in their construction and that supply employment for thousands of people. The Kanawha River, about 30 miles down from the city of Charleston, empties into the Ohio River. It is estimated that if and when the floods come from the Blue Stone territory enough water would be impounded by this dam to take six feet off of the flood crest of the Ohio River. Thus if this is true, this dam might contribute greatly to the relief of all of the cities on the Ohio River even as far down as Cincinnati.

When I said that this bill carries no project for any place in the district which I have the honor to represent, I must not forget to say that some of these projects will affect our territory. All up and down the Ohio Valley are many fine stretches of fertile and valuable land. There are also located in this valley many great mills and factories that are seriously damaged by heavy floods.

I am proud that my home city of Ironton is safely protected against these floods. This city is the first city in the United States to have completed sufficient flood-wall protection under the legislation passed after the flood of 1937. I am sorry that more cities have not been able to avail themselves of the provisions of that law. Some cities cannot afford to meet the financial requirements. The city of Ironton, although a small city of about 20,000, issued bonds to the extent of about \$750,000 with which to furnish rights-of-way and incur other expenses as required by the law. The Federal Government then came forward with about \$4,000,000 as its portion of this construction. We have had several floods in the Ohio River since 1937 and on three or four occasions this flood wall has more than paid for itself by protecting the property and business of the citizens of that city.

An argument has been made that we should not pass this amendment because it contains some projects that are not meritorious. These projects can all be screened out when the legislation goes to the Senate or into conference. It is unconomical, unwise, and unfair to withhold the money necessary to complete many of these very necessary and deserving projects.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE].

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I have a personal interest in the passage of the amendment introduced by the gentleman

from Pennsylvania. I would be indifferent to the interest of my constituents if I did not favor it. A levy and flood wall was authorized by the Congress for Newport, Ky., in 1937 with an authorized appropriation of \$2,250,000. This authorization was approved by the Army engineers, the Budget, and by the President of the United States.

Three times an appropriation has been made for this purpose which was subsequently withdrawn because of war conditions. Under the Flood Control Act the city of Newport was required to furnish the lands, easements, and rights-of-way for the flood protective works. The people of the city of Newport voted for a bond issue of \$350,000 in 1941 and the city has purchased the land necessary for the construction of the flood wall. It has torn down buildings, it has fulfilled its contract. Everything is in readiness. The land that was purchased now consists of rubble and weeds and the people of Newport look upon it as a monument to a contract which has not been fulfilled by their Government.

There is more than national economy involved in this matter, there is the faith and credit of our National Government. The city in purchasing the land has taken it off of the tax roll and has sustained a great loss in revenue by reason of that fact.

We need this improvement immediately. We are entitled to it to guard the homes of the people of Newport and their property against the uncontrolled, unpredictable, and treacherous waters of the Ohio River.

In 1937 about half of the city of Newport in the basin was inundated and that may occur again.

As an extension of my remarks I wish to enclose the following telegram I received from Mr. J. B. Morlidge, city manager of the city of Newport, Ky.:

NEWPORT, KY., November 28, 1945.
HON. BRENT SPENCE,
United States Congressman,
Congressional Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

The following brief history of Newport's flood protection program may be of some assistance to you in presenting an amendment to the pending deficiency appropriation bill tomorrow which will include the sum of \$500,000 for Newport.

The following brief history of Newport's flood protection efforts leads to the inescapable conclusion that Newport's project should and ought to be given immediate priority and preference with reference to the immediate beginning of construction. To attain this end an appropriation of \$500,000 will be necessary in the deficiency appropriation bill now pending before the House of Representatives.

After the severe flood in 1937 the United States engineers began their preliminary surveys to determine the feasibility of flood protection for Newport. The results of these surveys indicated that such protection works were definitely feasible and that this community, one-third of the basin area of which was ravaged by flood water, needed protection as badly as did Portsmouth, Ironton, Paducah, Lawrenceburg and other materially affected river communities.

Newport, bounded by the Ohio and Licking Rivers on two sides and by contiguous municipalities on the other two sides, cannot expand territorially from the inundated area. Newport's flood condition must be fought from the river banks.

In 1938 a \$350,000 bond issue was placed before Newport's voters to pay for our share of the project. It failed to get the necessary two-thirds majority. In 1939 again the bond issue failed. But in 1940 the voters, after a hotly contested campaign finally approved the issuance of the bonds.

Early in 1941 Newport sold \$350,000 of flood protection bonds at the instance of the War Department through the United States engineers (interest 2 and 2¼ percent). Newport was also ordered by the United States Government to proceed immediately to obtain the necessary rights of way. This was an enormous task, requiring the acquisition of more than 160 parcels of privately owned property. The General Assembly of Kentucky was prevailed upon by Newport to enact special emergency legislation permitting the quick acquisition of the necessary land by eminent domain. Finally, by July 1, 1942, all necessary rights of way for the levee section had been acquired and the United States Government was prepared to advertise for bids for the construction of said levee section.

In the meantime, however, after the Pearl Harbor incident on December 7, 1941, the President of the United States issued a sweeping order revoking all appropriations for civil projects. Newport's appropriation was thus lost. But in early 1942 the city prepared evidence proving clearly that Newport's flood project had a material and direct bearing on the war effort. By reason thereof Newport's flood protection appropriation was reinstated. However, thereafter, war conditions became more stringent and, on July 15, 1942, Newport's appropriation was again withdrawn because prosecution of the war was deemed more vital and important.

The people of Newport bowed to the inevitable and patiently waited the end of the war. Nothing could be done in relation to the Newport project even though the land had been acquired and all structures thereon razed. This area which covers the entire water front of the community has been a rubble covered with weeds since 1942. It is in that state today.

Newport has been paying the principal and interest on its bonds since their issuance. The cost of the aforesaid land acquisition has been in excess of \$225,000. Such acquisitions removed a quarter of a million dollars from Newport's tax duplicate. There has been the attendant loss of taxes since 1942.

After VJ-day, in August 1945, there was prepared a deficiency appropriation bill for submission to the Congress of the United States. At the recommendation of the United States engineers, the War Department, the Bureau of the Budget, and of the President of the United States, an appropriation of \$500,000 for Newport was included therein. Such deficiency appropriation would permit the actual beginning of construction sometime in 1946.

On November 26, 1945, Newport was informed that the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives had recommended that Newport's appropriation, among others, be stricken from this deficiency bill.

This is the third time that Newport's appropriation has been withdrawn and the flood work impeded.

The records of the United States engineers show that \$167,000 has already been expended by the United States Government for preliminary plans, surveys, and other work pertaining to this Newport project. Newport has actually expended some \$225,000 of its bond issue and the balance now lies in the official depository where it has been since 1941. Newport has duly adopted its resolution of cooperation as provided by the Flood Control Act of 1936, as amended. The contract between the United States Government and the city of Newport has already been partially executed on both sides.

By reason of these past and existing facts the action of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives in revoking Newport's appropriation cannot satisfactorily be explained to the people of northern Kentucky. To them such action constitutes a gross breach of faith on the part of their Government.

If the appropriation is not made in the deficiency bill now pending, Newport's project cannot possibly begin before the summer of 1947 or possibly as late as 1948. There seems to be no excuse for such unreasonable delay in the progress of such a comparatively minor project.

Heretofore the people and officials of Newport have always dealt with various Federal agencies in complete good faith. When the war stopped our project for a 3-year period our people were patient, but under existing conditions they are patient no longer, and we believe, with ample cause.

It should be explained further that during the years of the war our community has worked diligently to create a substantial postwar program. This was done at the instance of the United States Government. The postwar program plans are completed but each and every one of them is predicated upon flood protection for Newport. The major points in this postwar program involve Federal participation. They are: Antipollution, pursuant at the Ohio River antipollution pact (Federal aid through the Barkley-Spence bill), redevelopment of blighted flood-ravaged areas (Federal aid through proposed Wagner-Ellender bill) and planning and zoning in conjunction with the master planning division for the greater Cincinnati metropolitan area.

It may be clearly seen that the entire program for progress in this community is being jeopardized by the failure of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States to permit the immediate prosecution of Newport's flood-protection program which has been pending since 1937.

J. B. MORLIDGE.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE].

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the pending amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma as an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. SNYDER: Insert "For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, the sum of \$2,500,000 to be expended in carrying out the Fort Gibson Dam and reservoir project on the Grand River, Okla., in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 107, Seventy-sixth Congress, as authorized by the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, Public Law 227, Seventy-seventh Congress; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, the sum of \$1,000,000 to be expended in carrying out the Hulah reservoir project on Carey River tributary of Verdigris River, Okla., and Kans., in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 308, Seventy-fourth Congress, as authorized by the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1933, Public, No. 738, Seventy-fourth Congress."

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Is this offered as a substitute for the entire bill?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. No. It is an amendment to the Snyder amendment.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again read. I never

heard of a flood-control act of 1933. There is no such thing, and I do not know what the gentleman is talking about.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. It was passed by Congress.

The Clerk again read the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I introduced two bills on September 10, 1945, to care for these two projects which have heretofore been authorized by Congress, and I shall not take up the time now on account of the limited time allotted to me other than to say that I want to insert as a part of my remarks a telegram from Gov. Robert S. Kerr of the State of Oklahoma in support of these offered amendments, and one from N. R. Graham, who has perhaps more knowledge in reference to flood control than any other person in the State of Oklahoma except the United States Corps of Engineers themselves, and also a letter from the United States engineers addressed to me under date of October 31, 1945, in which was inclosed a letter from the Bureau of the Budget to the Secretary. I ask unanimous consent that they be included in my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Permission will have to be obtained in the House.

The matter referred to follows:

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., November 28, 1945.

HON. GEORGE B. SCHWABE,

Member of Congress,

Washington, D. C.:

Restoration of flood-control projects to deficiency bill now before your House is of utmost importance to Oklahoma. Work has long since been started at Canton and Fort Gibson and construction should be resumed at once. Bartlesville and surrounding area flooded numerous times. Hulah project authorized and approved would stop this flood damage and should be started at earliest possible date. Also urgent necessity for Wister project. I know you are tremendously busy but for and on behalf of Oklahoma I will be very grateful for your assistance in behalf of these measures.

ROBERT S. KERR.

TULSA, OKLA., November 28, 1945.

HON. GEORGE SCHWABE,

Member of Congress,

House Office Building:

Best interests your district was struck vital blow when Appropriations Committee eliminated flood-control funds. You have several levee projects in bill. If Tulsa district office has no funds they cannot plan Hulah and other projects. Why strike flood control and leave irrigation appropriation in bill.

N. R. GRAHAM.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,

Washington, October 31, 1945.

HON. GEORGE B. SCHWABE,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SCHWABE: In response to your recent request I am pleased to furnish information regarding the present status of appropriation estimates for funds for the Hulah and Markham Ferry reservoir projects in Oklahoma.

The Department submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for transmission to Congress a supplemental appropriation estimate for funds for the resumption of its civil works construction program which included amounts for the initiation of work on the Hulah and Markham Ferry reservoirs. That supplemental appropriation estimate as rec-

ommended by the Bureau of the Budget and as transmitted to Congress by the President on October 16, 1945, did not, however, include funds for those two reservoirs. In a letter dated October 16, 1945, the Bureau of the Budget furnished the Department information concerning the basis of its recommendations on this supplemental estimate. A copy of that letter is enclosed herewith for your information.

The Markham Ferry reservoir project provides for the construction of a concrete gravity type dam and earth fill embankment structure, including powerhouse structure and generating equipment. The original project document (H. Doc. No. 107, 76th Cong., 1st sess.) indicated a cost estimate of \$14,294,000. The present estimate, based on provision for greater power capacity and improved engineering design, is \$19,295,000. The project will be operated as a unit of the three-reservoir system—includes Pensacola and Fort Gibson—for flood control and power storage on the Grand (Neosho) River, and as a part of the comprehensive plan for the Arkansas River Basin. The Markham Ferry reservoir cannot be separated or eliminated from the system without materially reducing the effectiveness of the flood control and hydroelectric power operations of the system and the benefits from the Pensacola and Fort Gibson reservoirs cannot be fully realized without the Markham Ferry reservoir operated as an integral unit of the system.

The Hulah Reservoir project provides for construction of an earth-fill dam and reservoir to provide flood protection to the agricultural lands immediately downstream from the dam site in the Caney and Verdigris River Valleys, and to a portion of the business and residential districts in Bartlesville, with incidental benefits to the Arkansas and lower Mississippi Rivers. The project was authorized by the Flood Control Act approved June 22, 1936, at an estimated cost of \$2,343,000 (H. Doc. No. 308, 74th Cong., 1st sess.). Detailed investigations and development of revised design criteria indicated the need for a higher dam and greater spillway capacity than originally contemplated. The ratio of benefits to costs on the basis of the old estimate is 1.0:1. Based on revised cost estimate of \$6,400,000, the ratio of benefits to costs is 1.17:1. The project will be operated as a unit of the comprehensive plan for the Arkansas River. The Hulah Reservoir project has been previously considered by the Appropriations Committees of Congress and funds were appropriated for initiation of construction of that project in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act approved June 24, 1940. Because of difficulties in obtaining an agreement with regard to the value of mineral rights in the reservoir area, no construction on the project was started at that time and the funds then available were withdrawn and applied to other approved features of the authorized flood-control program. No further appropriations have been made available since that time for construction of the project.

Both of these reservoir projects have been authorized by Congress and the Department has prepared the plans for the projects with funds appropriated for that purpose by Congress. The Department is fully prepared to initiate construction of these projects as soon as funds for that purpose are provided by Congress.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS M. ROBINS.

Major General,

Acting Chief of Engineers.

[Enclosure: Letter from Bureau of the Budget, October 16, 1945.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, October 16, 1945.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The supplemental estimates of appropriation contained in your letter dated September 12, 1945, have been

analyzed for conformance with the principles outlined in my letter to you dated August 25, 1945. I have recommended, and the President has transmitted to Congress, supplemental estimates for civil functions of the Corps of Engineers for fiscal year 1946 in the total amount of \$128,475,000. Copies of these two letters are enclosed for your information and reference.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding of Bureau of the Budget action on these supplemental estimates and that War Department witnesses testifying before the Appropriations Committees of Congress, may have full knowledge thereof, I am furnishing the basis for my recommendations.

I believe that the amounts requested under the rivers and harbors appropriation conform with the principles set forth in my policy letter and the entire amount requested

has been recommended. There are, however, several projects proposed to be initiated under the flood control, general, appropriation, on which the estimated present-day costs are appreciably greater than those appearing in the project documents and on which no further justification has been submitted, either to the Executive Office or to the Congress, indicating corresponding changes in benefits. I believe that work at this time should be limited principally to those projects which will show adequate economic return or which have been proven of sufficient social benefit to warrant accomplishment under unfavorable economic showing. It seems to me that it would be especially inadvisable to initiate work on these projects until an adequate opportunity has been provided for a thorough review in the light of present conditions. Projects falling into such a category are as follows:

Project	Project document estimate ¹	Present estimated cost	Percent of increase	Amount requested in supplemental estimate
Tully Reservoir, Mass.	\$573,800	\$759,000	32	\$659,000
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	137,000	432,500	215	396,500
Ithaca, N. Y.	108,500	200,000	177	264,000
Hords Creek Reservoir, Tex.	460,000	1,667,000	262	300,000
Cold Brook Reservoir, S. Dak.	395,000	829,000	110	400,000
Mouth of Sangamon River, Ill.	122,400	400,000	227	382,300
Bell drainage district, Illinois	31,100	43,100	39	41,800
East of Chandlerville, Ill.	128,000	326,100	155	320,300
Pudding River, Oreg.	62,000	86,000	39	83,000
Pilot Rock, Oreg.	34,000	53,500	57	50,500
Cherry Creek Reservoir, Colo.	10,500,000	13,940,000	33	2,000,000
Markham Ferry Reservoir, Okla.	14,294,000	19,295,000	35	2,000,000
Harlan County Reservoir, Nebr.	20,078,000	31,000,000	54	1,000,000
Hulah Reservoir, Okla.	2,343,000	6,400,000	173	1,000,000
San Gabriel River, Calif.	2,086,000	2,645,500	27	700,000
Total				9,597,400

¹ These figures were supplied by the Office, Chief of Engineers.

I have not included any of the above amounts in my recommendations. In the case of the Harlan County Reservoir, Nebraska, however, it is noted in your justification that an additional \$300,000 is needed for completion of plans and specifications. It is considered that such advance planning should be continued and an allowance of that amount is included in my estimate.

I also note that your estimate contemplates the initiation of construction on certain projects in the Central Valley of California, authorized by the 1944 Flood Control Act. In letter to you dated June 2, 1945, the President granted qualified approval for advance planning of the Central Valley projects and requested that the comprehensive reports now being prepared by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation be accelerated and submitted to him through the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, setting forth any differences in plans and policy between the recommendations of the War and the Interior Departments. He also requested the Secretary of the Interior to take similar action. It is understood that these reports are nearing completion and will be available for submission to the President in the near future. In view of his request and the present status of these reports, I consider it improper to submit any estimates of appropriation for initiation of construction of these projects, in advance of a decision by him as to the course to be followed on these works. However, I have included funds for completion of planning of the Central Valley projects, indicated in your justification.

In accordance with agreement reached between representatives of the Corps of Engineers and my staff, the item of \$100,000 requested for planning of the Mount Morris Reservoir, New York, has been deleted since the necessary funds for this feature of work have been included in the construction list.

I have recommended the appropriation of the entire amount of \$15,000,000 requested

under the appropriation for flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE].

Mr. LARCADE. "Others we can save, but ourselves we cannot save."

Mr. Chairman, I have just heard the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] state that 31 States were interested in the amendment under consideration. Well, I happen to come from a State where the waters of 32 States find their way to the Gulf of Mexico through the State of Louisiana, and I am sorry that there are not really 32 States interested in the appropriation under discussion, as any flood-control project in any of these 32 States would keep this water from continuously and perennially coming down on our State and causing floods which result in millions of dollars of damage.

I am further interested in this legislation as a matter of fact because I am a member of both the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and the Committee on Flood Control which authorized these projects.

I have consistently called attention of this Congress to the billions of dollars spent by the United States in foreign countries, and I have said time and again that I think it is time for this Congress to do something for the protection and welfare of our own people.

In this connection, Mr. Chairman, I would like to quote excerpts from an Associated Press dispatch in last night's

Washington Evening Star as an illustration of my contentions:

American engineers will aid China in working out plans to control the Yangtze River.

Key feature of the proposed development plan is a dam larger than Grand Coulee to be located in the gorge of the Yangtze near Ichang in the heart of China. It would back the river into a reservoir 250 miles long.

The plan also calls for the construction of numerous other dams, hundreds of miles of irrigation canals, the world's largest hydroelectric plant, and other facilities.

Mr. Chairman, I am informed that General Pick, of the Corps of Engineers, just returned from overseas, where he built the Ledo Road, said at a dinner night before last in St. Louis, that it would be most unfortunate if the appropriation for flood control and rivers and harbors were omitted from the present deficiency bill under consideration. I am told, that General Pick stated that it would retard flood-control work for at least a year, and in view of the fact that for nearly 5 years our flood control and rivers and harbors projects had been practically abandoned that the additional delay would mean a great loss, not only in time, but in further damage to our system of flood control, and on many projects which had been left uncompleted.

Mr. Chairman, I am further informed that the Corps of Engineers are now ready and anxious to proceed with the projects authorized in the appropriations under this bill, as I am certain that they realize the necessity and importance of undertaking this work on these projects at the earliest possible time.

Mr. Chairman, I further understand that some of the reasons advanced for striking out the appropriations for flood control and rivers and harbors from the bill under consideration was that some of the members of the committee were of the opinion that further hearings should be had on some of these projects.

Mr. Chairman, I think this is unfair, and a reflection on the Committees on Flood Control and Rivers and Harbors, as I can assure you that long, lengthy, weary, and exhaustive hearings have been held on all of these projects authorized, and I know that the committees which considered these projects would not have approved the same if they had not considered the same of the utmost emergence.

It will be recalled that President Truman, in a special message to the Congress, urged that this legislation be authorized, and I am greatly disappointed in the action of the committee in striking out these appropriations for this urgent and important work. The Budget Bureau after a careful examination of all of the projects listed under the authorization approved the appropriation for the flood control and rivers and harbors.

I may say further, that I am convinced that the Senate will never consent to the elimination of the appropriations for flood control and rivers and harbors in the legislation under consideration, and it is my opinion that, if these items are not restored in the bill under consideration, the bill will not only indefinitely be delayed, but that there is danger that

the bill will not be considered by a conference committee, or if considered, long and exhaustive hearings will be held.

Mr. Chairman, it is my opinion that this country will benefit many times over the amount of the funds that are expended on these projects.

I can only say to my colleagues that I think it is long past time for us to think about doing something for our own country, and at least spend some of the crumbs of the billions of dollars appropriated here to the benefit and for the protection and welfare of our own citizens.

Mr. Chairman, I feel sure that upon further consideration the Members of this House will vote in favor of the amendments proposed to reinstate the appropriations in this bill which have been omitted by the Appropriations Committee, and that the bill will be restored to its original provisions, and passed almost unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, when I entered the Chamber yesterday I came in with a firm resolution that I would stand by the Committee on Appropriations in its effort to reduce expenditures in the bill they reported out and now before us for consideration. I yielded only in one instance, but I do not propose to yield any more. If we are going to reduce, let us reduce Federal expenditures. There is no other way. I am one who believes there is a limit to the credit of the United States. I am opposed to the Snyder amendment to increase the bill by nearly \$130,000,000 for flood-control and river and harbor projects. That does not mean I am opposed to the river and harbor projects. They had my support in the Committee on Rivers and Harbors when such projects were under consideration. It does mean that this construction should be deferred until a later time. It was my understanding that this work was to be laid aside until 6 months after the war. The end of the war has not been officially closed.

I call attention to a rather unpleasant fact. If you examine the bank statements of banks in the United States today, you will find that from 60 percent to two-thirds of their entire savings and commercial deposits, or the footings of the bank, are invested in Government paper. This paper consists of certificates of indebtedness or United States bonds. If their face value should drop as little as 5 points, it might wipe out the capital and surplus of every bank in the country, which would close the banks or cripple them badly. Therefore I think it is our duty to preserve the credit of the Nation and a strong economic structure, so that our returning veterans will come back to the same kind of a country they left when they went away to fight the Nation's battles.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I believe that if all of the members of the Appropriations Committee had known the kind of floods we have in Arkansas they would have found a standard for distinguishing

between meritorious and the other type of projects. You simply cannot temporize with the kind of flood we had in 1927, for example, the worst in 100 years, and then again in 1943, the first year I had the privilege of being a Member of this body, when one-tenth of every acre in the Arkansas Valley was utterly destroyed.

I told my farmers when they asked about the completion of these projects, the first one authorized in 1936 and the others in later legislation, that when the war was over these projects would be completed. One dam is three-fourths complete, 73 percent, to be exact. I think we ought to make good in these commitments we have made. We cannot break faith with the people we told we would take care of, if the war was fought to a successful finish and that when the materials were made available, we would make it possible for them to have protection against the floods. We must not break faith with our farmers who have carried their part of the load.

It is not Arkansas water that has done the destruction. We are not complaining either that the waters from other States have come upon us, because you have given every evidence in the past that you are nationally minded in this matter and we are only asking that previous commitments be carried out and protection given to those of us who happen to live along the channels of these national streams.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which was offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] illustrates the confusion that is prevalent on what the Snyder amendment covers. Actually, the pending amendment, offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] embraces \$2,000,000 for the Fort Gibson Reservoir, which is one of the two projects for which the gentleman from Oklahoma offered an additional amendment. It does not include the Hulah project, for which there was no Budget estimate. The gentleman was entitled to be confused because nothing has been said here as to what the pending amendment does cover.

The pending amendment embraces all the projects that were listed on page 11231 of Tuesday's RECORD, which is a copy of the list submitted by the engineers with Bureau of Budget approval as shown in part 2 of the printed hearings on pages 4 to 7, except four, and the four are these:

Osceola Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, Mo., \$1,000,000.

Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rossville, Ga., \$200,000.

Conemaugh River Reservoir, Pa., \$3,000,000.

Whittier Narrows Reservoir, Calif., \$2,000,000.

A total of \$6,200,000 below Budget estimates.

In other words, the funds proposed that are now pending embrace all of the projects that appear in those lists except the four I have mentioned.

Personally, I shall vote for the amendment. I was a member of the subcommittee which conducted the hearings on the items that were referred to the subcommittee on appropriations for the civil functions of the War Department, and which recommended them to the Deficiency Subcommittee. We could have had more extended hearings had there been any demand for them.

I can assure the Members of the House, however, that if these items should be referred back to us we would give them careful consideration in the hearings which start the 8th of January, and speaking for myself, I would favor making immediately available the funds for whatever items are then recommended.

Since the schedule calls for reporting the civil functions appropriation bill to the House and passing it before the end of January, and passage in the other body in February, the funds should be available for contracting before March 1 whichever way the House decides to act.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW].

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, before we vote on the amendment that is before the Committee I think we ought to have a clear understanding of what it would do to our economy program.

I have a good deal of sympathy with the position that there must be no economy when it comes to taking care of the disabled veterans, and I would like to point out that there is no reason why those who voted for the veterans' amendment yesterday should catch the amendment itch and vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania today. This is an entirely different proposition. If we are sincerely for economy, here is a chance to register our attitude in a way the country will understand and appreciate.

If we want to get an inkling of what the blanket flood-control program proposed by the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania would cost, let us turn to page 798 of the hearings before our Deficiencies Subcommittee and take note of a colloquy between the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] and Gen. Thomas M. Robins, the Acting Chief of Engineers:

Mr. ENGEL. You spoke of a 6-year program. How much do you propose to spend during this 6-year program?

General ROBINS. On flood control generally?

Mr. ENGEL. On flood control and power on the ones that you say are multipurpose projects?

General ROBINS. We propose to spend in the neighborhood of \$350,000,000 a year for 6 years.

In other words, the cost of the 6-year program as estimated by General Robins would be \$2,100,000,000. I call the attention of Members to the fact that there are many States of this Union where, according to the latest census of national wealth, the total wealth of the State, including all property, personal and real, is less than the estimated cost of this 6-year flood-control program. And I call attention to the fact that General Robins' estimate falls far short of giv-

ing the real cost of this expensive and expanding flood-control activity. The allotments to date on old projects total \$339,857,600, and on new projects \$9,-339,100.

Fifty-nine projects have been started and I can conceive of some justification for continuing appropriations for them, although there has been submitted no evidence of deterioration or harm likely to result to these projects in the short time before appropriations can be processed through the regular subcommittee. But the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania goes much farther. It includes 60 brand-new projects for which appropriations amounting to \$41,-412,900 are included. In this new work 13 new dams are provided for. Dams are costly and there should at least be consideration as to whether there will be a demand for all of the power that will be generated or whether the prudent course would be to put in penstocks at present and then await investigation as to the need of constructing complete power facilities.

These and other pertinent facts prompt the inquiry, "What is the sensible thing to do?" The War Department Subcommittee will begin work on the civil-functions bill on January 7. I submit that the wise thing to do is to defeat the amendment and send all of these projects back to the subcommittee to be further screened. Some of them undoubtedly are sound and in the public interest, and I intend to vote for them at the proper time.

I have the highest respect and admiration for the gentleman from North Carolina, and I think I would support his North Carolina proposition all the way through if it were separated from this over-all program, but I am not willing to swallow a camel to get at a gnat.

On the opening day of the debate on this bill and again today the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the Appropriations Committee, sounded an economy note that will give hope and inspiration to the American people. His speech charted a course which this Nation must follow if it is to escape financial disaster. The program he outlined would give faith and encouragement to business and start the Nation on the road to economic recovery and stability. Let us not, I pray you, negative everything he so wisely said and throw a monkey wrench into the machinery of revival and rehabilitation by adopting amendments like this which commit us to projects en bloc without the most careful examination and screening. With a debt of \$300,000,000,000 and our national finances in such precarious shape as they are now, we cannot be sure when we embark on such colossal spending projects whether we shall ever be able to finish them, and the best plan is to be slow in starting them.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK].

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, if this House continues to authorize unnecessary expenditures such as are embraced in this amendment, no budget balance will be achieved in 1947 or in 1957. What will be achieved, and that not in the too

distant future, is galloping, irresistible inflation.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY].

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I am very strongly in favor of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER]. I have been in this House for 15 years. The first thing I heard when I came to Congress was a demand to balance the budget, but I have never seen a balanced budget yet. We have a bill here that is more unbalanced than the budget itself. They have done what they should have done, that is, provided \$77,000,000 to apply to the dry lands of the far West where the people have no water. That is right. But they forgot the fact that in every State in the Union except the dry areas, floods are a constant and dangerous menace to all of the people who live in those areas. I say if we are going to balance the budget, let us balance the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I am a member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and, of course, I have passed on all of these measures that have come from the committee. I am very strongly in favor of the Snyder amendment. This is not a boondoggling bill. It is not a bill to provide jobs. It is not a bill for leaf raking. This is a bill to provide for the ordinary affairs of our Government and the country in peacetime. Many of these projects have been held up during the war. Some of them have been held up for 4 or 5 years. If we are going to go forward with an economy in our country so that we may in the postwar period be in a normal condition and carry forward the projects which are necessary for the welfare of our country, we should at this time approve this measure. It is quite true that a number of them are in my own State of Oregon. The great Columbia River, which is the second largest river in the United States, and the Salmon River which runs into it are subject to floods. A run of a severe flood would cause those communities in lost produce and farm lands and buildings, as well as loss of life, more than the entire amount that this bill carries for these projects. I do hope that every single Member will vote for this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, the burden of the argument presented in opposition to the pending amendment to restore the flood control items unexpectedly eliminated by the committee is first that Members of this body should follow the Committee on Appropriations, and second, that a vote against the amendment is in the interest of economy. Answering these oft-repeated alleged arguments, let me remind Members of this House that in supporting the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the gentleman who held the hearings on the projects in

question, Members are supporting the committee that held the hearings on the estimates, heard the witnesses and secured the factual information as shown by more than 200 pages of printed hearings. Bear in mind also that members of the Deficiency Committee who suddenly decided to eliminate all of the 119 approved flood control projects, held no hearings concerning the projects in question. So the plea to follow the committee falls flat. It all depends on which committee one desires to follow. Personally, as a member of the Deficiency Committee, I have a very definite feeling that it is far safer, more logical, and in the interest of orderly procedure, to follow the regular committee having jurisdiction over all flood control projects, the committee that conducted the hearings, than one that arbitrarily decided, over my protest, to kick out of the bill the 119 projects, all of which were heretofore authorized by Congress, merely because some objection was raised to one or two of them.

Now about the economy argument. My record for economy over a period of nearly two decades in this House speaks for itself. As chairman of the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations, I have with the cooperation of every member of my committee, scrutinized carefully every item in the annual supply bill for the Interior Department. For doing so I have been bitterly criticized by some high-powered bureaucrats. But to say that it is in the interest of economy to refuse to finish 59 important flood control projects, on which there has been expended in excess of \$300,000,000, that were stopped in the midst of construction because of the war, could not by any stretch of the imagination be in the interest of economy. On the other hand, such a course, if followed, would be the rankest kind of wasteful extravagance.

When the vote comes today or tomorrow on the pending amendment, bear in mind that every project that was approved by the civil functions bill has been approved by the Army Engineers, the Committee on Flood Control, and authorized by the Congress. Each of them were approved by the President and certified as being urgently needed by the Director of the Budget. Remember also that the taxpayers have an investment considerably in excess of \$300,000,000 in these projects, that when completed will save millions of dollars annually now being laid waste by devastating floods. I again predict that the amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. KOPPLEMANN] is recognized.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to discuss this matter at length but time does not permit.

I feel we must appropriate the funds for the completion of these necessary flood-control projects today. To refuse to do so will be like going out into a rainstorm fully dressed except for our shoes. These projects were completely studied and analyzed years ago by engineering and civil experts before they were presented to Congress. They were scrutinized by the Bureau of the Budget and

approved by the War Department engineers before they were authorized by Congress. They are as necessary today as they were the day that Congress authorized them. The war interrupted their completion, but the war did not stop floods.

There can be no assurance of real flood protection until every safeguard has been taken. That may take years. The work must now be resumed and continued without cessation until every section of the country which is subject to flood victimizing is amply protected.

Many individual projects have been completed with the exception of the installation of the final safeguards, such as pumping plants. That is the case at Hartford, Conn., where a comprehensive system of dikes was built. All that awaits the completion of the project are the installation of pumping plants. The cost involved is \$285,000. Over \$11,000,000 has been spent on the dikes by the city and the Federal Government. For the first time since the real development of the city started, when back in 1850 the city was first seriously submerged by floodwaters, Hartford feels reasonably secure from flood disaster. In 1927 the city was again laid low. Again in 1936 and again in 1938. In addition to the dikes, a conduit through the center of the city was constructed. Eight hundred thousand acres of land that never before could be used for constructive purposes has been reclaimed. That section is ideal for the establishment of new industries, for new residential areas, or both. Vast areas of homes for the lower-income people of the city could be built there. And yet, until the pumping plants are installed, there is always the threat of flood trouble because the final measure of protection, the measure to seal flood protection, has not been taken. The cost of installing these pumping plants which are required to absorb damage from internal drainage represents about 2½ percent of the total cost. They can be installed right now, regardless of weather conditions.

This is one small example of magnificent work uncompleted because all of a sudden we adopt a niggardly attitude and start pinching pennies. I agree heartily that we must reduce expenditures, but there is no economy in being penny-wise and pound-foolish, and to destroy important work because we refuse to see the forest on account of the tree in front of us, is folly of the worst order.

While I cite the situation in my own town, I recognize that the same situation exists elsewhere, and even if our flood-control system had been completed, I certainly would support whatever appropriations are required to continue and complete now the flood-control projects which had been interrupted by the war. I take exception to my committee's viewpoint that these projects should be held in abeyance for further study. They have been studied and have been recommended and have been authorized by the Congress. To wait until the next regular appropriation bill is before us to decide again on their merits may cause us to be guilty of negligence should the

floods this coming spring wreak disaster that these improvements could avoid. Even so, it will take time to get them under way after the money is available.

In New England we were very lucky last year because the weather was on our side. There was considerable scare as the heavy snows started to melt, but fortunately a warm day was followed by a cold day and the turbulent accumulation of the melting snows was retarded. But we held our breath until the scare was over. That scare may well come this spring again.

Although I feel a strong personal interest in this \$285,000 item for the pumping plants at Hartford, because I was largely instrumental in securing the authorization and appropriation for the dike program and naturally cannot feel at rest until the project is entirely completed, I am no less interested in the completion of the comprehensive reservoir project for all of New England. The small towns along the tributaries of the Connecticut River will not be protected until these projects have been built. I feel, moreover, that our situation is duplicated in every section of the country which has a flood threat. It is up to the Members of this Congress to see to it that the domestic peace and security of the Nation is no longer threatened by floods. The Nation is waiting for that assurance by definite action by Congress without any ifs, ands, buts, or delays.

(Mr. KOPPLEMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY] is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I regret very much that the procedure which has been adopted in the consideration of this amendment, involving more than \$120,000,000, is such that those who desire to be heard have been limited to such a very short time. This is not the proper manner in which to approach an item involving more than \$120,000,000 of the taxpayers' money. At least the amendment should be dignified with an open, free, and fair discussion. To assume that the Members can get even a general idea of what they are considering in the brief time allotted is asinine. Every Member who has addressed himself to this measure, with the exception of three, has favored the amendment. Why? They favor it because their particular districts are participating in the appropriation, while admitting that many of the projects are unsound and should at least have further study. It was admitted by one of the gentlemen who spoke, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] that some of these projects are not sound, but, nevertheless, in order to put the project over for his particular district he will support the amendment. Many of you know in your own hearts that some of these projects just do not meet the test.

It is my opinion that the Appropriations Committee has acted wisely in deferring the appropriation for rivers and harbors and flood control. The committee report candidly states that many

of the projects require further study. That study can be made in the regular way and at the proper time by the War Department Subcommittee in January which is only a few weeks hence. This is in reality not a deficiency matter. An urgency does not exist. Why all of the demand for hasty action? No harm could come from deferring these items to the proper time for further consideration and study.

This amendment carries an appropriation to start construction on many rivers and harbors and flood-control projects throughout the country. While I am not fully informed of the merits or demerits of each, I am conversant with the proposed flood control works known as the Enid and New Grenada Reservoirs of the Yazoo Basin. The benefits to be derived therefrom are by the War Department engineers admittedly so limited that they constitute an economic failure. If this be true, and the engineers so say, then certainly an appropriation therefor should at least be deferred for further study as the committee report recommends.

Sound Government principles demand that no appropriation should be made for a flood-control project when it is candidly admitted by the War Department engineers that the project is economically unsound. I believe in a fair, adequate, and economically sound flood-control program. But to be such, the benefits from construction of the works should far exceed the damages which the construction causes.

In November 1941, the War Department engineers estimated the cost of the Enid project at \$9,897,000, and in November 1943, their cost estimate of the Grenada project was \$17,300,000. In view of the considerable increase in real-estate values, labor and material costs, and so forth, undoubtedly these estimates are low at this time.

In a letter of January 29, 1943, Maj. Gen. E. Reybold, Chief of Engineers, informed me that the tentative design of the New Grenada Reservoir pool will extend 35 to 40 miles up the valley above the dam, depending upon the amount of water stored at any particular time. It is also our information that 18 miles of railroad track, 30 miles of highway, and 75 miles of utilities in this area will have to be relocated.

The engineers made a study of the Yazoo Basin project and reported its findings to the Congress on December 12, 1935, Committee on Flood Control Document No. 1, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session. In that report they stated:

While the estimates presented in the report, based upon the saving in property, do not establish complete justification of the reservoir project, the loss and suffering occasioned by the recurring floods throughout the region establish substantial additional justification from a humanitarian standpoint. Moreover, the project is particularly well adapted to public-work relief.

The Congress directed that they should go back and make a further study, and after so doing, they reported on August 14, 1941, in House Document 359, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, as follows:

In a report dated February 12, 1935, and printed as House Committee on Flood Control Document No. 1, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, the Chief of Engineers advised the Congress that while the project for protection of the Yazoo Basin against headwater floods failed to show dollar returns sufficient to establish its complete economic justification, the loss and suffering occasioned by recurring floods appeared to establish substantial additional justification from the humanitarian standpoint.

It is of notable interest that in both reports the engineers in substance say that these projects are economically unsound—to use their exact words—they failed “to show dollar returns sufficient to establish complete economic justification.” They justify the works only from a “humanitarian standpoint” due to recurring floods.

An act which alleviates the suffering of one group and causes it to be cast upon another is not a humane act. So to eliminate flood waters upon one, and by the same act permanently cast them upon another, bears no semblance of humaneness. This would be the case if the reservoirs are constructed.

The engineers have estimated that the conservation pool of the Enid Dam would flood 6,100 acres, the flood pool 28,000 acres, the surcharge pool 41,000 acres; and that the conservation pool of the New Grenada Dam would flood 9,800 acres, the flood pool 64,000 acres, and the surcharge pool 72,400 acres. Many acres bordering the pools will also be taken, the exact quantity being unknown. All of these lands are located in Calhoun, Grenada, and Yalobusha Counties, and all are highly productive. We are also informed that other acreage of fertile lands lying below the dam sites will be condemned for the construction of levees and drainage ditches.

With present highly inflated land values, it will be almost impossible for the hundreds of people who will be driven from their homes and fertile low-land farms to purchase farming sites equivalent to those from which they are to be forcibly removed. The villages, communities, and farms which lie within the reservoir areas will be completely destroyed; schools and churches will be torn down; the dead will have to be reinterred; and the people of these areas will be compelled to search for new homes, new farms, new schools, new churches, and new neighbor associations—in fact, a new life. It will completely disrupt a now happy and successful people, some of whom are in the evening shadows of life. If the reservoirs are to be constructed for humanitarian purposes, are not the people residing within the affected areas entitled to the same humane treatment at the hands of their Government?

Revenues derived from real estate taxes almost wholly support our county governments and their various district subdivisions. Removal of the thousands of acres of land from the tax rolls would have a most disastrous effect on the tax structure of Calhoun, Grenada, and Yalobusha Counties.

May I again call to your attention that the engineers have on two occasions, after thorough study and consideration, reported these projects to be economi-

cally unsound. To my knowledge their opinions remain unchanged. If the Government is to afford the same reasonable and fair treatment to the people residing within these reservoir areas as it does to its other citizens, then the reservoirs cannot by even the slightest imagination be justified from a humanitarian standpoint.

So, Mr. Chairman, at least so far as these projects are concerned, I feel that the Appropriations Committee has acted most wisely in deferring the appropriation. There is no real urgency. Why all of this haste?

I trust that the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY] has expired.

The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the Snyder amendment. I am speaking primarily from the standpoint of the Missouri River projects, of which I have personal knowledge.

It is obviously impossible for any Member of this House to know all there is to know about all of the proposed projects. If we did not vote on them today but voted on them after another committee had reported on them, we would not know anything more about those projects then than we know now, when they are so far away from us. We have to believe somebody's judgment, and if we can rely upon the judgment of the United States Army engineers and the Flood Control Committee under the able leadership of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]—and I think we can—then I believe we are justified in voting for this appropriation for these projects today so that work may be promptly begun.

From the standpoint of economy, may I point out that next week or the week after you will be called upon to vote \$1,350,000,000 funds to UNRRA. The \$350,000,000 part above the billion alone is over four times as much as the figure involved here in doing something for the United States to strengthen the country which is being called upon to strengthen the world.

I believe it is good economy and sound business to do something to preserve the resources and productivity of the United States if we are going to be able to do what we would like to do, relieve suffering and distress and economic chaos in other portions of the world.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I was surprised to hear the words of the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from North Carolina with respect to the Bug Island project on the Roanoke River, which traverses the State of Virginia and the State of North Carolina.

The State of North Carolina has been long-suffering with respect to floods on this river and has never asked the Federal Government for much assistance.

In 1940 in my congressional district there were over 200,000 acres of rich farmland flooded; there was something in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000 lost to agriculture.

In 1935 a comprehensive report was made on this Bug Island project. It was approved. It was shown at that time that power interests had selected this site. That is when the electric angle came in. Prior to that time the possibility of flood control on the Roanoke River in this locality was also recognized.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will prevail, for it will be a blessing not only to this area of which I speak, but to other areas throughout the country.

There have been lengthy hearings and investigations for flood control on the Roanoke River which have shown the merit of the project both for flood control and power development.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I rise as a member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to say that most of these projects are approved by the Rivers and Harbors Committee. Many of them are about half completed. Work was stopped when the war broke out.

The entire cost of these improvements is no more than the cost of the Pentagon Building. Some of these erstwhile apostles of economy asked us to vote for that monstrosity now overflowing with military bureaucrats. Only God knows what they are doing there, and what shabby arguments will be advanced to justify continued occupancy.

Year after year I have offered amendments to appropriation bills to cut down unnecessary spending, only to be flattened out by the Appropriations Committee's steamroller. As a matter of record, when the initial appropriation for the Pentagon Building was up for consideration on the floor of the House, I am proud to say that mine was the only vote in this body cast against the expenditure. The cost was represented originally as \$38,000,000, but skyrocketed to more than twice that figure, excluding extras. And believe me, there were plenty of extras. Not only is it a white elephant, but the inconvenience of going to and from the place, and the taxicab costs, add insult to injury.

The very same people who have the impudence to assail a modest expenditure for vitally needed veterans' housing and urgent hospitalization, as well as essential flood-control projects, were the outstanding champions of the Pentagon fiasco.

We need to economize—horizontal cuts all along the line are in order. But it would be a tragic mistake to use the knife here.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I, too, deplore the action of the committee in limiting debate on this amendment.

I am opposed to the amendment. We are considering today an appropriation act from the Subcommittee on Deficiency Appropriations. If I understand it correctly, the appropriations considered should be made only if they are of an emergency nature and the urgency should be such as to require the immediate passage of such appropriation. With regard to flood control, I am sure from the amount of interest evidenced here that there are many projects throughout the United States which have considerable merit. Whether or not, however, such projects should come up in a deficiency bill is another question. Certainly it is my judgment that appropriations for such projects should come up in the regular order after full and adequate hearings at which those opposed to such construction would have ample opportunity to be heard and the interested citizens in the communities affected should have sufficient time to make their showing so that they might be able to change the recommendations of the Corps of Engineers. Throughout the years the Corps of Engineers of the War Department has become accustomed to opposition from those adversely affected by flood-control projects and much time is required to get any concessions from the Corps of Engineers with reference to making the projects work as little harm as possible. I am not familiar with the over-all situation, but there are two projects which are included in the funds requested under the present amendment with which I am thoroughly familiar. These projects are in the upper Yazoo Basin and are known as the Enid Reservoir and the New Grenada Reservoir. From the information which I have had from the people affected, they have had no real opportunity to present their objections. I, together with others similarly interested, went before the Subcommittee on Deficiency Appropriations and raised the objections to the present plan for flood control in that area. The Deficiency Subcommittee saw fit not to make the appropriation at this time, as has the Appropriations Committee.

It is my belief that if the appropriation is carried over until the next year and heard in the regular way this would give further time to work out some of the inequities and injustices which would be perpetrated on Yalobusha, Lafayette, Grenada, and Calhoun Counties in my State under the present plan. Since objections were made before the Deficiencies Committee on Flood Control; a bill has been passed which I introduced continuously for several years, giving a jury trial to the property owners affected. This they have been denied under the present law. In my judgment the law which has heretofore prevented even the right to a jury trial in fixing compensation for land taken worked a hardship on people in the area where two other dams were built. I have had numerous citizens from that area who feel that the War Department can meet the needs of the upper Yazoo Basin without following the plans now had for the Enid and Grenada Reservoirs. There is much evidence that in this section real local consent has not been had. With reference to these matters I would like to discuss

with you some of the provisions of the present law which would indicate that real consent has not been given and that these two projects have not received the same general treatment insofar as authorization is concerned as has been given to the rest of the country.

The act of Congress, which laid down the rule to be followed by the Federal Government in flood-control work is the act of June 15, 1936—section 702A—g—title 33, United States Code 1940, followed by another act having direct application to flood-control work in the Yazoo headwaters, act 1936, June 15, section 701, title 33, page 2965, United States Code, 1940. These statutes by express terms provide for local consent, cooperation, and contribution, plainly setting out a plan of cooperation between the Federal Government and the States and their local subdivisions, under which the local community directly interested would contribute, consent, and cooperate in the construction, by providing easements, rights-of-way, and other essential elements of the work, and as a part of this general scheme of consent, contribution, and cooperation, those interested prepared and had passed by the Mississippi Legislature a State law under which this agreement could and would be reached, the Mississippi Legislature at its session next after the passage of the Federal Flood Control Act in June 1936, at the regular session of 1938, passed chapter 314, Laws of Mississippi, 1938, being section 4767, Code of Mississippi, 1942. The title being "Counties, Agreement With the United States." This State law is almost an exact duplicate of the Federal law as to consent, contribution, and cooperation, making one general plan.

Thus it is easily seen that both the Federal Government and the State government contemplated that there should be by expressed agreement, consent, contribution, and cooperation on the part of both and that on the part of the State such consent should be by county government of "any county through which any river or other stream may run or any part of which any river or other stream may touch or border, on which the United States of America has authorized flood control improvements, to give satisfactory assurance to the United States of America."

Under this plan the local community interested or affected would show its consent to and desire for the contemplated flood-control work by complying with these respective Federal and State laws, and by failure so to do could show its opposition and make such opposition effective.

But despite this general plan, without any action on the part of the interested State, under section 702a 12 (g), page 626, supplement United States Code 1940, additional construction for flood-control work on the Red River in Louisiana and on the Yazoo River in Mississippi, may be made without these restrictions and limitations being applied, thus picking out these two and these two only, from the general plan for the entire Mississippi Valley thus seeking to thrust upon the citizens of those two sections

only unsought and undesired flood-control work.

- My idea is that under our democratic system of government and our American system of government, the continuance of which was sought to be justified by millions of our best boys and girls on the far-flung battlefields of the world, the general plan for all flood-control work should have been followed in the entire area and no exception made as to any that the general plan should apply to the Red and the Yazoo areas as well as to other equally interested areas.

Surely there can be found no emergency, no pressing danger or crying need for this work, which has remained undone for more than a hundred years, which sets this work ahead of or which shows a construction entirely at more pressing need for Federal cost, than all the other flood-control work in the United States. By this action, they make this construction more pressing than the levees on the Mississippi, than the work on the St. Francis, on the White; is the demand more urgent than the work on the Pecos, or on the Sacramento, to mention just a few of the many?

Why require the Mississippi River levee boards on both sides from St. Louis to and below New Orleans to consent, contribute, and cooperate and exempt these two projects, and these only? Of course, it is made to appear that the exception made with regard to this area is to help the area financing the projects entirely with Federal funds. Actually it takes away all chance of local interests to object to such construction because local consent and cooperation is not required.

The lack of consent, contribution, and cooperation on the part of the governing agencies of the counties covered under the State law lead me to the belief that the great majority of the people of the counties most affected do not desire this appropriation at this time, certainly not in a deficiency bill without adequate hearings.

The money sought under the appropriation is to be spent, insofar as Yazoo headwater works are concerned, on the erection of Enid and Grenada Reservoirs. The Enid project is on the Yocona River, which runs through, touches, or borders on Lafayette, Yalobusha, Panola, Quitman, and Tallahatchie Counties. The Grenada project is on the Schuna and Yalobusha Rivers, which run through, touch, or border on Calhoun, Grenada, Yalobusha, Carroll, and Leflore Counties and almost borders on Tallahatchie County. The counties of Yalobusha, Panola, Lafayette, and Tallahatchie are within my congressional district. As their Representative in the Congress, I must, insofar as I can, consistent with my convictions, reflect the expressed or unexpressed will of the citizenship of the communities, especially in matters where the path has been so clearly marked.

There can be no escape from the conclusion that until the consent, contribution, and cooperation of these interested communities has been expressed through their governing bodies in the manner provided by the law of the State, I, as the chosen spokesman of the section, di-

rectly interested, must act in accordance with them.

I have asked the War Department to present me with this evidence of consent, contribution, and cooperation on the parts of Lafayette, Panola, Yalobusha, and Tallahatchie Counties so that I may know that this agreement has been reached under the State law. This they have not done. It is my belief that they have no consent, though, of course, they claim the War Department "has assurances satisfactory to the Chief of the Corps of Engineers."

We are in the midst of change, of uncertainty and unsettled conditions. Many of our boys were called away from their jobs, their homes, and their work. In our engineering and construction forces many have been trained and have become skilled in work along the line of these planned projects and when they return home they should be given an opportunity to take part in these projects and to share in the money expended on the work. We should not hasten these projects and employ entirely men who have been here at home enjoying the high wage of wartime but should take care to see that the returning boy has his share. It will be more than a year before this can be done. A new Congress will have been elected before the returned serviceman will be back with us and before he may intelligently go into the work he will choose for his life's work. If we hasten with immediate work of public construction we will grab it for the men who have been back at home enjoying high wages and thus deprive the returning serviceman of his proper share in public work, so this is an additional reason for no haste in these particular projects.

No plan of equitable compensation has yet been reached for the acquisition of lands, flowage rights, and easements from the landowner, whose homes, whose farms, and whose lifetime communities will be taken. Under existing law these lands, easements, and properties are taken by a court action under which the landowner is deprived of a jury trial. The very fundamental right of the citizen, secured to him since the days of Magna Carta is denied these people, who will be driven from their homes. I am glad to note that the bill providing for jury trial in such cases, which I introduced, has passed the House and Senate, though it has not yet become the law.

In many instances great areas of lands will be taken and will disappear from the tax rolls of the local communities, so that the burden of taxation is heaped on the remaining part of the tax community. Under present law it is sought to partially compensate for this loss by giving 25 percent of the rentals from the flood lands to the roads and schools of the tax community. But a pitiable sum is realized from this course and only one-fourth of this is to take the place of the tax lost to the community for work done for the benefit of other sections.

I have introduced and have sought to have passed an act of the Congress under which a jury trial would be given to persons whose lands, property, and rights

are taken for this proposed flood-relief work. I have introduced and seek the passage of an act of the Congress seeking to give to the communities whose lands are taken the entire receipts from rentals and profits on the lands and property taken in all such projects. Certainly no less could be done in equity for the people and their communities. No action should be taken until such provisions are written into the law.

With regard to projects which would be constructed if the pending amendment is adopted, the present plans are not the only ones which the War Department itself has said will do the job.

At first the War Department recommended a plan for the control of floods on the Yazoo River which would have reduced to a very great extent the number of acres that would have been flooded. This plan provided for:

First. Levees on the Yazoo in the lower part of the basin.

Second. Channel improvement on the Yazoo and Yalobusha Rivers and Schuna River if found necessary.

Third. Use of the natural depression, or basin, south of Greenwood, Miss., to be used in case of excessive floods. This natural depression, or basin, south of Greenwood, Miss., might require a small levee around the same.

This plan was offered by the Corps of Engineers of the War Department to the people to be affected in a public meeting at Grenada, Miss. Then without further report to the people and counties affected the present plan which provides for taking approximately 72,000 acres of land for the New Grenada Dam and approximately 41,000 acres for the Enid Dam off the tax rolls of Yalobusha, Grenada, and Calhoun Counties was put through without notice to the people of those counties and now the War Department wants to start construction without any consent from those counties. This was done quite some time before I came to this body. Since I have been a Member here I have requested a report from the War Department and from the Mississippi River Commission as to why the original plan could not have met the needs. I have asked for a comparison of the two plans. Though these requests were made some months ago, I have had no detailed report but only a general response. Yet, supposedly a comparison should have been made before any change was made. In other words, the information should have been immediately available.

I am advised that the present plan calls for the removal of approximately 3,000 persons from their homes, which certainly means as much to them as the property to be benefited could possibly mean to the owners of it. Certainly this project should not go through until every means has been exhausted to take care of the problem without this ruinous effect on so many of the good citizens of those counties and on the counties themselves. Certainly not under legislation such as the section 702, page 626, of United States Supplement, 1940, which takes away from the local authorities the right to pass on whether or not they want this flood-control work, the only such legislation to be found on the statute books of the Nation.

I certainly believe that in any plan whereby the waters of the Yazoo headwaters may be controlled and kept off the areas along its flow, should be a fair and equitable one, giving relief to the one section with fair treatment of and compensation of the section burdened with the impounded waters, and a plan in which the folks above the dam have equal right of participation in the plan with those below the dam.

To this end the headwaters of the Yazoo River should be placed in position as all other flood-control plans in that there should be no exception as to it as to local consent, contribution, and cooperation, in the general flood control act.

Any such work should not begin until the returning serviceman has ample opportunity to participate in it and he should be given the right to enter into the engineering, construction, and operation of these projects.

The right of trial by jury should be given in the Federal Court to any person whose land and property is taken for the project.

The entire proceeds of rentals and profits of and from the lands, easements, and property taken in the tax communities should be paid over to these taxing units for roads and schools.

As I see it this is but fair, but right, and until some plan of construction of floodway control work on the headwaters of the Yazoo River can be reached, no justification can be found for any representative of these nonconsenting communities voting for an appropriation for this work.

It is my belief if those interested in the plan would seek to ascertain the desires of those opposed a comprehensive plan could be worked out under which the problem could be met without the ruinous effects of the present plan and therefore I feel that this amendment should be defeated and construction held up. A further study of the problem should be made and any action then taken should deal fairly with all concerned. Do not ruin the counties in one section and their citizens for the benefit and improvement of the property of others.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, in my humble opinion, the money made available through Federal action for flood control is money well spent. This country is wasting its soil by ravaging floods. We need only to look at China to appreciate what has happened there over a period of a thousand years to know that their soil has been wasted and millions of people have died there in the course of a few years from starvation.

This country should keep its soil in good shape and we cannot do it if we let the floods wash it down the rivers year after year.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. If I did not think it was sound economy to vote for this amendment I would not do it. The amend-

ment carries money for a project in my district to take care of a river through the ravages of which we lost 110 lives in 1935 and in which the Federal Government has spent thousands and thousands of dollars in drought relief that has not returned a penny.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Snyder amendment. Of course, I thought, because of my name, I might get some extra time, but I have been assured by my colleagues that there is nothing personal in this matter of flood control.

Seriously, I would like to say that there are two projects in the Luzerne County, Pa., area, included in the Snyder amendment, that are literally necessary to be included and should be in the deficiency bill because there has been \$10,500,000 spent thus far on them. This is actually a deficiency bill.

I may point out that all the power of the Appropriations Committee and the prayers of King Canute cannot prevent the rampaging Susquehanna River coming down from upper New York State.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to include in my remarks a history of the bills of the Appropriations Subcommittee and the number of months it takes for one of these laws to become effective after it passes this House in the period of the last 8 or 10 years, to refute any argument made by the committee that this matter should be delayed until January of next year. This résumé is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Calendar showing action on War Department civil functions bills for the past several years:

1937:		
	Reported to House.....	June 11
	Passed House.....	June 15
	Through conference.....	July 15
	Approved.....	July 19
1938:		
	Reported to House.....	Apr. 18
	Passed House.....	Apr. 21
	Through conference.....	June 2
	Approved.....	June 11
1939:		
	Reported to House.....	May 10
	Passed House.....	May 15
	Through conference.....	June 20
	Approved.....	June 28
1940:		
	Reported to House.....	Feb. 27
	Passed House.....	Feb. 27
	Through conference.....	June 18
	Approved.....	June 24
1941:		
	Reported to House.....	Mar. 26
	Passed House.....	Mar. 27
	Through conference.....	May 15
	Approved.....	May 23
1942:		
	Reported to House.....	Mar. 6
	Passed House.....	Mar. 11
	Through conference.....	Apr. 23
	Approved.....	Apr. 28
1943:		
	Reported to House.....	Mar. 31
	Passed House.....	Apr. 1
	Through conference.....	May 27
	Approved.....	June 2
1944:		
	Reported to House.....	Feb. 15
	Passed House.....	Feb. 16
	Through conference.....	June 21
	Approved.....	June 26

1945:

Reported to House.....	Feb. 12
Passed House.....	Feb. 13
Through conference.....	Mar. 21
Approved.....	Mar. 31

The point has been made that hearings on the civil functions bill will start on January 7, or in slightly over a month. It is here pointed out that even though hearings are started early there is no assurance that the regular bill will be enacted into law earlier than June and then the funds provided will not be available until July 1, while in the present deficiency bill the funds would be available immediately on approval, or more than 6 months before funds could be expected from the regular appropriation bill for fiscal year 1947. The above tabulation shows how the civil functions bills have fared in recent Congresses.

I regret that the time allotted to me on this debate prevents me from having a longer period of time at this moment, so that I might point out in greater detail the magnitude of the flood-control problem in my congressional district; sufficient to discuss at this time is this particular bill. I will be content that there is included in the Snyder amendment the \$135,000 for the Wilkes-Barre-Hanover Township, Luzerne County, Pa., project and \$400,000 for the Plymouth Borough, Luzerne County, Pa., project.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask that this amendment to restore the appropriation for war-deferred river and harbor and flood control projects, which was dropped from the bill, be approved because I am primarily interested in furnishing adequate protection to those communities which have and will again suffer irreparable damage to life and property unless adequate protective measures are afforded.

I am particularly interested, of course, in flood control on the Susquehanna River at Sunbury, Pa., and right now I want to point out that there is absolutely no power project connected with this flood-control program—it is a purely protective measure. I was given this reassurance as late as this afternoon by the office of the War Department's Chief of Engineers.

Since May 10, 1939, up until the present time, flood control funds have been recommended for Sunbury by the War Department Chief of Engineers in two different administrations, the program at various times has had the approval of the Rivers and Harbors, Flood Control, and War Appropriations Subcommittee of the House, an authorization bill for \$1,900,000 was approved by the House on May 18, 1939, and on October 16 last the President in his message asking additional funds in the sum of \$37,000,000 for flood control approved the plans of the War Department including the \$500,000 to initiate construction work at Sunbury.

The city of Sunbury and its citizens suffered over \$3,000,000 in damages in the flood of 1936. On March 29, 1940, Sunbury again suffered more than \$100,000 in flood damage and at that time I personally witnessed the fear and anxiety of the men, women, and children of that community. They had scarcely recovered from the 1936 flood.

In 1940 it was only by the grace of God and the herculean and noble work of the citizens of the Sunbury area that the river banks did not crumble.

Located at the confluence of the two great branches of the Susquehanna River, Sunbury is particularly vulnerable to the flood peril.

In 1940 conditions were such that I finally appealed to the Work Projects Administration for some relief and was successful in securing some Federal funds to help relieve the situation temporarily. Since, the War Department has allotted \$96,000 in connection with the preliminary work done at Sunbury.

Such intolerable conditions must not be permitted to continue and it is action now that is needed—not later. We have waited too long.

In May of 1940 persistent efforts to get the legislation out on the floor failed because of the threat of a Presidential veto because of the preparedness program—but the flood threat still remains.

We spend billions of dollars in lend-lease and relief abroad. Certainly the citizens of this country who pay the taxes through their sweat and blood to maintain our Federal Government, and to help other nations, are entitled to the protection of their lives and properties at home.

As I previously stated the amount requested in this appropriation for Sunbury is only \$500,000.

Aside from the fact that we must be ever mindful of the life and property of our citizens, we must be cognizant of the fact that jobs must be furnished in the postwar era. What postwar employment project would be more meritorious than to afford employment to men on a job where they would be working to safeguard the lives and properties of their own families and their fellow-Americans?

I hope and pray you will adopt this amendment. Let me again remind you that many of the projects listed are not connected with any power schemes but are purely protective projects—projects to save the lives and property of our American citizens and taxpayers.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, some Members have offered the argument here that they are going to vote against the pending amendment because there are some projects in it they do not approve of. That is absolutely absurd, because the engineers do not have to go forward with any project whatever if there are local controversies that need to be ironed out. The engineers will certainly see that that is done before they go forward. So there is no use to argue that the amendment is bad because some projects may not be desirable. It is discouraging when a Member takes this floor and says in effect that flood control is not necessary when we in Louisiana have been literally washed away many times. In 1945 we had one of the worst floods in history. It absolutely ruined a great section of our alluvial valley on the Red River. We need action. We need action now. A great

many of the projects that we are anxious to see constructed were not even included by the engineers in their report this time. They were not included by the Bureau of the Budget. We hope to get them later. But let us pass this amendment now, because it is necessary.

It is true, as stated, that the amendment covers only a small number of projects comparatively. But it is a starter. Other projects, I am assured by the Corps of Engineers, will receive consideration later—I hope in the next regular appropriation bill next year. Perhaps every State has projects which the Corps of Engineers did not include in the list in the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. His amendment, as I understand it, embodies only those projects which the engineers listed and which were approved by the Bureau of the Budget and also by the subcommittee. I have worthy projects, and perhaps nearly every Member here has worthy projects, not in this amendment, but it will give the engineers the green light on some projects and we will include others as fast as possible.

For four long years during the war we have had no flood control. During that time we have had floods, bad floods, and, as I stated, Louisiana experienced a very bad flood on Red River. The very fact that we have not had these important flood protective works for 4 years makes it all the more important to make a start now. It is good economy to save our fine river lands which are subjected to these floods. It is good business to start now when we are doing all possible to get jobs for returning veterans.

It is regrettable that the Committee on Appropriations saw fit to cut out all money for flood control and river and harbor works in this bill. The passage of the pending amendment to put back into the bill the list approved by the engineers and the Bureau of the Budget is very necessary. I wish the list included more. The list is too small. That is the only objection I have to the amendment. But this list is a beginning. I strongly support the amendment, as it will enable us to start some work, and we shall, of course, urge the inclusion of other projects in the regular appropriation bill coming up early next year.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON].

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, I simply wish to go on record at this point in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. The money which will be appropriated under this amendment will in many instances complete work in the Connecticut Valley which is practically finished at this time, yet because of the failure to expend a few thousand dollars it is in a precarious position. It will result in the completion of the work in six out of seven cities or towns for which authorization has already been given for local protective works, and those include the capital of Connecticut, Hartford, and large industrial cities like Holyoke, Chicopee and Springfield, Mass. I therefore feel that this amendment is well worth while and should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise to thank the Subcommittee on War Department Civil Functions for its consideration as to one project in my own district which, had it been authorized, would have deprived some 10,000 people of their homes and flooded an area of 3,700 fertile acres. This project, the Whittier-Narrows Dam, is not included in the amendment, and I am very grateful indeed to the author of the amendment that it is not. It would have inundated one of the most fertile areas in our whole section of California, an area where there have been a large number of homes built by our people in recent years, an area which is all fertile farm land. It would have provided for the construction of a dam which, from the best advice we can get from the people who have lived in that section through the years, could not be made a safe structure, for the reason that the underground structure in that region is not such as would support a big dam of that sort. I could speak for a considerable length of time about this project. I merely wanted to say that I appreciate very much the careful consideration given to it by the subcommittee, the fact that they did not include it, and the fact that it is not included in the amendment now before the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, it is rather clear that the only point involved in this discussion is the matter of time. I am in favor of this amendment because it involves doing things and doing them now. These projects have been authorized by Congress. They have been investigated, surveyed, and approved by the Army engineers. They have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. The number of projects in the Northwest States, at least, merit consideration. It seems to me it is a question of whether these things are approved by this Congress now and started now or delayed 6 to 8 months longer. I am sure the same projects will ultimately be constructed, and it seems to me that we should be in preparation at this minute to take care of employment on these projects which have been so thoroughly investigated, and to take care of this employment, and to do it immediately. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this amendment and I hope it will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I am very much interested in and in favor of the Snyder amendment. Someone has said that most of these projects are meritorious. I take the position that they are all meritorious because by our own act we authorized every one of them. Not only that but the local people practically unanimously advocated them. The Board of Army Engineers made a thorough study and investigation of all of them. Then the Committee on Flood Control and the Committee

on Rivers and Harbors held hearings and had before them the Army engineers and invited everybody for or against the projects to appear before approving the projects. Then this Congress authorized all the projects in the Snyder amendment.

I take the position that it is none of the business of the Committee on Appropriations as to the merits of these projects because Congress has placed its stamp of approval on each and every one of them.

I also take the position that the Committee on Appropriations has the right to go into the feasibility of supplying the money at this particular time and determining how much money should be advanced according to the relative merits of the projects. The Appropriations Committee is not a legislative committee, and has no right to legislate on any matter. The legislative committee is Congress who has authorized all these projects to be developed. We cannot take back something that we solemnly promised the people of this country, that is that these projects are good and will be developed in accordance with the merits of each one.

All of these projects mean something. Many of them will save our land, and in the long run mean more taxes for the Government. Many of them with power will pay for themselves in 25 or 30 years, and the Government will have a going concern that will bring dividends back. None of them is useless.

Many years ago some of our leaders now who are talking about economy advocated billions of dollars, and succeeded in getting through Congress laws to give employment for people to rake leaves and do other things which meant nothing stable for the Government. All of these projects are useful projects, many of them self-sustaining, and later on will bring dividends in to the Government, and the others will not only protect lives of people in floods, but will enrich the lands in many areas of the country, and finally the Government will reap more benefit in taxes from this class.

Let us carry out the contract that Congress has made in authorizing these projects which are necessary, some of which have begun and are not yet completed, and in many others the planning has been almost completed with forces on the ground for completion without money. In many of these projects where the planning is not completed it will take a year to complete same. Certainly this type of project should be in readiness within the next few months so as to give jobs to our returning servicemen and others not employed.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, the one big point—if not the only point—in reference to the adoption of this amendment is the question of timing. If the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is adopted, this bill will go to the Senate almost immediately. It should be completed and become a law before Christmas. Work can immediately begin on the emergency

projects contained in this amendment, and some of them may even be completed before the next floods.

A large part of my life has been spent living behind the levees. I have lived to witness the thaws of the snow in the mountains and in the Northern States. I have lived to see the waters accumulate from the little streams into big rivers and to send rushing flood torrents upon our people. The thaws and consequently the resulting floods come in the late spring and are the destructive floods which many of us in the lower Mississippi Valley dread so much. If the amendment is not incorporated now in this bill or if the money for these projects is postponed until the regular appropriation bill is passed in the late spring, we know the money will not be available until the midpoint of next year. This will mean work cannot be begun on the emergency projects prior to the next great floods which may inundate many sections of the lower Mississippi River Valley. The same is the case with other sections of the country. It is, therefore, vitally important that speed be used in the appropriation of funds for these emergency projects.

In my own area of Louisiana there is an item for levee work on Red River. During this current year we experienced the worst floods of all recorded flood history. More water attempted to descend Red River than at any similar time, and as a consequence our levees broke and millions of acres of farm lands were inundated. It is imperative that work be begun in the near future on this project of repairing the levees if we are to remove the present hazards of additional floods.

Then there is the Bodcaw Bayou project which carries with it an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to carry on the work. Bodcaw Bayou often floods two and three times each year and causes distress and heavy property loss throughout the length of a very fertile valley. By beginning this work at once the hazard of this flood will be eliminated sooner and much money will be saved our people and likewise our Government.

The Wallace Lake project in Caddo Parish, La., according to Army engineers, is 94 percent complete. By presently appropriating \$190,000 this work may be completed. This project was recommended in the 1936 Flood Control Act, and construction was begun immediately before the war started. Although it was suspended during the war, the Department of Agriculture recommended it be completed as a part of the emergency war-food program. The survey showed that millions of dollars in farm products sorely needed at the present time by the world will be saved by the completion of the last 6 percent of the Wallace Lake Dam and Reservoir project. It therefore seems folly in my mind to continue to put off the completion of work well begun and in fact almost completed. It is certainly economy to complete this project as soon as possible.

Mr. Chairman, I am exceedingly interested in this amendment. In the 1945 floods, causing over \$102,000,000 in damages, were suffered by our people and almost 16,000,000 acres of land were in-

undated. I have always supported the great program of flood control which will add wealth to our country and give safety to our people. I hope this amendment is adopted by an overwhelming vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Flood Control I realize the great importance of many of the projects included in this amendment. I believe that enough money should be made available that we can proceed in order to save millions of dollars worth of property that each year is being destroyed. In my own congressional district this year in one city alone three to four millions of dollars of damage was suffered.

I commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER], who offered this amendment, and his committee, on the fine cooperation they gave me when I appeared before them to explain in detail why I thought we should have this money at this time, so that the Corps of Army Engineers could construct the dams and reservoirs that are so badly needed.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL].

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I hope this debate will do one thing; that is, direct public attention to the importance and necessity of giving adequate consideration to the preliminary legislative consideration of these projects. I opposed several of the projects when they were pending on the floor of the House. The Congress approved the projects and authorized them to be constructed. In other words, you ordered your Committee on Appropriations to provide the necessary funds. Those of you who opposed the legislation when it was pending on the floor of the House certainly are consistent now in opposing the appropriation.

May I say that I am willing to place my record for economy beside that of any Member of this Congress. I stand for economy. I have voted for economy. But you have authorized your Committee on Appropriations to provide the necessary appropriations, and that is exactly what you have here now. Gentlemen, I see nothing we can do but to pass the pending appropriation bill with the Snyder amendment. I am in favor of the Snyder amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I strongly favor the adoption of the Snyder amendment. I believe it would be a very fine action by this committee and the Congress if the Snyder amendment were adopted. However, it is my intention when the parliamentary situation permits to offer an amendment which will add one more project to those contained in the Snyder amendment. I cannot claim sole credit for the authorship of this amendment which I intend to offer. Joining with me are my colleagues, the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, Mr. KELLEY, Mr. CORBETT, and Mr. FULTON. Mr.

Chairman, the project which I ask this committee to add is a project which has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget and has been rated as a No. 1 project by the United States engineers. It is No. 1 in priority. It has the approval of the Water, Power, and Resources Board of Pennsylvania, an official State agency. When it is completed, it will reduce the flood waters $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, not only in the city of Pittsburgh, but in many other cities down the Ohio River. It will save in damages as much as \$20,000,000 in 1 year if we were to have another flood as we did in 1936. It has been approved by every agency and by every committee that has studied it with the exception of a single individual who has objected to it. Nobody from any section of the country appeared in opposition to this particular project. I ask that the members of this committee add one more project to the Snyder amendment. I hope I have the support of the members of the committee for my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. TIBBOTT].

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Chairman, I arise in opposition to the amendment to the Snyder amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER]. At the outset I want it to be clearly understood that I am not against flood control, but, on the contrary, I strongly favor flood control, as I have favored it in the past. I am particularly interested in the control of floods in the upper Ohio Valley and western Pennsylvania, but I also believe some consideration should be given to the people living in these areas, whose homes, factories, investments, and so forth, would be inundated if a flood dam the size of the proposed Conemaugh River Reservoir is constructed. If this, the Eberharter, amendment is adopted, it will mean that the Army engineers are authorized to construct a huge reservoir near Tunnelton, Pa. The backwater from this dam would extend for some 17 miles on the Conemaugh River and 12.7 miles on the Blacklick Creek, covering 6,820 acres of land and impounding a gross capacity of 274,000 acre-feet at an estimated cost of \$30,457,000.

Mr. Chairman, my interest in defeating this amendment is in behalf of the people of Indiana County, Pa., whose homes are in the area vastly affected by the building of this dam. I have been reliably informed that Blairsville, a town of more than 5,000 people would be most seriously injured. One-third of the town would be inundated, and the loss to it has been estimated to be more than a million dollars. In addition to the destruction of Blairsville, the construction of the Conemaugh Reservoir would completely wipe out the villages of Bairdstown, Cokeville, Tunnelton, and Livermore—all situated in the area covered by this contemplated dam. It would also destroy thousands of acres of the finest fertile land, now used for farming. A very reliable experienced mining engineer has assured us that 70,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, one of Pennsylvania's greatest resources, which is now

drift mined, will be left unavailable for this kind of mining. Hundreds of men would be thrown out of employment in the community where the proposed dam is to be placed. Blairsville can ill afford to have additional unemployment thrust upon them.

In lieu of the proposed Conemaugh River Reservoir, there is advocated a series of dams on this river, which would relieve the floods in the upper Ohio Valley and western Pennsylvania. A series of dams such as we advocate—and, incidentally, we are reliably advised on this—will do the same as a huge dam would do to prevent floods and at the same time keep intact the communities in Indiana County, Pa. I believe I am fair in suggesting a series of dams to protect the properties and the livelihood of so many people whom I represent. Mr. Chairman, this project was considered by the subcommittee on civil functions of the Appropriations Committee at the time of their recent hearings and the committee recommended that the project be carried over without prejudice for further study. I ask the committee to defeat the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY].

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the amendment that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER], proposes to offer is a very meritorious one. It refers to the Conemaugh River Dam. The Conemaugh River flows into the Kiskiminetas River. Both rivers border my home county. The Kiskiminetas River flows into the Allegheny, which borders on the western part of my county and flows past my county into Pittsburgh. The northern borders of my county have been ruined repeatedly by the flood waters of the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas Rivers, as has the land along the Allegheny. Many homes have been lost and much damage has been done. Manufacturing plants and mines have been ruined. Many people have perished in the past as a result of floods from these rivers. Those who have homes along the shores of these rivers live in constant apprehension of what may happen to them from year to year. They can look only to the Federal Government flood-control program for security. I have the assurance of the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER], that in the event of the failure of the Eberharter amendment, he will see that it is introduced before his committee for consideration on January 8.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY] has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I think I have the easiest proposition of any Member of this House to support, in my support of the Snyder amendment. I say that, because I am asking your unanimous support of the \$7,100,000 item in the river and harbor section of this bill, to go to further completion of the great Federal breakwater in the sea

waterway and harbor of my home city of Long Beach, Calif.

On November 27, on page 11249 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will appear my remarks on this same important subject. This is not a new project for the Congress has already expended more than \$23,000,000 upon it, out of an appropriation of \$31,000,000 and the work was only temporarily discontinued on account of this recent World War. This sum of \$7,100,000 is estimated by the United States engineers as necessary to complete three sections partially constructed, when discontinued on account of the war.

When I was home briefly this summer, I was amazed and inspired by the marvelous development and improvements made in the short period from January to July in the shore naval installations. Commodore Heim and his fellow officers and everybody on land and sea were very gracious and cooperative in showing me, as Congressman of the Eighteenth District, around. They all unanimously expressed hope that the breakwater could be completed at an early date. They explained the many practical and necessary reasons why.

Naturally Congress and the Navy would never have commenced building this necessary breakwater across the harbor of my home city, if years ago it had not then already determined upon this very harbor and port as one of the major naval havens of our continent. And, gentlemen, that is just what it has now become.

Just the other day, that distinguished naval officer, Commodore S. F. Heim, commandant of the United States naval shipyards at Long Beach, and which great naval installations this breakwater also shields, announced that these yards of the Navy were the major ones in southern California, and that a minimum of 7,000 workers in peacetime would be employed. Also, he announced that the industry and needs at the world-famous Roosevelt naval base at Long Beach would be stepped up instead of slackened by the end of the war.

Recently in the Long Beach Harbor, under the shelter of this very breakwater which we now ask money to complete as needed now for naval and commercial shipping, Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the Third United States Fleet, yielded command thereof to Rear Adm. Harold F. Kingman. Admiral Halsey thus completed 45 years of distinguished service in this great Navy. Long Beach is Navy minded; it welcomes sincerely and hospitably the officers and men of the fleet and their families. It has always done so and the public buildings, parks, recreational facilities, are freely used by Navy whenever desired. For over 20 years the city of Long Beach and the recreation commission have maintained an admission-free club for the enlisted men and that club is one of the finest in the Nation. A great new Navy hospital is there situated, serving a real need. The Navy installations ashore total hundreds of millions of dollars; the fleet ships riding at anchor behind this breakwater value even more millions; it is the home base for them; it is a commenced and absolutely necessary project of national

and international significance and moment; the Navy asks it; the President has approved it; the Army engineers are ready to finish it. So—let us do it now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH].

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I favor the amendment to restore to the bill H. R. 4805 the \$25,516,000 for rivers and harbors because we need these funds to provide work projects for returning veterans as well as for the development of many of our river and harbor developments which have been held up during the war. In Los Angeles County the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor badly needs a 13,000-foot outer breakwater which has been held up during the war. Without these funds this breakwater could not be built. This great harbor is a great natural asset for the postwar development of world trade.

I also favor the restoration of funds for badly needed flood-control projects. We in California need flood-control aid perhaps more than any other part of the Nation, especially in southern California which is increasing in population so rapidly that much of the land which must be used for homes not now protected by flood control must be protected or later flooded out at great loss of life and property.

I urge the Members of the House to support this amendment because these funds are needed now.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. KEE].

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I am in hearty accord with and in favor of the Snyder amendment. It may be true, as has been stated by some of the Members, that there are many projects included in this amendment that should not be there. While that may be true, the majority of the projects should be there. They are projects that have already been authorized. They have been carefully examined heretofore, and appropriations have been made for them. Some of them are partially completed.

There is a project in West Virginia, Bluestone Canyon, a flood-control project, that is now one-third completed. The expenditure of four or five million dollars has been made there by the Federal Government. Work was suspended at the beginning of the war. The contractors are now there ready to commence work. Their organization is there. Everything is ready for the work to begin. It should not be suspended. This amendment should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. KEE] has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MCKENZIE].

Mr. MCKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, every bill that is brought in here is based either on humanitarianism or economy. It is strange to me that in the name of humanitarianism we are asked to appropriate billions, yes, billions of dollars to clothe and feed foreigners who do not even say "thank you" but who are resentful because they do not get more; yet you

do not want to vote a few million dollars to a group of drowning Americans down in the flooded parts of this country. We should go ahead with these flood-control projects. Last year in my State, Louisiana, because of a flood in the late cold spring we lost 400,000 bales of cotton, worth \$50,000,000. Taking into consideration the fact that the first 24 cents of every dollar you earn above your exemptions is taken by the Federal income tax, you lost right there \$12,000,000 more than the amount we asked for down in Louisiana. The problem is very serious, and the State Legislature of Louisiana at a special session within the last 60 days has made an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for matching funds to go along with this. We cannot have another flood next spring; we must do this work now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized.

The Chair hears no response. The Chair will say for the information of the House, and especially the gentleman from Missouri, that 12 names now remain on the list. So there will be no misunderstanding, I will read the names of those who have not been called or who have not responded. There have been a number who did not respond when their names were called. That leaves on the list now on the Chair's desk the following names: Messrs. TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, ENGLE of California, WHITTINGTON, TRIMBLE, BARRETT, PETERSON of Florida, WOODRUM of Virginia, RANKIN, HARE, BAILEY, TARVER, SABATH, and THOM.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There are three more to be called tonight, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. THOM] is recognized.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Chairman, I relinquish my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. PRICE] is recognized.

The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] is recognized.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, in the pro forma discussion, probably I should say the adlibbing that took place on this proposal before it reached the floor in the form of an amendment I noticed the charge made repeatedly that only those Congressmen favored this amendment who had projects directly concerned. I think that was a grossly unfair charge. I appeared before the Appropriations Committee and asked to have included a project on one of the major tributaries of the great Kanawha River. The Committee saw fit to leave my project out. Despite that fact, and despite the fact that I have seven other projects in my district on which not a single dollar of Federal money has ever been appropriated I am still for flood control and for the Snyder amendment.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this amendment. I trust that this House restores the flood-control program to its rightful place in the bill which we are trying to pass, which will thereby make this Congress the servant of all the people.

The rivers belong to all the people of this country, and as good neighbors, those of us who are not jeopardized in life and property by continuous floods, desire to lend our aid to those of us who are. The damage caused by one flood far exceeds the total cost of all these projects.

To refuse to go along with the Army engineers in this program, under what occurs to me to be an erroneous conception of economy, borders on a policy of being penny wise and pound foolish. Our people do not object to the use of their money when it is used for them, and when they get value received. We hear constantly from this floor that the people resent wasteful spending. Well, I agree with that and shall not knowingly support such legislation. But here we have legislation proposed solely for the public good, and proposed at a time when our returning servicemen can share in the work of building. It is a certain way to avoid the so-called wasteful spending.

Another thing in this legislation which commends it is that in many of these projects for flood control there is also a power-development feature. I personally think this is a very wise and sensible provision because it enables the people, the taxpayers, to even be repaid the money spent in the building of the dams for flood control and, at the same time, secure cheaper power at home. I know there is objection to this on the ground that it is an infringement upon private enterprise. My belief is that it aids private enterprise instead. In my district there is located Norfolk Dam, constructed under this program. The dominant power company in my State buys the power generated there at rates which permit it to sell to its own customers and to the Rural Electrification Administration at a rate cheaper than they could otherwise do. This contract with the local power company is under the watchful eye of the representatives of the whole people. Under its terms the total cost of the project will have been repaid, with interest, to the people of this country within a few years. It is a self-liquidating project. Private enterprise could not build these flood-control dams. Their cost must be borne by the public. To make them power projects, when feasible, is only common, everyday horse sense and good business. I do not share the anxiety of those who fear the power development phase of these projects. I think they are scared far worse than they are hurt, and that instead of hampering free enterprise the inclusion of power development makes more certain the continuous growth and development of the free-enterprise system.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I listened with great interest Tuesday to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] as he presented this bill to the Congress. I was particularly impressed by his well-expressed deep concern lest the Nation find itself in danger by the overexpenditure of funds. I think his remarks could well be interpreted to lead toward the principle of

balancing the budget. If I thought that were to be the policy of this administration, I should be somewhat reluctant to take the well of the House today to speak on the question of including the deleted items for flood control and rivers and harbors in this bill.

I share with the chairman grave concern, and have for many years about our unbalanced budget, and more particularly the fact that there seems to be little attempt to balance it.

Mr. Chairman, it would seem to me that if this administration and this Congress is to attempt a policy of balancing the budget they will need to go back and review some legislation already passed. Most certainly this Congress and its leadership must make a definite commitment to the Nation now, that many of the pending bills which will require enormous sums of money shall not be passed.

I believe there are now pending before this House bills providing Federal sums to different programs amounting to total expenditures of over \$3,000,000,000 annually. There are also pending bills requiring lump-sum appropriations of over \$38,000,000,000.

All of us know that it will not be the policy to curtail Federal programs, and all of us know that the budget will not be balanced in the immediate future.

As a general policy it has always seemed to me the better part of wisdom to follow the Committee on Appropriations in its recommendations, after they have heard all the evidence submitted to them in the hearings. I am surprised to find that the Committee on Appropriations has deleted all of the items for flood control which were submitted to the Congress by the President.

The President's budget recommendations amount to approximately \$25,000,000 for rivers and harbor work, and \$87,000,000 for flood control. Surely if the Nation is to concern itself with a Public Works program, these items are of necessity in that category. By and large these items have been approved by the Committee on Flood Control, the chairman of which is the Hon. William Whittington. It cannot be denied that this distinguished gentleman is a student thoroughly familiar with the problem of flood control, and surely his record is one of sanity and conservatism. The same may be said for the distinguished chairman of Rivers and Harbors.

There are some things about this bill which seems to me should receive the consideration of this body today. Why, for instance, are all items of flood control and rivers and harbors stricken from the bill, and so many other items left in?

This deficiency appropriation is merely a question of carrying out a program already approved by the Government through an expression of this Congress.

I hold in my hand a telegram from the Governor of my State of North Dakota, which I represent at large, which reads as follows:

Do not know reason for deleting flood control appropriation. Urge reinstatement reasonably soon. Garrison Dam plans ready

for starting preliminary construction work in early spring.

To delete this item from this appropriation bill does not mean a saving, because its construction has already been authorized and preliminary plans made. It simply means that the work on the Missouri River and its tributaries authorized by this Congress will be set back several months. The same will apply to other authorized works in every other section of the Nation.

In the north country the question of flood control and irrigation and reclamation are closely tied together. Only by joint action can the great development already planned have its beginning.

I am naturally primarily concerned with the development of the Missouri River and its tributaries as was authorized by the Seventy-eighth Congress. I see in this legislation the bringing to the country great new opportunities. I see with the completion of irrigation of reclamation supplemented by flood control that never again will this Congress be called upon to make the extensive appropriation for relief measures in drought periods that it made in the early thirties.

I am equally concerned with those people who occupy land down the streams of the river who are constantly confronted with devastation from excessive floods. Surely, it is within the power of the Nation and surely it is right to expect the Nation to exercise its right of power in the common interest of these people.

We are told that these items can be included in the next appropriation bill. By these remarks we are justified in the belief that they regard them as sound and worthy, then why should they be deleted from this particular measure unless it is the intention of this Congress to set about the task of balancing the budget, and I question whether that is the issue involved here.

It must not be overlooked that a number of the reclamation projects included in the pending bill provide for the development of power. The cost of some of these projects will run into many millions of dollars, sometimes in excess of the cost of the flood-control projects.

If there is power to be developed in the West, and I have no argument about that, I know of no reason why it should not be developed in the Northwest. It is my personal belief that the items deleted from this bill should be restored on the floor today. The people living in the areas affected should not be held in suspense. They should be able to definitely look forward to a fuller and brighter life as a result of a well-planned program of irrigation and reclamation and flood control. Both of these programs are vital to the growth of the United States of America. It is the duty of this Congress to intelligently set the machinery at work to do the important job ahead.

Mr. Chairman, I am definitely for this amendment.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, the elimination from this bill of all appropriations for civil construction work by the War Department is to my mind not only a

grave error but it is a disaster affecting the entire country. It means a practical abandonment on the part of this Government of plans of great magnitude, not only for the future development of the country as a whole, but for the security of the lives and property of millions of our people.

I have a deep interest in the restoration to this bill of the items for flood control, and I favor the pending amendment. My interest arises not alone from the concern I naturally have for the security and welfare of our people as a whole, but in a greater measure it stems from the concern that I have for the people of a large and prosperous area of my native State of West Virginia. Among the items eliminated from the bill under consideration is one for continuance of construction in West Virginia of what is known as the Bluestone Dam across New River, a tributary of the great Kanawha. This project has a most interesting history and I regret that the lack of time precludes me from relating to you the complete story. May I however give you but a brief sketch?

On September 12, 1935, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who at that time had been for a little over 2½ years President of the United States, issued an Executive order approving plans theretofore made by the War Department for construction of a flood-control dam across New River in West Virginia and directed the Secretary of War, through the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, to proceed with the work of construction. To this undertaking was given the name of the Bluestone Reservoir project, and by his Executive order the President allocated \$1,000,000 out of funds made available by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 for immediate use in construction of the work. Eight hundred thousand dollars of this sum was allocated for the acquisition by purchase or condemnation of necessary land and rights-of-way.

I personally know that the President at that time had given intensive study to the plans of the War Department for this dam, and to the great need of the protection it would afford to the people living in the great Kanawha and Ohio River Valleys. He then knew that this dam was the key dam in a system of four projects planned for protection from floodwaters of the great Kanawha and the area drained by New River and its tributaries. Of the four dams planned for this area one was to be located on Elk River above the capital at Charleston; one on Gauley River, a river which by its junction with the New River at Gauley Bridge, W. Va., forms the great Kanawha; the third on Greenbrier River, a tributary of New River; and the fourth and most important being the Bluestone Dam, the one covered by the Executive order. The President knew of the disastrous floods that were almost of yearly occurrence in the valley of the Kanawha and in the Ohio Valley below the point of junction of the Kanawha with the Ohio River. He knew also that the construction of the Bluestone Dam would, of itself, be a tremendous factor in the control of the floods. This dam is the only one of the four I have men-

tioned that is involved in the questions before us.

Following the issuance of the President's Executive order the Government of the United States started proceedings to acquire the necessary lands for construction of the project. These proceedings were enjoined at the instance of the West Virginia Power Co., a subsidiary of the Appalachian Power Co., which, in turn, was a subsidiary of the American Gas & Electric Co. These companies at that time owned the site of the dam. This injunction delayed the work of construction for many months. It was afterwards dissolved by the United States circuit court of appeals. But it is unnecessary to here give a history of this litigation. Suffice it to say that it was finally cleared and the Government proceeded with the work of construction.

This Congress supplemented the sum originally allocated by the President by additional appropriations, and work on this dam proceeded rapidly until the beginning of World War II. With our declaration of war, the work on this project, like that on other public works of similar character, was suspended for the duration. Any unexpended balance of appropriations formerly made for this work was, as in other like projects, diverted to other uses under authority given by this Congress. Therefore there are today no funds available to continue the work on this project, and there will be none available until a further appropriation is made. A further appropriation of \$3,000,000 was recommended to the Appropriations Committee by the War Department and was also recommended by the President of the United States. It is this amount that we want to see restored to the bill before us.

Today Bluestone Dam is practically one-third completed. The work already done has cost this Government several millions of dollars. The exact amount I am unable to state, but whatever it is, it will be a total loss unless funds for completion of the work are made available. The contractors on this job have their equipment upon the ground. They have the necessary materials at hand; they have or can secure on brief notice all the labor required. They have the organization and the facilities for proceeding with the work of construction at once. Is there any reason that can be justified why this committee should refuse to let this work proceed?

This is not a project but recently planned. It is a project one-third completed. It has had years of consideration by the War Department and by committees of Congress. Surveys were authorized by Congress in January 1927. The project was recommended by the engineers of the United States Army after complete investigation. It was approved by the Mississippi River Commission in 1934, and by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors in January 1935. The latter board recommended its construction at a cost of \$12,942,000. It was recommended by the Secretary of War on January 29, 1935. It was approved by the President as evidenced by his Executive order on September 12, 1935. It has been fully approved by the

Committee on Flood Control after full and extensive hearings. It has been repeatedly approved by action of Congress.

Convincing evidence of the necessity of this project, of its value for flood control and of the protection and security it will afford to the people of a vast section of a great State has repeatedly been stressed before various committees of this body as well as to officials of the Government. Why, then, at this time, when our country is presumably entering upon a new era of progress and development, should a great work of this character, now one-third completed, be allowed to lapse, and what has already been accomplished be left to nature's destructive elements, for no apparent reason except a false conception of economy? I, for one, cannot understand the action of the Appropriations Committee in deleting these items from the pending bill. Their action has certainly not been explained in their report. It has not been justified on the floor of this House. It cannot be justified by either reason or common sense.

Let us here and now correct the error made by the Committee on Appropriations by adopting the pending amendment.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] proposes that all of those rivers and harbors projects, and the allocations for flood control, set forth and recorded on pages 4 and 5, of part II of the hearings, be incorporated in this deficiency bill. May I say that there is one flood-control project enumerated in that list which is located in the district which I have the honor and distinction to represent, and I refer especially to the item allocated for Muncie, Ind., in the sum of \$70,000. May I enumerate the situation which obtains with respect to that flood-control proposal for the city of Muncie, Ind., and the reasons of its importance at this time. The city of Muncie has a population of some 70,000 people; it is one of the outstanding cities in our State, and it has been named the typical American city by some of our outstanding citizens. The river which passes through that city passes very near the business district in that city, and through the thickly populated residential sections thereof. The banks along the river are low, and during the flood season this river overflows the banks and much water comes into the business district, as well as in the residential sections, of that city. Property loss and damage has been great. Much distress has resulted from the flood waters from that river. The imminent need of aid for flood control at Muncie, Ind., is great. It is my hope that this flood-control aid may be incorporated in this measure. However, if this amendment should be rejected by the House it is my hope that in the future hearings, by the proper subcommittee, that this great need may be carefully investigated, and that this aid for flood control will be extended to the good people of the city of Muncie, Ind. The need for this relief is so imperative that it should not be delayed, and I hope this allocation of the sum of \$70,000 may be extended to this city, and community, at a very early

date. It is my hope that the proposed amendment may pass and this relief granted at an early date.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I had expected to speak at some length on this amendment. I had especially hoped to do so in view of the fact that I am a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations which handles appropriations for flood-control and river-and-harbor work. By reason of my assignment I am quite familiar with the amendment now pending, and I had hoped to make some comments with respect to it. Unfortunately the limitation of time is such that it is impossible to present to the House the facts of the situation as I see them, and I shall not undertake to proceed further.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I trust that the Snyder amendment will be adopted without change or without amendment.

The Snyder amendment provides for the flood-control and river and harbor appropriations as recommended by the President of the United States through the Director of the Budget and as approved by the Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee on the Civil Functions of the War Department.

Members of the House will not be deterred by those who advocate no provision for flood control or rivers and harbors in one breath and support in the pending bill approximately \$77,000,000 for reclamation. Nor will Members of the House be deterred by those who object to an individual project because power will be developed when the bill under consideration provides for power development in the reclamation projects. Amendments have been suggested. Members of the House are on safe ground when they follow the Budget and when they follow the subcommittee. It is unwise on the floor to insert amendments, as there would be discrimination. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] has offered an amendment to provide for the Fort Gibson Reservoir and the Hulah Reservoir. As the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] pointed out, the Fort Gibson Reservoir is embraced in the pending Snyder amendment. I trust the gentleman from Oklahoma will withdraw his amendment.

It has been the policy to follow the Director of the Budget. In the circumstances, the safe course to pursue is to vote down any amendments that have not been approved by the Budget and that have not been approved by the subcommittee charged with the responsibility of reporting flood-control and river and harbor bills. The debate discloses that all members of the subcommittee save one supported the reporting of the exact language of the Snyder amendment. We followed this committee in appropriations for the prosecution of the war. We voted for multiplied billions. I think we are safe in following the President of the United States, the Director of the Budget, and this committee in asking that a total of approximately \$120,000,000 be restored for flood-control and river and harbor work in practically all of the States of the Union when the pending bill carries \$77,000,000

for reclamation, in substantially one-fourth of the States of the Union.

This is especially true when the appropriation for national flood control alone for the fiscal year 1943 was \$129,226,700, which was not expended because of directive L-41 of the War Production Board about October 1943. It is not unfair to now ask that a total of \$120,000,000 be provided, when more than \$129,000,000 in national flood-control works alone were discontinued for the duration.

Much has been said about costs. We can only appropriate the amounts authorized. The total unappropriated authorization for national or general flood control is \$1,080,000,000. The pending amendment carries only \$81,000,000 for national flood control and \$15,000,000 for the Mississippi River and tributaries. The program contemplates the expenditure of the authorizations over a period of years.

In all fairness, I believe that the Snyder amendment should be adopted without change.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Chairman, on October 24 I appeared before the subcommittee considering the pending bill and recommended that all of the appropriations for flood-control projects in New Hampshire requested by the Corps of Engineers should be approved, with the exception of an item of \$30,000 for advanced planning on the Bennington project. I made objection to this item, due to the fact that it had not been approved by the Governor of New Hampshire pursuant to a request of the engineers. It is my understanding that no money will be spent, regardless of the appropriation and the adoption of the pending amendment, unless the approval of the people of New Hampshire is first obtained.

There are four items recommended by the engineers with which I am in full approval: An item of \$60,000 for final completion of the Franklin Falls Dam; \$195,000 for the construction of levees, a concrete wall, and a pumping station at Nashua; \$521,500 for the construction of the Mountain Brook Reservoir in Hillsboro County; and \$17,000 for the completion of the Surry Mountain Dam. Funds ought to be made available for all of the foregoing projects in connection with the comprehensive flood-control program for the Merrimack River Basin, as heretofore authorized by the Congress.

There are, in addition, two requests for advanced planning—one of \$8,000 for use at West Peterborough, and the other of \$7,000 for Nashua, both of which are recommended. Until approval is granted by the State for the construction of the Bennington Reservoir, no money should be spent for this project.

There are several other proposed flood-control dams being considered for construction in New Hampshire for which funds are not requested in the pending bill. It is understood that the Corps of Engineers will not expend any funds on these projects until approval of the people of New Hampshire is first obtained. Hearings with respect to the construction of these projects have been held in New Hampshire, pursuant to State law.

Appropriate recommendations concerning the construction will be made by the State water resources board in due time and the position of the people will then formally be made known by the Governor. The Corps of Engineers will be governed by such recommendations.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR] to H. R. 4805, the first deficiency appropriation bill.

The Appropriations Committee reported this bill without any appropriation whatsoever for flood control and other related projects. There may be some of these projects that are unnecessary, not feasible from an economic standpoint; however, there are a great many projects that are feasible and sound economically. Some of these have already been started and considerable sums of money spent on them. Among these feasible and economically sound proposals that have not, through the action of the Appropriations Committee of the House, been included in this bill is one in my own congressional district. I refer to the Wolf Creek Dam project.

This project was authorized under the 1938 Flood Control Act of Congress. The first appropriation was made by Congress for the Wolf Creek Dam project in 1941. All work on this project was finally stopped under orders from the Government in 1943 because of the lack of materials and manpower. This dam was being built under contract. As the Government stopped all the contracts without any fault on the part of the contractors it was necessary for the Government to take over all the equipment of the contractors, and the Government now owns this equipment.

The Government has already invested approximately \$8,000,000 on this project to provide money necessary to carry on the construction of this project for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. The Army engineers of the War Department that has this construction in charge, after careful investigation recommended to the President and the Bureau of the Budget that \$4,000,000 would be necessary and the Bureau of the Budget approved this sum and urged that it be included in this deficiency bill but as heretofore pointed out the Appropriations Committee cut this sum out, and the money for many other projects that were under construction, as well as some that had not been started.

This is one of the large flood-control projects. The foundation for this project with part of the embankment has already been completed. This foundation is 5,700 feet long and nearly 2,000 feet wide at the base and it affects 63,000 acres of land; and title to thousands of acres of these lands has already been acquired by the Government. They have also cleared off around the foundation 2 or 3 square miles.

It will require 3 or 4 years to complete this project. This will mean that it will provide employment for approximately 3,000 workers on the dam for a period of 3 or 4 years, and it will provide employment for approximately 4,500 additional workers outside of the construction, and

in industry, furnishing materials, equipment, and so forth, for the dam.

This dam is to be approximately 200 feet high, and of course it will serve as flood control and provide navigation and power if necessary. This dam affects materially a large part of the entire Cumberland River Basin from the Mississippi, Ohio, and Cumberland Rivers up to and including Burnside, Ky.

It will be a wonderful recreational center. The area covered will have a circumference of between 50 and 60 miles. The people of many counties in the west end of my congressional district strongly favor the completion of this project. Millions of our young men are returning from the service. They will need employment. This will provide jobs for 7,500 workers for at least 3 or 4 years and in view of the lack of transportation facilities it will greatly benefit the people in the lower end of my district and those who have made a careful study of the subject believe that it will cause many industries to be established in that section and a great many other activities will be encouraged and developed. This will furnish employment for the people in that section and markets for the farmers.

HEAVY LOSS

If this project is abandoned now the taxpayers will lose all that has been invested in this project. The people in that section believed that this dam would be built and have sold their lands and properties to the Government, the titles to which are now held by the Government. Many of the owners have moved away from these lands acquired by the Government. Highways have been changed. Schools and churches have been reestablished elsewhere.

It can be seen at once how this operation has greatly changed the section of country that is involved in this project and how the people have rearranged their lives in view of its construction.

In view of what our Government owes, if this was a new proposal, I doubt if I could get the consent of my mind to support it, but inasmuch as the project has gone as far as it has, it seems to me that it would be unwise to hold it in abeyance. There is no proposal here to repeal the act of 1938 authorizing this and some other projects. If this project does not go forward now, there would be a large section, involving many counties in the west end of my district that would be disorganized for some years to come.

After having given this matter careful study from all angles, I urge support for the Kerr amendment proposing an appropriation of \$4,000,000 to carry on this construction to the end of this fiscal year.

I am not unmindful of the fact that we are giving away billions of dollars to people in other lands and this administration is proposing to lend billions of dollars to help construct flood control and power dams in China and other countries of Europe and Asia, and are spending large sums in the development of industrial plants, providing business opportunities, as well as jobs for the people in other lands.

In view of this and other considerations, I feel that I am justified in urging the appropriation for \$4,000,000, as approved by the engineers of the War De-

partment and the Bureau of the Budget, to continue work on Wolf Creek Dam through the present fiscal year.

CENTRAL VALLEY STATEMENT

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the Appropriations Committee for its action in providing \$780,000 to begin the construction of the transmission lines that are necessary to the proper functioning of the Central Valley project for the benefit of the people of California. In providing the line from Oroville to Sacramento, the committee has furnished the project with the first step to assure that Shasta and Keswick power will be made available to the municipalities' irrigation pumps in industries in the bay area.

In providing funds for this line the committee has recognized the soundness of providing public outlets for the public power produced at Federal projects. To be sure I am disappointed that the three lines included in the Budget estimate were cut to one. These three lines will be essential to the proper functioning of the project system. They are the necessary three legs to the stool. Even the irrigation pumps cannot be dependent upon one line only, but this first line is an earnest of good faith to the people of California. It will reassure the municipalities and the farmers that we intend to carry out the purposes of the great Central Valley project in a business-like fashion and that we do not intend to be stampeded into a policy of building dams without power outlets that will benefit the people.

The committee is to be congratulated for giving the people of California that reassurance.

COERCION AND INTIMIDATION BLOCK RECONVERSION

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the CIO owes its existence to the policy of coercion and intimidation followed by the last administration. It owes its continued existence to the present administration.

As long ago as 1924, John L. Lewis, who was then speaking for the AFL, charged, and his charge was substantiated by reliable evidence, that the Communists were seeking control of the American labor movement—see Senate Document No. 14, Sixty-eighth Congress, first session. They have acquired a high degree of power in some unions.

Later, Lewis went with the CIO. It contributed some \$770,000 to the campaign fund of Candidate Roosevelt and, in return, in its organizing campaigns, which Lewis either did not see fit to or could not confine to legitimate organizing activities, the CIO received the aid of President Roosevelt's administration, and adopted and used communistic tactics of defying the law, resorting to violence, creating civil strife.

The Senate Civil Liberties Committee aided and abetted the CIO organizers in their campaign of fraud, deception, and lawlessness by not preventing those organizers from carrying on their cars a placard which read, "United States Senate Car, La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, Investigators."

When the thugs and the goon squads from other States moved into Michigan in January of 1937, they expelled peaceful

workers from their places of employment; by force took possession of factories; wantonly damaged and destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of private property; took over cities and, by force and show of force, prevented policemen, sheriffs, and their deputies, from maintaining law and order.

Under Lewis and his lieutenants, the CIO defied the orders of the courts of Michigan; destroyed the right of the citizen to go about his lawful business, and brought about civil strife.

The then Governor of Michigan, Frank Murphy, now sitting on the United States Supreme Court bench—who had been brought back from the Philippines by the President to run as a candidate for Governor in Michigan—then in almost daily communication with President Roosevelt, in violation of his duty as Governor, called out the armed forces of the State, not, as one might suppose, to protect the citizen, enforce the law—but, believe it or not, and the record shows it—to protect assaulters, destroyers of property, men who were committing not only misdemeanors but felonies—called them out and maintained them, armed, in a Michigan city, to prevent—and they did prevent—police, sheriffs, and outraged citizens from expelling the thugs and the goon squads from Michigan factories.

The foregoing is not a statement of opinions or conclusions. It is a statement of facts.

In return for the support given it by those in high authority, the CIO, in industrial centers and elsewhere where it could, gave its political support to the administration, and in some instances was the deciding factor in the election of local peace officers, of some Congressmen.

Later, the National Labor Relations Board, by misconstruction and by maladministration of the National Labor Relations Act, played into the hands of the CIO on many occasions when jurisdictional fights arose between the CIO and the AFL.

In a few instances, its decisions favored the AFL and, when they did, Phil Murray, head of the CIO, charged it with bias and prejudice, while John L. Lewis, who had in the meantime severed his connection with the CIO and headed the United Mine Workers; and William Green, head of the AFL, charged that the National Labor Relations Board was the tool of the CIO. In the records of the National Labor Relations Board there is evidence to support all of these charges.

Not as apparent, but just as widespread are the administration present attempts to coerce management, employers; compel industry to meet at least a portion of the present demands of the CIO. An illustration of the Labor Department's attempt to cause a labor dispute—coerce an employer, force employees to join a designated union—was given the House earlier today.

The CIO today is attempting to establish here in America the communistic theory of government. The CIO and its spokesmen have long been demanding a full share in management; at the same

time, refusing to accept any degree of responsibility.

It insists that, when industry makes a profit, it share in that profit. It vehemently refuses to accept any portion of a loss when a loss occurs, because, it says, any loss is the fault of management due to mismanagement.

It insists that it should have access to the company books, on the theory that it is entitled to a share in the profits. But, when the books show a loss, it refuses to take any reduction in wages; insists that its members shall be paid the maximum wage, even though the factory be forced to close its doors.

While demanding that industry throw open its books and insisting that the union officials have a voice in the distribution of the company's gross income, it refuses to let management or industry have any part in the management of union business.

To put it bluntly, the CIO today is following a policy of "Heads I win, tails, you lose," forgetting that, if it were permitted to follow that policy long enough, it would shortly have had and spent all of the coins, and there would be none left to continue the jobs upon which its members are dependent.

The National Labor Relations Act provides that, when a labor dispute arises, the employer shall negotiate with the employees' representatives in an effort to obtain a settlement.

Do not forget that, while the National Labor Relations Act imposes many duties upon employers, upon management; prevents any effort by management, through free speech, to disclose to employees the aims and purposes of the union or its organizers; provides for many penalties which can be imposed upon employers, it in no instance requires the union or its representatives to do anything; imposes no prohibitions or penalties upon the union or its members.

The present administration, in a more refined and in a less apparent way, is following the same policy of coercion and intimidation followed by the previous administration.

The press of the last few days and the morning press tell us that Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach and Conciliator Warren are now demanding that management come to Washington and reopen negotiations with Walter Reuther and other UAW-CIO representatives.

What is collective bargaining? Presumably it is an attempt, where there is an honest dispute and a prospect of agreement, of arriving at a compromise.

The New Deal Supreme Court faltered and stopped when it was asked to hold that, under the National Labor Relations Act, an employer was compelled to meet the demands of labor negotiators. Whatever may have been its inclinations, it was apparent to even a rabid New Dealer that such a decision would be met by effective action of a Congress prodded by irresistible public sentiment.

The National Labor Relations Board has held, and in that conclusion has been upheld by the courts—although the law itself gives it no such authority, that employers must bargain in good faith.

This holding has opened the door to the further theory that the Board, being empowered to require the employer to bargain in good faith, may also hold that he is not bargaining in good faith unless he meets at least a portion of the demands of the union. A statement of that proposition shows its injustice.

In the sit-down strikes in Michigan, which ran from the last day of December 1936 to the 11th day of June 1937, management was compelled to sit in conference with union representatives for days at a time, sometimes not even recessing for meals.

Then, finally, when public sentiment was so aroused that it was apparent that, at least in one Michigan city, vigilantes would by force and with the use of firearms oust the goon squads from other States which had taken possession of her factories, Governor Murphy presented a letter, so he said, to John L. Lewis, telling him that the factories must be vacated. Then the strike was settled.

The same sort of a policy is now being attempted by Secretary Schwollenbach and his representative.

The UAW-CIO, through its spokesman, Walter Reuther—who, by the way, while a healthy young man, with a wage-earning wife, was deferred on the ground of dependency and remained during the war safely here in America, as the representative of the UAW-CIO—now demands that General Motors throw open its books to his inspection, apparently upon the assumption that he has the right not only to secure a fair wage for the members of his union, but to determine how the dollars received by General Motors from the sale of its products should be distributed as between stockholders, management, company needs for continuing the business, and the workers. The union also claims the right to limit the price at which motor-cars should be sold.

Management replies that it cannot and that it will not meet the 30 percent demand. It offered a compromise, which was rejected by UAW-CIO, which again repeated its statement that it would not settle for less. What, then, is there to negotiate?

Is management, which has problems of reconversion on its hands, to be called down to Washington and to be detained here until it has been intimidated into meeting the demands of the administration's political ally?

General Motors has said that, inasmuch as Reuther insists upon his demands, as it cannot and it will not grant them, further negotiation is futile, and thus it would appear to the average citizen.

To enforce its demands, UAW-CIO has thrown picket lines around the company plants. Picketing is legal. Intimidation and coercion by a picket line is not.

By means of picket lines, UAW-CIO is attempting to force management to either mail or take paychecks to workers who customarily are paid within the plant. The press of November 23 carried the information that Ernest J. Moran, assistant regional director of the UAW-CIO, said strikers want to be paid

on the sidewalk, did not wish to enter the plant.

The day before, Moran said that:

We have struck and now we must dig in for a long stay. The only way we are going to win this strike is to maintain a fast and rigid picket line. We have people who have joined in sympathy and we cannot let them down.

What did Moran mean by "a fast and rigid picket line"?

The press further gave us the information that union leaders announced that foremen and supervisors will be permitted to enter only on agreement not to do strikers' work.

From yesterday's press, we learn that:

Pickets at the Saginaw Steering Gear Division of GM blockaded a group of supervisory employees in the plant for nearly 16 hours in a dispute over payment for work done before the start of the strike.

Also that:

About 100 supervisory workers were forced to remain inside the GM steering division plant at Saginaw, Mich., when pickets blockaded it yesterday. Union leaders convinced the pickets they should let the office workers out at 11:40 p. m., eastern standard time.

UAW-CIO Local No. 174 in Detroit, claiming a membership of 40,000, through its representatives, by a picket line prevented, according to the press, clerical employees from entering the Turnstedt offices. Mr. Lyons of the union explained the union's action in this way:

It helps the union because it is costly for the company to pay them—you might call it pressure. Then we don't know who all these people are, whether they're going in to try to break the strike or not. So we keep them out as part of the maintenance of an effective picket line.

The press tells us that, in reply to the UAW-CIO demand, apparently backed by Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach and Conciliator Warren, that the company reopen wage negotiations, the company said:

Unless you are prepared to modify your unreasonable wage demand, abandon your attempt to negotiate wages on the basis of our past profits, assumed future profits and our selling prices, and are now prepared to discuss wage adjustments on their merits, we do not think that anything can be gained by further discussions.

General Motors' statement assailed what it termed union refusal to permit many salaried employees to enter its plants throughout the country.

When your union uses force and threats of force to interfere with free entrance at our plants, * * * you are creating a situation of lawlessness.

A fair settlement of the strike cannot be negotiated while such a situation exists.

The press tells us the union answered as follows:

This strike is the result, as reports in the press and radio make clear, of General Motors' refusal over a period of 97 days to bargain collectively in good faith, to permit Government conciliation and to arbitrate the issue.

Now the corporation has refused to negotiate at all on our wage demands since negotiations without discussing the company's ability to pay are not negotiations. We are notifying the National Labor Board of this further violation by General Motors of the National Labor Relations Act.

Then Anderson of the company declared:

We engaged in collective bargaining with your union in meetings covering a period of weeks. It was clear to us from the very beginning that you were determined to have a strike in General Motors.

You now have that strike—your so-called labor blockade—which you planned for many months.

Today, we have this situation: Hundreds of thousands of employees now out of work; other hundreds of thousands will be deprived of their jobs unless the motor industry renews operations; the whole reconversion program held up and delayed.

The union, according to the statements of the press—and there is no reason to doubt their accuracy—now prevents company employees and management itself from going into the factory, in violation of section 17 of act No. 176 of the Public Acts of Michigan for the year 1939, which reads as follows:

SEC. 17. It shall be unlawful for any employee or other person by force, coercion, intimidation, or threats, to force, or attempt to force any person to become or remain a member of a labor organization, or for any employee or person by force, coercion, intimidation, or threats, to force or attempt to force any person to refrain from engaging in employment. Violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor and punishable as such.

The union demands that the company produce its books. It asks for a straight 30 percent increase in wages, although the United States News of November 30, 1945, publishes facts and figures which show that the average wage throughout the United States, as measured by the purchasing power of the dollar—let me repeat, in purchasing power—is some \$290 more today than it was in 1929. The article supporting this statement is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit A."

The union demands that it have a part in management; the right to limit the price at which motorcars shall be sold.

The company has said that it will not, because it cannot, meet these demands, and the Labor Department of the Federal Government now calls upon management to come to Washington and negotiate on these demands of the union.

Does Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach and the man whom he sent to Michigan as the Government's conciliator, supposedly impartial—a former president of Michigan CIO—intend to insist that management recede from its position that it cannot be required to open its books to UAW-CIO?

Is Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach demanding that management recede from its position that profits are not to be considered when fixing wages? Does he demand that the company recede from its position that the laws of the State of Michigan relating to punishing misdemeanors be enforced? Does he demand that the company recede from its position that its officers, its clerical workers—yes, and its employees who want to work—should not be kept out from the company gates by force and violence?

If he does not, let him tell us just what he expects management to do. Just

come to Washington, sit here and talk until, tired out, physically exhausted, it turns over its business to an organization which in some instances is shot through and through by communistic theories and agitators?

While paying lip service to free enterprise in its support of H. R. 2202 and S. 380, the so-called full employment bills, this administration effectively and vigorously is supporting a policy which will destroy private enterprise, throw more workers out of their jobs, and it is time the people knew the facts.

EXHIBIT A

[From the United States News of November 30, 1945]

Standards of living for this country's employed workers outside of farms have been rising steadily since 1933. As the Pictogram shows, by 1939 these standards topped the boom year of 1929, and now are higher than ever before.

The figures in the Pictogram represent the actual buying power of the average jobholder—the goods and services he could buy and the savings he could make after taking cost of living and Federal taxes into account. The figures include all wage and salary workers and all persons who receive income from their own business or profession.

In 1929, the average income of the working United States citizen, adjusted for taxes and living costs, was \$1,331. Actual dollar earnings in that year were \$1,640, but living costs, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, were higher than they were in either 1933 or 1939. Cost of living in 1929 was 23 percent higher than the average in 1939, thereby reducing "real income" to \$1,331 on the average.

In 1933, the real income of the average United States nonfarm worker had dropped to \$1,256. The average dollar income in that depression year was lower than that—\$1,168—but the cost of living in that year was only 93 percent of the 1939 average.

In 1939, recovery had carried real income of the employed population to an average of \$1,435 per worker. That corresponds to the actual dollar earnings of that year, since this year is taken as the base year for measuring cost of living. Thus, on the eve of war, American workers on the whole had succeeded in raising living standards by approximately 14 percent above the depression low.

In 1945, when war ended, the real income per worker was averaging \$1,603 a year, 27 percent above 1933 and almost 12 percent above 1939. War brought sharply higher taxes, the first time an income of this size was taxed, and sharply higher living costs (28.9 percent above prewar), but dollar earnings more than kept pace with this rise. Actual dollar earnings of workers this year was averaging \$2,346 a year when Japan surrendered.

Rising living standards also are reflected in the number of United States citizens who are able to find jobs. In 1929, for example, the working population off farms was 36,177,000 persons. By 1933, the number of nonfarm workers had dropped to 28,081,000, but 6 years after again approached the 1929 figure at 35,759,000. In 1945, civilian employment reached its highest point with 44,470,000 persons at work.

Total employment, as well as average income, thus is a measure of United States progress.

"Real" income of average United States worker¹

	Annually
1929	\$1,331
1933	1,256
1939	1,435
1945	1,603

¹ Nonfarm wages, salaries, and payments to management after Federal taxes and adjusted for cost-of-living changes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THOMASON of Texas, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 4805, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all those who have spoken on the bill today may have 5 days within which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

REDUCING CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS AND CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to consider the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4407) reducing certain appropriations and contract authorizations available for the fiscal year 1946, and for other purposes, tomorrow afternoon, the rules of the House to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if we are able to reach a full agreement on that and it is not a controversial matter and it can be brought in here within a reasonable time, or if it can be brought in here within a reasonable time anyway, I would not object; but I would have to object unless there were coupled with that request certain restrictions.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. All of the conditions indicated by the gentleman from New York are entirely satisfactory and included as a part of the request.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a statement.

The Chair has no idea how long this bill that has been under consideration today will take tomorrow. It may take 30 minutes or 4 or 5 hours. The Chair is going to recognize the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN] to call up a conference report first. How long that will take, the Chair does not know. If that is disposed of and there is time left, the Chair will consider these other things that might come across his desk and will recognize Members on those matters.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from Missouri if it is planned to call up the conference report before we finish the pending bill?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will handle that part of it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The first business, provided it is agreeable to the majority and minority leaders, will be disposition of the pending bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. And thereafter the conference report on the Boren bill.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. As I understood the Speaker the other day, we were to dispose of this bill first.

Mr. McCORMACK. I stated that immediately after this bill, and the Speaker has just stated it the same way, and the Speaker's statement is strictly in accordance with what I said, the next order of business will be the conference report on the Boren bill.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I am glad to have that statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BOYKIN (at the request of Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a newspaper clipping.

Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on flood control.

Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to include in the remarks he made today the text of a statement by the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Federal Council of Churches.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to include in the remarks he made today letters written to him by the city of Long Beach, Calif.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include addresses by Mr. Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, upon the subject of the economic future of the West. I am advised by the Public Printer that they will exceed 2 pages of the RECORD and will cost \$242, but I ask that they be printed notwithstanding that.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RABIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address entitled "The Future of Italy," by Col. Charles Loletti.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I asked and was given permission the other day to extend my remarks in the RECORD. I am advised by the Public Printer that it will exceed 2 pages of the RECORD and will cost \$138.80, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PATTERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. BYRNE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two

wires he received today relative to the matter of veterans' hospitals.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a speech by Col. Howard B. Brown, acting director of hospitalization service, delivered before the American Hospital Association at Chicago. The delegates later passed a resolution to assist the Veterans' Administration in this regard.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

AUTHORIZING THE DISCHARGE OF CERTAIN MIDSHIPMEN FROM THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1064) to authorize the discharge of midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy by the Secretary of the Navy because of unsatisfactory conduct or aptitude, with House amendments thereto, insist on the House amendments and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. VINSON, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, and COLE of New York.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and include a telegram from Gov. Robert S. Kerr, a telegram from N. R. Graham, a letter from the Chief of Engineers of the War Department, and a letter from the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from a serviceman in the Philippines.

Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today.

Mr. DWORSHAK asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and include a resolution adopted by the National Reclamation Association.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that either in the remarks I made this afternoon or in the Appendix separately, possibly at a later date, I may insert certain correspondence with the Chief of Engineers dealing with some of the subjects debated this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to extend his re-

marks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one a letter from the Secretary of War, and in the other a newspaper article.

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of strikes, and include extracts from a local paper.

Mr. PACE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by him on yesterday before the Cotton Textile Institute.

FOREIGN POLICY STUDY

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I have long felt that a comprehensive study of the foreign policy of the United States should be made by a select committee of the House of Representatives. After traveling in 30 countries last summer and after spending 3 weeks in London as a delegate of the United States to the recent United Nations Educational and Cultural Conference, I am more thoroughly convinced than ever that there ought to be a searching investigation of our policies and the manner in which our policies are conducted in all sections of the world. The recent resignation of Ambassador Hurley and the points made in his statement which was in the press only yesterday are most significant as evidence to substantiate my position.

I have today introduced a resolution calling for a study of our foreign policy by a select committee of this House. It shall be the duty of this committee to conduct a comprehensive study of all phases, both political and economic, of the foreign policy of the United States and to conduct an investigation of the Department of State and the foreign service of the United States. This study and investigation shall be made for the purpose of enabling the committee to make such recommendations as it deems advisable with respect to, first, the formulation and execution of a realistic over-all foreign policy for the United States which will serve the best interests of the United States; second, the improvements in the operation and administration of the Department of State and the foreign service of the United States; third, methods for securing accurate and up-to-date information concerning world conditions; and, fourth, the communication of such information to the people of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the House will act immediately upon this important matter. Only by a searching study of our foreign relations and of the department of government charged with the execution of our foreign policy can we hope to remedy the present chaotic conditions in the field of foreign affairs.

BANKERS' SPLENDID ACTIVITIES IN WAR FINANCING

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. PATMAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

NEW DEAL POLICIES

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER], is recognized for 40 minutes.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today there is much for which Americans can and should be grateful. But I believe that we are headed for grave future troubles which could be averted if Congress would only stop voting the treacherous New Deal policies, foreign and domestic.

A sponsor of the New Deal foreign policy was recently awarded the Nobel peace prize, of all things. But it seemed apparent way back in 1943 when the policy was christened in vodka at the Moscow Conference that this policy, completely violating Jeffersonian principles, could only lead to a world communistic superstate and continual war. Lately the welkin has rung with lamentations for poor Poland, poor Yugoslavia, poor Greece, and other lost tribes victimized by the policy. There is public discussion of whether or not the United States should fight Russia. A picture magazine, picked up at random, shows bathing beauties being polled upon the question.

The United States began subsidizing Russia in the early thirties with the gold-buying program. Russia would not be much of a menace today if she had not been given everything she asked unconditionally, or if Congress had not supported and financed that New Deal policy. Congress must not continue to promote war and misery abroad and at home through financing the building up of Russia or any other foreign government violating the Atlantic Charter. War is not the way out.

War against Russia could not relieve us of the fear of having our cities destroyed by atomic bombs in the future, perhaps by some small country. Destroying Russia would not destroy communism. Win or lose, another deadly war is likely to sink the United States into a communistic system as complete as Russia's and no doubt the Communists count on that.

There will always be Communists, regardless of what they call themselves, as long as communism continues to be a lucrative political racket. A nation can even fall into communism without realizing it—the way our Nation has been doing. The communistic state consists of a privileged caste supported by slaves of the government. Communism is what you get when the government continually tries to buy the support of part of the people by giving them special privileges at the expense of the rest of the people.

Even before the recent war the United States had blithely voted itself more communistic programs than taxpayers could afford to pay for and still keep their private property. Every additional deficit spending orgy creates more

money, depreciates the value of the dollar, makes the standard of living more expensive. Already there is so much depreciation of the currency through deficit spending, accompanied by communistic production controls, that the standard of living grows rapidly more and more expensive. All we hear nowadays is strikes, strikes, strikes. Congress is thinking of outlawing strikes, but wilfully continues to vote more deficit spending, which is a fundamental cause of strikes. Congress deficit spends to buy more communism at home, then deficit spends to buy more communism in Russia, Britain, and other foreign countries. If you really want to destroy communism the place to do it is right here in Congress.

The New Deal foreign policy has made the United States the arsenal for both sides in a growing war for power between the Russian and British Empires. It seemed that anybody with any sense of caution would know better than to vote for the monstrous Bretton Woods bill which donated billions of dollars both to Russia and Britain. But perhaps you were stampeded. All the leaders of pressure groups favored it. They always favor every major New Deal measure. Your political leaders tell you that you cannot afford to alienate them. But do not you think the average American is beginning to see through the racket?

Certainly the people do not seem to stay sold long on New Deal programs these days. Look at the pet New Deal measures passed lately. Look at the glamorously advertised San Francisco Charter. It was impossible to find any political leader with the temerity to oppose it publicly. But within a few weeks it was as dead as the Atlantic Charter which it buried. True, the proponents are trying to use the necessity of securing universal atomic bomb restriction agreements as an excuse for frightening the American people into an all-powerful world superstate. But surely it will not take Americans long to see through that one too, since it is worse. What would the American people get but slavery out of a world government sure to be either a dictatorship run by imperialistic governments or a democracy run by the people—in a world in which the overwhelming majority of the people would not understand the value of traditional American principles of government even if you explained it to them?

Look at the other pet New Deal measures voted lately, the Bretton Woods bill, the slave-labor bill, the nurse-draft bill, and so forth. They were ardently supported by all your House leaders. But the blunder of voting for them was apparent even before they could be rushed back from the Senate.

Look at the New Deal measures you are asked to pass before Christmas: the full employment bill, the conscription bill, the UNRRA appropriation, and the bill giving an international bureaucrat power enough to take the United States to war. What a Christmas present for the American people. The kindest thing you could do for the new President is bury this already putrefied New Deal program, instead of hanging it around his neck like a dead albatross. Not that he has not asked for it.

75
30

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 3, 1945, for actions of Friday, November 30, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	10,14	Imports.....	23	Relief, foreign.....	7,9,11,20
Alcohol.....	6	Lands, grant.....	3	Reports, crop.....	4
Appropriations....	1,2,11,16	Legislative program....	9	Research.....	17,25
Committee assignments...	8	Loans, foreign.....	22	Roads.....	2,8
Cotton.....	17	Patents.....	8	Selective service.....	25
Electrification.....	1	Personnel.....	18,24	Soil conservation.....	19
Employment.....	2	Poultry.....	23	Statistics.....	4
Flood control.....	1,16	Price control.....	21	Sugar.....	5
Foreign affairs.....	13	Property surplus.....	15,26	Transportation.....	2,3,8,9,12
Health.....	24	Regional authority.....	1	Veterans.....	26

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed 1st deficiency appropriation bill; agreed to Rep. Snyder's amendment providing for War Department's flood-control projects. House received conference report on appropriation-rescission bill; retains House version of emergency-rubber-project item except that it continues until Dec.31,1946, availability of liquidation funds. House agreed to conference report on bill to discontinue land-grant freight rates. House committee reported will to permit postponement of crop reports when issue date falls on Saturday. Rep. Jonkman criticized administration of sugar situation.

HOUSE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed with amendment this bill, H.R. 4407 (pp. 11435-46). Agreed to Rep. Snyder's (Pa.) amendment providing an additional \$81,759,000 for War Department's flood-control work (pp. 11435-46).
Rep. Barrett, Wyo., spoke favoring the flood-control item and opposing the MVA (p. 11435). Several members commended the power-producing features of flood-control projects (pp. 11435-44).
2. APPROPRIATION RESCISSIONS. Received the conference report on H.R. 4407, the appropriation-rescission bill (pp. 11458-60). As reported the bill retains the House version of the emergency-rubber-project item except that it continues the availability until Dec. 31, 1946, of funds for liquidation of the project; and Senate figure (\$2,576,845) for access roads; and provides that employment services shall be returned to the States within 100 days by USES. (For other provisions see Digests 181, 183, 201, and 205.)
3. TRANSPORTATION; LAND GRANTS. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 694, to provide for the discontinuance of land-grant freight rates (pp. 11446-53). Senate has not yet received conference report.
4. CROP REPORTS; STATISTICS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4729, to permit the postponement of crop reports when issue date falls on Sat. (H. Rept. 1321) (p. 11461).
5. SUGAR SITUATION. Rep. Jonkman, Mich., criticized the administration of the sugar situation and included tabulations of sugar available during 1946 (pp.11457-8).

6. ALCOHOL. Rep. Johnson, Ill., criticized proposed purchases of industrial alcohol from Cuba (p. 11434).
7. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Douglas, Ill., inserted Herbert H. Lehman's (Director General of UNRRA) statements on UNRRA administration (p. 11455, A5594-5).
8. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Agreed to a resolution to make Rep. Clippinger, Ill., a member of the Roads Committee and the Patents Committee (p. 11453).
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader McCormack announced the following program for this week: Mon., conference report on appropriation-rescission bill; Mon. and Tues., First and Second War Powers Acts amendments; Wed., UNRRA authorizations and Bulwinkle bill on approval of carrier agreements (p. 11453).
10. ADJOURNED until Mon., Dec. 3 (p. 11461).

SENATE

11. UNRRA APPROPRIATION. Sen. Morse, Oreg., spoke favoring the UNRRA appropriation bill, and inserted a Washington Post editorial on the subject (pp. 11427-8).
12. TRANSPORTATION. The Audit-Control Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 161, to provide for an investigation of all means of foreign and interstate transportation (pp. 11414-5).
13. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Continued debate on S. 1580, the UNO bill (pp. 11418-27).
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., Dec. 3 (p. 11431).

BILL INTRODUCED

15. SURPLUS PROPERTY. S. 1636, by Sen. Fulbright, Ark., to amend the Surplus Property Act to designate the State Department the disposal agency for surplus property outside the U.S. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 11415).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. FLOOD CONTROL. Speeches in the House by Reps. Norrell, Ark., Engel, Mich., and others on flood-control appropriations (pp. A5595-7, A5598-600).
17. COTTON; RESEARCH. Rep. Pace, Ga., inserted his Cotton Textile Institute address on cotton problems, ^{and} the program set up by this Department and the National Cotton Council to meet them, and urging a research program (pp. A5586-9).
18. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. Rep. McCormack, Mass., inserted his correspondence with CSC President Mitchell discussing retirement-deduction-refund problems (pp. A5591-2).
19. SOIL CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Jensen, Iowa, commending soil conservation, and including a district conservationist's letter and newspaper clipping on the subject (pp. A5590-1).
20. FOREIGN RELIEF. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rankin, Miss., criticizing UNRRA and favoring relief via the American Red Cross, and including Mrs. Boardman's letter on ARC operations (pp. A5588-9).
21. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Cannon, Mo., inserted OPA Administrator Chester Bowles'

Mr. McCORMACK. There is nobody more interested in the veteran than I. The gentleman from Mississippi has not a monopoly of the interest of the veterans. Nobody is more interested in the welfare of the veteran than I am, and all the Members of the House have an interest in them. I announced last week that I would try to get the bill up this week. We did not expect that the pending bill would take as long as it has. In the meanwhile the Committee on Rules reported a rule on the First and Second War Powers Acts, and even if the gentleman disagrees with my judgment—and I respect his views in disagreement—I think it important that those measures be taken up immediately.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman's statement a while ago about my not having a monopoly was not altogether courteous. I do not profess to have a monopoly, but I am charged with a responsibility and I expect to carry it out.

Mr. McCORMACK. I, too, am charged with a responsibility, and I expect to carry it out, and I have the courage to carry it out.

Mr. RANKIN. How about taking it up tomorrow then? I will take it up tomorrow.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have made a unanimous-consent request. The gentleman can object to my unanimous-consent request if he wants to, and I shall announce now that if we meet tomorrow, in view of the situation that exists, there will be no legislative program.

Mr. RANKIN. All right. Then in advance you announce you will not take it up tomorrow. Then what is the use for me to object and have the House meet?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am telling the gentleman frankly that there are a lot of other Members interested in the situation. If the gentleman wants to object, that is his privilege.

Mr. RANKIN. I will not object under those conditions, but I want to tell you now that this House is going to be in session every day next week and every day from now on until this legislation is passed.

Mr. McCORMACK. And I want to state this, that as quick as possible the bill that the gentleman has referred to will be taken up. There has been no delay in trying to bring it up, but I consider that the First and Second War Powers Acts are of paramount importance, and I think the taking up of UNRRA is of paramount importance. The gentleman disagrees with that, and I respect his views in disagreement.

Mr. RANKIN. Of course I do.

Mr. McCORMACK. As soon as possible after those matters are disposed of, the bill the gentleman refers to will be taken up, and I assure the gentleman it will be taken up without delay.

Mr. RANKIN. I think we should investigate UNRRA first.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, on the roll call of Wednesday, November 28, a

quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the Journal and RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present. Without objection a call of the House is ordered.

There was no objection.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 193]

Anderson, Calif.	Drewry	Norton
Baldwin, Md.	Fernandez	O'Konski
Barden	Gearhart	Patman
Barry	Gerlach	Pfeifer
Bell	Gille	Poage
Bennet, N. Y.	Granger	Quinn, N. Y.
Bloom	Hart	Rayfiel
Bradley, Mich.	Heffernan	Reed, Ill.
Brehm	Henry	Rich
Buckley	Holmes, Mass.	Robinson, Utah
Campbell	Horan	Roe, N. Y.
Carlson	Huber	Sabath
Celler	Jackson	Sadowski
Chapman	Johnson, Okla.	Sheridan
Courtney	Keeffe	Slaughter
Crosser	Kelly, Ill.	Smith, Va.
Curley	Keogh	Snyder
Daughton, Va.	King	Somers, N. Y.
Dawson	Kinzer	Starkey
Deaney	LaFollette	Stevenson
John J.	Lewis	Weiss
Dickstein	Luce	Winter
Dingell	Martin, Iowa	Wolcott
Dirksen	Morgan	Wood
Doughton, N. C.	Murphy	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 351 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

On motion of Mr. McCORMACK further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4805, with Mr. THOMASON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday there was pending an amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER], on which there are 20 minutes' debate remaining.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. As I understand it, after the 20 minutes' debate there will be a vote on the pending

amendment and all amendments thereto?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. ROE of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman already has that permission.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT].

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, none of the flood-control projects in this amendment will be located in the State of Wyoming, but we are interested in this legislation because we furnish the water that causes the damage. Every major stream in the West has its headwaters in Wyoming. Twelve million acre-feet of water leaves our State each year. A good deal of that water finds its way to the Pacific Ocean, but most of it flows eventually into the Atlantic. We furnish about 5,000,000 acre-feet of water each year to the Missouri River Basin, and every spring that river roars down and destroys millions of dollars' worth of property and kills many people. Our State is primarily interested in reclamation. We had our differences with the Army engineers, whose main concern is flood control. Last year the Congress made a division of the responsibilities between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army engineers on the Missouri River. The Bureau of Reclamation handles irrigation projects and the Army engineers handle the flood-control projects. We now have a well rounded out program. Both of those agencies are experienced and in their respective fields each does a mighty good job. Each needs about the same amount of money. The work of one supplements the other. If we do not pass the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, we are going to open the door to those people who believe in "authority legislation" and who want to superimpose over the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army engineers a new superorganization. We are opposed to the Missouri River authority, and I hope this amendment is adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment should be adopted by all means.

The contention that we ought not to spend this money on these projects now because of the financial condition of the Treasury is not sound. The very ones who are opposed to spending this money now for this improvement are ready to spend money abroad with which for other nations to do the same thing.

Only about one-third of these projects will produce any power. One Member objects to one project because he says it is 90 percent power. My objection to the amendment is that it does not have more projects that will develop the water power of this Nation, the greatest wealth we have on this continent outside of the soil from which we live.

I entered this fight for the development of the water power of this Nation many, many years ago. At that time we were using only 40,000,000,000 kilowatt-

hours of electricity a year. The power interests told us then that we had more power than we needed. They are telling us that now. Last year we used about 25,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours, and we do not have as much as we need. We will need more and more as time goes on. I predict that within less than 15 years from the date of the close of this World War II the American people will be using half a trillion kilowatt-hours a year, and long before the turn of the century it will take a trillion kilowatt-hours a year to meet their demands. I hope the amendment is adopted. Let us develop the water power of the Nation and supply it to the people at rates they can afford to pay.

Let us supply it to every farm home in America at those rates, and make this the rightest and brightest country on earth in which to live.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I had an opportunity to express myself on the amendment that is now before us and which has been debated at great length. I refer to the amendment to H. R. 4805 introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER]. On yesterday through inadvertence my remarks showed in the RECORD that the amendment had been offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR].

In view of some of the statements that have been made since I expressed myself in support of this amendment, I desire again to reiterate my support of this amendment to the rivers and harbors flood control, and so forth, provision of the first deficiency appropriations bill.

The Army engineers of the War Department and the Bureau of the Budget had approved \$25,516,000 for rivers and harbors projects for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and \$81,759,000 for flood control generally for numerous flood control projects throughout the United States and also \$15,000,000 for flood control of the Mississippi River and tributaries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. This amendment would add approximately \$125,000,000 for rivers and harbors and for flood control generally and for special flood control of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, made up of 11 members, Republican and Democrat, who made a thorough investigation of this whole subject and all of these projects by a vote of 10 to 1 reported these items favorably to the full Appropriations Committee; but the full Appropriations Committee cut out all of these sums for rivers and harbors and flood control on the theory, as I understand, that further investigation and screening should be made to eliminate such projects and the majority of the members of the Appropriations Committee felt should not be included in the bill.

This amendment restores those items that were stricken from the bill by the full Appropriations Committee.

We are unable to say if there are any items in the bill that should not be there. As I understand it the opponents of this amendment have pointed out only one project of the great number of projects that in their opinion should

not be included. It must be admitted that the overwhelming majority of these projects are feasible and economically sound, and the construction of them would be helpful to the country as a whole.

As I recall there are approximately 380 of these projects. We might add here that each and every one of these projects have been heretofore approved by the engineers of the War Department and by the Congress itself. This bill does not create any new projects; it merely appropriates this sum of money to be used in developing and carrying out the declaration and wishes of the Congress, heretofore expressed. It is passing strange that the Appropriations Committee did authorize the appropriation of approximately \$70,000,000 for reclamation projects throughout the country but denied funds in this bill for the improvement of our rivers and harbors and these hundreds of flood-control projects. We cannot understand this discrimination.

Among these projects that had been approved by the Congress itself, by the Corps of Engineers of the War Department, and by the Bureau of the Budget is Wolf Dam on the Cumberland River and for which approximately \$8,000,000 has been already appropriated and expended.

CUMBERLAND RIVER PROJECT, WOLF CREEK DAM

After being approved by the Corps of Engineers of the War Department, the Congress in 1938 established the Wolf Creek Dam project on the upper Cumberland River. Congress made the first appropriation for this improvement in 1941, and as pointed out in my remarks yesterday, this improvement was carried on until 1943. The foundation 5,700 feet long, and nearly 2,000 feet wide at the base, together with a lot of other work had been done. It was stopped because of the war and the scarcity of necessary materials, as well as workmen to carry on the construction. The Government has acquired thousands of acres of land and has made other constructions and developments on this project costing approximately \$8,000,000 to this date.

The Corps of Engineers of the War Department, and the Bureau of the Budget, and the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee recommended and urged an appropriation of an additional \$4,000,000 to carry forward Wolf Creek Dam to June 30, 1945.

Early in the 1920's the people in several counties in my congressional district and in adjoining Tennessee congressional districts became very active to secure the improvement of the Cumberland River. Many meetings were held and at some of these meetings there were as many as 2,000 delegates from the various counties in Kentucky and Tennessee strongly urging this improvement and development and this project was formally dedicated by the people of Kentucky and Tennessee in that section about the year 1941. That section of Kentucky and Tennessee was cut off in a way from railroad transportation as well as sufficient highways. The people were bottled up as it were and the development and progress of that section was

greatly hindered because of the lack of transportation and destructive floods.

This project can be used for power purposes. That section has a great deal of raw materials in the way of timber, coal, oil, and agricultural commodities. There is a great deal of suitable labor accessible. It is believed by the people generally of that section, and I share in that belief that this will bring many industries that will provide jobs for the people and a market for their raw materials. Much of the land has been sold and titles transferred to the Government and the people have for several years planned their economy in that section owing to the action of Congress with a view that this project would be completed and if it is not completed it would greatly disorganize and disrupt the people and their activities in that section of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Believing that this project will be helpful to the people of Kentucky and Tennessee in the way that we have set out above and in providing flood control and transportation on the Cumberland River, I shall vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] and have this item and others cut out by the Appropriations Committee restored to the bill. Unfortunately, we are in this position. We must vote for the whole bill or against meritorious projects, like the Wolf Creek Dam project on the Cumberland River. It is hoped that if there are any projects that are not feasible or economically unsound that those projects will be screened out when the Senate takes the bill up and will have ample opportunity to make further careful investigation, but I wish to reiterate that the engineers of the War Department and the Congress have heretofore declared that the projects for which these appropriations are sought have been found to be feasible and sound economically, and that these findings have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget and by the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee that had all of the facts connected with these projects and approved them by a vote of 10 to 1. Perhaps the full committee of the Appropriations Committee did not have the opportunity to know all of the facts as did the subcommittee or as did the engineers of the War Department, the Bureau of the Budget, or the Congress when it disapproved these projects. No one of the opposition made any claim that the Wolf Creek project was not feasible or unsound.

I trust that this amendment will be adopted.

(Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, if this amendment had been offered a few short weeks ago in this House it would have been overwhelmingly defeated.

It would have been defeated because every Member of this House knew we

were in a fight to win the war and that local consideration must be subordinated to the national interest. No brand-new \$2,000,000,000 program for Federal public works scattered all over this country, some of it good, some of it bad, some of it for essential flood control, much of it for nonessential power, would have had the slightest chance of being adopted.

Today we are still in a fight, a fight to win the peace and to preserve the solvency of this country of ours. If that fight is to be won, unjustifiable expenditure must be eliminated.

I do not believe the adoption of this program as a whole, the good and the bad, can be justified at this time in this bill. I think the program demands further study and further screening. In order to obtain that further action, it is essential that this amendment be defeated and that the matter be referred back to the regular committee. Thereafter any urgent projects can be taken care of promptly by special resolution from that committee.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I have already been heard twice by the Committee of the Whole with reference to this subject matter. When I secured the allocation of an additional minute and a half I anticipated that, perhaps, in the further course of the debate some arguments of an ostensibly logical nature calculated to appeal to fair-minded Members of the House desiring to act in the best interests of the country as a whole might be advanced against the amendment, to which it would be possible for me to reply. No such argument has been advanced. I feel that I can contribute best to the happy conclusion of the pending controversy, which I confidently anticipate will be a vote for the amendment in a few minutes, by yielding back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEWART].

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, for many years Wister Dam Reservoir has been authorized by the Government, and \$1,000,000 is included in the Snyder amendment for starting the construction of this flood-control project. I am enthusiastically for this amendment. I feel that with the Members of Congress I have talked with, and I have tried to talk with most of them, that it will be but little doubt of its adoption.

This section of the State has been neglected for flood control except for the Red River Dam in another State, all down through the years. This will be the first money authorized in this section, where erosion from high waters has sanded and destroyed the most fertile lands of the Southwest. Farming has become unprofitable and will continue so until the onrushing waters of such tributaries as the Poteau River are harnessed at the headwaters.

Mr. Chairman, this will be a bright day for the people of Oklahoma, par-

ticularly to those in the mountains I love so well.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL].

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I want to again point out the fact that this is the beginning of a \$2,100,000,000 flood-control program—a 6-year program of \$350,000,000 a year. On page 798 of part 1 of these hearings I asked General Robins this question:

How much do you propose to spend on this 6-year program?

General Robins answered as follows:

We proposed to spend in the neighborhood of \$350,000,000 a year for 6 years.

That amounts to \$2,100,000,000.

I have heard argument after argument made that we should vote for these good projects despite the fact that there are some bad ones included in the total number. I cannot go along with that proposition. Not a Member on the floor of this House has ever come to me in the 9 years that I have been on this subcommittee but has received friendly treatment and I have cooperated with him on anything that he came to me about if I could do so. I have supported flood-control item after flood-control item without there being one project in my State or district. But I cannot go along with this. I cannot vote for this flood-control amendment on the argument that because we are giving money to China or because we have UNRRA or because of what we are spending abroad, as some seem to think, we ought to spend more on flood control. This bill ought to go back to the committee. Our subcommittee is meeting on January 8. We can then screen out the bad projects and take up these smaller projects and others which are entitled to consideration and which are not in this bill. This program commits us to an expenditure of \$103,000,000 for 1945 on old projects before we can put in one new one. The \$350,000,000 a year is four and a half times the average spent over the last 5 years. The average over the last 5 years was \$80,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, the amendment now before us has been under discussion for the past 3 days. Therefore, for the benefit of those who may read the RECORD it may be appropriate to restate the purpose of the amendment and the circumstances under which it is brought to the House for consideration. It has been a policy of the Government for a great many years to assist in the development of navigation in our rivers and harbors, and to control floods in navigable rivers, to preserve properties and to prevent the loss of lives of people living near such streams. A number of projects had been approved and were under construction or development when the war began, and appropriations for their completion were discontinued during the war. In the meantime, other projects were considered, surveys made, and hearings con-

ducted before the River and Harbors Committee, as well as the Flood Control Committee. The justifications in a number of cases were sufficient to warrant favorable consideration by these committees. Quite a number of projects were favorably reported to the Congress and many of them approved and appropriations authorized, but appropriations for their construction were delayed. Following the cessation of hostilities about 125 of these projects were submitted by the President to the Bureau of the Budget and estimates to complete some and to make plans for beginning others were submitted to the Congress for consideration. The proposals were referred to the Deficiency Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee for attention. The subcommittee in turn referred the estimates to the committee known as the Civil Functions Committee, also of the Appropriations Committee. This latter committee conducted hearings for a few weeks and submitted its report back to the deficiency subcommittee, recommending that appropriations totaling approximately \$121,000,000 be made for 119 projects. The deficiency subcommittee decided not to include any of the proposals in the bill and the amendment now before us is for the purpose of inserting these various items in the bill and having the estimates approved.

Forty-five or fifty speeches discussing the matter have already been made, some in favor and some opposed to the amendment. It was my privilege to discuss the proposal at some length in general debate last Tuesday. Since then, several speeches have been made in opposition to the amendment. I have listened to all of them with a great deal of interest and concern. Those opposed to the amendment allege: (a) "There are some projects in the amendment without merit"; (b) "that to make the appropriation would greatly endanger our national economy"; and (c) "that some of the projects are solely for the purpose of generating electric power."

It will be observed that most of those opposing the amendment are among the ablest debaters of the Congress and practically all of them say, "There are a number of projects included in the amendment that are wholly without merit." Yet, it will be observed that not one of the speakers so far has endeavored or undertaken to name the projects to which they refer as being without merit, with the exception of one and that has been referred to as the Bug Island Dam on the Roanoke River and the defect or demerit referred to is that it is largely a power project. Further than this, not a single opponent to this amendment has pointed out a single project he considers as being without merit. I know, you know, and every other Member here knows, that if there were a project in this amendment without merit these able debaters would necessarily have to know the defect in the proposal and before they could make a convincing argument it would be necessary to name the proposal that is without merit. It is no argument to rise and proclaim to the House there is one project, two projects,

or many projects in the list without merit, unless the person making the statement is able to state specifically the defect or the demerit to which he refers.

In other words, it is not a very convincing argument simply to say, "There are some projects listed in this amendment that are not meritorious," unless you are prepared and willing to state specifically to what project or projects you refer. This is particularly significant when we all know there is not a project included in this amendment that was not first thoroughly surveyed by Army engineers and recommended by them as being a project worthy of the consideration of the Congress. That is, it is a project they consider will be worth more to the people than the estimated cost. We know further that before either of the committees to which I have referred would consider any of the projects eliminated a full and complete report from the investigating agency of the Government would have to be submitted to such committee. We know further that before the committee would take action it would conduct hearings, where the testimony and justifications would be recorded and published for the benefit of the Congress and the public. We know further that every project referred to herein was submitted to the Congress, to the House of Representatives, where every Member was charged with the duty and responsibility of familiarizing himself with the justifications before casting his vote for or against it, and we also know that every one of these projects had been voted on and approved, not only by this body, but by the Senate at the other end of the Capitol and by the President of the United States. Now it seems to me that if any of these projects had been without merit the defects would have been detected before or when the Bureau of the Budget recommended an appropriation for any such project, and I insist that before any Member of the Congress should undertake to say that any one of these projects is not meritorious he should be able and willing to show the Congress where the defect or defects lie.

I can appreciate the next argument, which is to the effect that we have an enormous public debt, and we should use every effort to avoid unnecessary appropriations, because, as the chairman of the committee has said, and wisely said, this country must be prepared to pay the interest on the bonds that have been sold and redeem them when they come due. I subscribe to this idea, and I think my record here in the Congress will prove it, but I am not unmindful that there is such a thing as false economy. There are times when we may be "penny wise and pound foolish," and the bill now under consideration may well illustrate the idea. It carries a deficiency appropriation of \$1,131,000,000 in round numbers. Of this amount, approximately \$928,000,000 is for veterans' insurance, which is an obligation that must be met, but there remains in the bill approximately \$400,000,000 to be used, as I pointed out a few days ago, largely for paying salaries and administrative expenses in various governmental agencies that may not be of as much importance or value to the economy of this country as the construc-

tion of the various projects carried in this amendment. In other words, the items now in the bill to which I have made reference, will add little or nothing to the Treasury of the United States, where there must be funds to pay the interest and principal on our indebtedness, but if these projects are constructed they will be wealth-producing activities or agencies; they will increase the wealth of the Nation and will thereby be contributing to our national economy and adding something to the Treasury to be used in paying the interest on our national debt and possibly some of the principal. That is, from the standpoint of national economy, I think it would be much better, wiser, and more business-like if we were to deduct \$121,000,000 from the \$400,000,000 referred to and eliminate the items for salaries, administrative expenses, and so forth, which will add little or nothing to our national economy, and substitute this amount to be used in the completion or the construction of the projects named in this amendment. If this country is to pay its debts and the Congress is going to devise ways and means by which they are to be paid, we should be inaugurating programs that will increase wealth, enlarge our national economy, and add to the income of our Treasury. It is not sufficient to spend money, but it is highly important that in the spending someone, somewhere, should be creating wealth and thereby contributing to the economy of the Nation.

The next argument is that some of these projects contain provisions for the creation of electric power. My information is there are 13 of the 125 projects referred to provide for the production of power incidental to flood control and navigation, but I find in every case I have studied that where power is provided for it is shown that there is not a surplus of power but on the contrary, there is a demand for power on the part of the people who live in those communities. It must follow, therefore, that if these projects are completed and there is a demand for additional power some of it will necessarily lend itself to the establishment of new industries and new enterprises that will be engaged in creating additional wealth and, to that extent, be contributing something to our national economy.

Some may say that I am particularly interested in the matter for the reason that one of the projects referred to touches my district. I plead guilty to the charge. I have been interested in such a project now for nearly 20 years and the project that touches my district has been surveyed, analyzed, studied, and investigated by practically every agency in the Government and it has received the enthusiastic support of everyone. Thorough investigation has been made into the justifications. So far, the Army engineers have insisted, the construction of the Clarks Hill Dam will practically eliminate the possibility of floods for 200 miles on the Savannah River. They have said it will contribute to the national economy by the increase of navigation for a distance of 200 miles on that river from Augusta to Savannah, Ga. They have said this for the last 6 or 8 years and no one has been able to deny or refute their

statements or conclusions. The Federal Power Commission has said there is a pronounced scarcity of electric power in that section and that every kilowatt to be generated by that project can be used without competing with any existing power system. No one has appeared before any committee of the Congress or any agency of the Government undertaking to deny or refute these conclusions. If the project is completed, I not only look for dozens of new enterprises and industries, but I look for hundreds of them to be established in that area and I look for them to thrive within a radius of 50 to 75 miles from where this dam is to be constructed. I look for these enterprises and industries to make a substantial contribution to the wealth of the Nation and add substantially to the Treasury of the United States, where funds are to be used in making payments on our national debt. Mr. Chairman, this country must increase or enlarge its wealth-producing activities if we expect to be prepared to meet our obligations when they become due. Therefore, it shall be my purpose to support this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a deficiency bill is supposed to take care of emergency items. Here comes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] with an amendment that puts into action about two or three million dollars of emergency items and \$126,000,000 of items that will take a long time and a large development. The hearings upon those things are very meager and they are very unsatisfactory. They involve an enormous number of projects which require the flooding of acres and acres of productive land. I am receiving letters from all over the country on that subject, saying that the engineers have not yet given them a hearing on the subject.

There are items like this Buggs Island deal, where the folks involved say there is \$100,000,000 of flood damage, and the engineers say there is \$207,000 a year annual benefit from getting rid of floods.

We have that same picture with reference to every one of these great big items. Outside of that two or three million dollars that is involved, there is not a single thing that is of an emergency character. We should not at this time, with meager hearings, with a lack of proper consideration of the items, only 80 pages of hearings all together by the engineers, vote \$128,000,000 for projects of all kinds and descriptions, almost all of them of a permanent and nonemergency character, without the slightest bit of justification.

Let it go back to the committee. Let them allow those things that really should be allowed as an emergency, but not the others.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, advocating reclamation and grateful for the support of the sponsors of reclamation for flood control, I am on solid ground when I maintain that the arbi-

trary action of the Committee on Appropriations in including in the pending bill some \$77,000,000 for reclamation, with power development in many of the projects, and the denial of one thin dime for flood control and rivers and harbors is an inexcusable blunder and should be promptly corrected.

The pleas for economy and further investigation by the opponents are without merit. The denial in December and substantially promised approval in January is not economy. Moreover, Members will not be misled. They know that civil function bills have not been approved on the average for the past 9 years until June 1. They recall that national flood control appropriations were discontinued by directive L-41 by the War Production Board in October 1943. Members were assured that appropriations would be made following the war. A delay of 6 months means the loss of lives, the loss of property, and delay means human hardships.

The plea for further investigation falls of its own weight. All flood-control projects are thoroughly studied and investigated by the Corps of Engineers. They must be authorized by Congress before they are eligible. The pending projects have been recommended by the President, the Director of the Budget, and the subcommittee that has always reported flood control and river and harbor appropriations. Advocacy of further investigation is by opponents of projects that have already been fully investigated and approved. No one denies with respect to any of the projects, and particularly with respect to the projects that provide for the development of power in connection with flood control and navigation that the benefits will not exceed the costs. No one asserts that the power developments will not be self-liquidating. Mention was made of a hearing in connection with one of the projects. There is nothing unusual about the hearing. The Corps of Engineers generally, when requested, after appropriations are made, arrange hearings to advise interested persons as to details.

The severe criticism of Members for following the Budget recommendations of the President and the subcommittee in charge are not only most unfortunate, but indefensible.

We believe in fairness; we oppose discrimination. The arguments of the opponents are fallacious. They favor the bill with provisions for initiating reclamation projects; they are condemned by their own acts. The appropriations are available until expended. It will take years to complete some of these projects. Projects that were discontinued should be renewed. Other worthy projects should be initiated. There is no reason why reclamation projects should be initiated and flood control projects delayed.

Whether it was so intended or not, the action of the Appropriations Committee flouted the expressed will of the people of the United States who have spoken in no uncertain terms for national flood control, as well as the established policy of Congress. The Committee on Appropriations is the servant and not the master of the House.

I call upon the membership to correct one of the greatest mistakes ever made by the Committee on Appropriations by restoring to the pending bill the Budget recommendations as approved by the subcommittee on civil functions for flood control and rivers and harbors, and thus provide for the resumption and initiation of worthy flood control and river and harbor improvements.

Under leave granted, I intend to say that formerly flood control was confined largely to levee protection. In response to the national demand, reservoirs are being constructed to detain the floods where they originated. A national flood-control policy was first adopted in 1936. It has been expanded and liberalized in the succeeding years.

Reservoirs require the flooding of lands. In all of the States, lands may be condemned by utility companies for power developments. If lands can be condemned for such purposes, it is unreasonable that they should not be condemned to protect people and property from overflows. Where the lands are cultivatable or arable, the same situation obtains in practically all of the States. Land owners object to their property being condemned to protect downstream areas. All water developments, whether canals, levees, diversions, floodways, or dams, require that the property of some be condemned for the general good and for the general welfare. In all flood control the yardstick is the same. Owners are compensated for the value of their property taken.

It is to be regretted that some Members are confused with respect to the local contributions and with respect to the applicable laws.

Members should be reassured when they recall that no projects are embraced in the pending bill and no projects are authorized unless the Chief of Engineers reports that the benefits will exceed the costs. Confusion arises from the fact that prior to the adoption of the national policy, the requirements for Government participation were formerly more rigid. Annual and successive floods, with the expanding population, have resulted in the liberalization of views respecting benefits. The general welfare is being more carefully considered.

All flood-control projects have been carefully studied and all alternatives have been explored. No project is authorized in the pending bill unless the chief of engineers reports that the benefits exceed the costs and unless Congress has previously authorized the projects. In the district that I represent, projects have been authorized along the Yazoo-Tallahatchie-Coldwater River system and about half of them have been completed. They will protect 1,500,000 acres of valuable and productive land. The same laws that govern the operation of these projects obtain with respect to all other similar projects in the United States. All other alternatives have been explored before the final project is adopted. Every other method has been investigated and discarded.

In all flood-control projects, whether along the Mississippi River, the Sacra-

mento, or any other river, the local interests are required to furnish the rights-of-way for levees and flood walls, and in all flood-control projects since 1938 the Government pays for the flowage rights for reservoirs. The yardstick for local contribution in all projects is the same. The same law is applicable to all projects.

I know that valuable lands are acquired for building dams for the generation of power, but power is essential to progress. The remedy is to compensate. If lands can be condemned for the development of power, I repeat to emphasize that it is more important to the general welfare that they be condemned to protect the lives and property of the people of the country. If there are valuable lands in the district of any Member, the Member should keep in mind that there are no more valuable or important valleys between the two oceans than the valley of the Tennessee River, yet for the development of power primarily the entire Tennessee Valley has been converted into reservoirs.

I have advocated legislation to protect and to safeguard the rights of land owners. I have insisted that the State laws for condemnation should be applicable to condemnation in the Federal courts. I have insisted and promoted from the beginning of reservoirs for flood control, that the rentals from lands in the reservoir sites be utilized in reimbursing the school and road districts for taxes lost.

Sponsoring and advocating flood control to protect the lives and property of the people that I represent, I have urged comparable protection for all of the people of the United States. I have insisted upon a sound policy. I have urged that all projects be sound and in the future, as in the past, I will continue to insist that citizens whose property is acquired for flood control and river and harbor improvements be compensated as provided for all public improvements, whether they be highways, drainage ditches, canals, levees, floodways, or reservoirs.

I have advocated and supported through the year sound flood control projects in which the benefits exceed the costs with the same local contribution applicable to all projects, where required. So that all parts of our common country are accorded the same treatment and consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] is recognized.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me it is not an unreasonable request when a responsible committee of the House asks the House and the Committee of the Whole to give it a little more time that it may do a job well as it ought to be done. Now, let me say this to you, and I make no exception, there is not a committee of the House of Representatives that has had the load to carry in the last 4 or 5 years that the Committee on Appropriations of the House has had. During the war it was appropriating and trying to

sift out billions of dollars to be appropriated. As soon as the war was over we had to start on the rescission program. Our deficiency subcommittee has been in session every day almost—Saturdays, Saturday afternoons, holidays, and every other time—working diligently to try to carry out its mission.

What happened? We have not discriminated against anybody, we have not turned down any flood control, but here we had on a deficiency bill sent to us by the engineers, a power program. It is not a flood-control program. Analyze it, do not take my word for it. It is a power program. And if you pass it and it goes into law, it gives the Federal Government in power-operated plants more potential kilowatts than you already have in all of them that are in existence today. How do we do it? It got sandwiched in there, sugar-coated around a lot of very meritorious flood-control programs that ought to be carried.

What do we ask you to do? We ask you, because we did not have time to go into it in a deficiency bill, we asked you to lay that aside in order that the regular committee of the House, when it meets in January, may go through it and bring back a well-considered program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired; all time has expired.

The vote will come first on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment. In the first place I wish to explain that the first paragraph is covered by the Snyder amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EBERHARTER to the amendment offered by Mr. SNYDER: Strike out the figures "\$81,759,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$84,759,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, as I have said, most of us, if not all here in the House, are intensely interested in economy and retrenchment and cutting down the drain on the Treasury. We have already made considerable headway in that respect. However, there are certain activities of the Government which must be carried on in the postwar period if we are to maintain our economy, keep our workers employed, and keep up the national income on the basis that will permit the collection of sufficient taxes to maintain the Government and keep it out of bankruptcy. One of the activities which is important in such a program is the development of our natural resources so that they may be made to produce and add to our national income. Either the Flood Control Commit-

tee or the Rivers and Harbors Committee has carefully considered every one of the projects included in the Snyder amendment. After exhaustive hearings and favorable reports by the Corps of Army Engineers, the projects were approved. They will not only provide employment during the process of construction for many of our returned veterans and workers released from war industries, but will add to the total of production in the postwar years. This, of course, will increase the national income and will help to keep our country on an even keel economically. The Congress has approved immense appropriations from the Federal Treasury in the way of lend-lease, UNRRA, and other expenditures overseas and it is time now when the war has ended to look after our own household and make provision for the employment of our folks here at home.

The hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations on this bill set forth on pages 4, 5, 6, and 7, volume II, the projects covered by the Snyder amendment, including also the few projects that have been eliminated. These projects fall in several groups, the first group covering "Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works—supplemental estimate for fiscal year 1946, new work." The second group covers "Flood control, general—Supplemental estimate for fiscal year 1946." The third group covers "Projects requiring additional funds for advance planning in fiscal year 1946."

The following is a list of the projects which were reported to the Appropriations Committee:

TABLE I.—Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works—supplemental estimate for fiscal year 1946, new work

Project	Amount
Connecticut River below Hartford, Conn.....	\$75,000
Hudson River, N. Y.....	515,000
Great Lakes to Hudson River waterway.....	2,000,000
Delaware River, Philadelphia to the sea.....	743,700
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.....	645,000
Potomac River water front, District of Columbia.....	413,000
James River, Va.....	652,000
Charleston Harbor, S. C.....	185,000
Pearl River, Miss. and La.....	1,573,500
Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.....	3,439,500
Missouri River at Fort Peck, Mont.....	1,185,000
Monongahela River, Pa. and W. Va.....	2,700,000
Keweenaw waterway, Mich.....	548,000
Racine Harbor, Wis.....	72,300
Lorain Harbor, Ohio.....	131,000
Black Rock Channel and Tonawanda Harbor, N. Y.....	967,000
Oswego Harbor, N. Y.....	571,000
Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, Calif.....	7,100,000
Suisun Canal, Calif.....	160,000
Sacramento River, Calif.....	390,000
San Joaquin River, Calif.....	150,000
Columbia River and tributaries, Celilo Falls to Snake River.....	100,000
Total new work.....	24,316,000
MAINTENANCE	
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.....	1,200,000
Total.....	25,516,000

TABLE II.—Flood control, general—Supplemental estimate for fiscal year 1946

Project	Amount
Franklin Falls Reservoir, N. H.....	\$60,600
Mountain Brook Reservoir, N. H.....	521,500
Nashua, N. H.....	195,000
Mansfield Hollow Reservoir, Conn.....	1,500,000
Norwich, Conn.....	632,000
Union Village Reservoir, Vt.....	1,000,000
Surry Mountain Reservoir, N. H.....	17,000
Knightville Reservoir, Mass.....	14,000
Hartford, Conn.....	285,000
Winsted, Conn.....	132,500
Springfield, Mass. (Mill River).....	42,000
West Springfield, Mass. (Agawam).....	338,000
Riverdale, Mass.....	403,000
Chicopee, Mass.....	170,000
Holyoke, Mass.....	500,000
Syracuse, N. Y.....	500,000
East Sidney Reservoir, N. Y.....	700,000
Whitney Point, N. Y.....	243,000
Elmira, N. Y.....	1,000,000
Lisle, N. Y.....	240,500
Bath, N. Y.....	295,500
Addison, N. Y.....	331,100
Almond Reservoir, N. Y.....	1,000,000
Canisteo, N. Y.....	250,700
Almond, N. Y.....	30,500
Sunbury, Pa.....	500,000
Williamsport, Pa.....	1,000,000
Wilkes-Barre, Hanover Township, Pa.....	135,000
Plymouth, Pa.....	400,000
York, Pa.....	218,200
Buggs Island Reservoir, Va. and N. C.....	1,000,000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.....	1,000,000
Allatoona Reservoir, Ga.....	3,000,000
Homochitto River, Miss.....	15,000
Wallace Lake Reservoir, La.....	193,000
Narrows Reservoir, Ark.....	1,000,000
Terre Noire Creek, Ark.....	100,300
Bayou Bodeau, Red Chute, and Loggy Bayou, La.....	65,000
Bayou Bodeau Reservoir, La.....	1,000,000
Shreveport, La.....	500,000
Blakely Mountain Reservoir, Ark.....	500,000
Memphis, Tenn.....	1,000,000
Buffalo Bayou, Tex.....	1,500,000
Columbus, Tex.....	212,300
John Martin Reservoir, Ark.....	500,000
Blue Mountain Reservoir, Ark.....	1,000,000
Nimrod Reservoir, Ark.....	198,500
Clearwater Reservoir, Mo.....	1,000,000
Norfolk Reservoir, Ark.....	1,000,000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark.....	3,000,000
Fort Smith, Ark.....	853,600
Little Rock, Ark.....	548,400
Denison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla.....	1,500,000
Canton Reservoir, Okla.....	2,000,000
Fort Gibson Reservoir, Okla.....	2,000,000
Fall River Reservoir, Kans.....	1,000,000
Wister Reservoir, Okla.....	1,000,000
Hutchinson, Kans.....	500,000
Union Township drainage district levee, Missouri.....	47,000
Green Bay levee and drainage district No. 2, Iowa.....	49,300
Dry Run, Iowa.....	362,500
Lake Traverse and Bois de Sioux River, S. Dak. and Minn.....	45,800
Lac Qui Parle Reservoir, Minn.....	30,900
Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.....	2,000,000
Kanapolis Reservoir, Kans.....	1,000,000
Osceola Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, Mo.....	1,000,000
Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak.....	2,000,000
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	500,000
Omaha, Nebr.....	530,000
Hamburg, Iowa.....	236,000
Missouri River between Kensler's Bend, Nebr., and the combination bridge at Sioux City, Iowa.....	500,000
Schuyler, Nebr.....	64,000
Hot Springs, S. Dak.....	154,000
Cotton Wood Springs Reservoir, S. Dak.....	510,000
Wolf Creek Reservoir, Ky.....	4,000,000

Project	Amount
Dale Hollow Reservoir, Tenn. and Ky.....	\$1,500,000
Center Hill Reservoir, Tenn.....	3,000,000
Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rossville, Ga.....	200,000
Brevoort Levee, Ind.....	30,000
Muncie, Ind.....	70,000
Harrisburg, Ill.....	24,500
Golconda, Ill.....	29,200
Brockport, Ill.....	28,500
Mounds and Mound City, Ill.....	500,000
Newport, Ky.....	500,000
Delaware Reservoir, Ohio.....	1,030,000
Muskingum River Reservoirs, Ohio.....	1,500,000
Bluestone Reservoir, W. Va.....	3,000,000
Massillon, Ohio.....	500,000
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	500,000
Dewey Reservoir, Ky.....	1,000,000
Dillon Reservoir, Ohio.....	1,000,000
Tionesta Reservoir, Pa.....	277,600
Mahoning Creek Reservoir, Pa.....	360,000
Loyalhanna Reservoir, Pa.....	494,000
Youghiogheny River Reservoir, Pa.....	573,000
Crooked Creek Reservoir, Pa.....	3,000
Conemaugh River Reservoir, Pa.....	3,000,000
Punxsutawney, Pa.....	500,000
Elkins, W. Va.....	520,000
Coal Creek drainage and levee district, Illinois.....	500,900
Kelly Lake drainage and levee district, Illinois.....	97,900
Lacey, Langelier, West Matanzas, and Kerton Valley drainage and levee district, Illinois.....	172,900
Sebewaing, Mich.....	241,800
Lancaster, N. Y.....	570,400
Mount Morris Reservoir, N. Y.....	500,000
Santa Fe Reservoir, Calif.....	900,500
Los Angeles River, Calif.....	2,000,000
Whittier Narrows Reservoir, Calif.....	2,000,000
Big Dry Creek Reservoir and diversion, California.....	435,000
McKensie River, Oreg.....	62,000
Cottage Grove Reservoir, Oreg.....	11,500
Detroit Reservoir, Oreg.....	2,000,000
Dorena Reservoir, Oreg.....	1,000,000
Mill Creek, Wash.....	125,600
Mud Mountain Reservoir, Wash.....	257,000
Tacoma, Wash.....	700,000
Yakima, Wash.....	134,000
Snagging.....	500,000
Round-off.....	-100
Total.....	85,159,000

TABLE III.—Projects requiring additional funds for advance planning in fiscal year 1946

Project	Amount
Bennington Reservoir, N. H.....	\$30,000
Nashua, N. H.....	7,000
West Peterboro, N. H.....	8,000
North Andover and Lawrence, Mass.....	9,000
North Plymouth Reservoir, N. Y.....	100,000
Genegatalet Reservoir, N. Y.....	60,000
Philpott Reservoir, Va.....	150,000
Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon, Ark. and La.....	150,000
Big and Little Sunflower Rivers, etc.....	150,000
East Poplar Bluff and Poplar Bluff, Mo.....	15,000
Black River, Poplar Bluff, Mo., to Knobel, Ark.....	10,000
Creede, Colo.....	5,000
Louisville, Ky.....	100,000
Indianapolis, Fall Creek Levee, Ind.....	8,000
Indianapolis Warleigh section, Indiana.....	8,000
Bald Hill Reservoir, N. Dak.....	35,000
Red Lake and Clearwater Rivers, Minn.....	30,000
Kings River and Tulare Lake Basin, Ind, Pine Flat Reservoir, Calif.....	600,000
Folsom Reservoir, Calif.....	
Table Mountain Reservoir, Iron Canyon site, California.....	
Terminus Reservoir, Calif.....	
Isabella Reservoir, Calif.....	

Project	Amount
Harian County Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, Nebr.....	\$300,000
Panther Mountain Reservoir, N. Y.....	50,000
Cahe Reservoir, S. Dak. and N. Dak.....	200,000
Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak.....	100,000
Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kans.....	200,000
Success Reservoir, Calif.....	50,000
New Melones Reservoir, Calif.....	125,000
Lookout Point Reservoir, Oreg.....	100,000
Quartz Creek Reservoir, Oreg.....	150,000
Recreational investigations and plans.....	50,000
Total.....	2,800,000

Mr. Chairman, these projects have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget, Corps of Army Engineers, and, I understand, have the approval of the President. It is important and urgent that they be given the green light so that construction work may be begun without further delay. Many of them have been held up owing to the war emergency. To eliminate them from this bill does not mean that the Government is thereby saving the amount allocated to the projects but merely that they are postponed to a later day. The whole program of reconversion will be materially aided if the appropriations are made now and the projects cleared for early construction. I trust, Mr. Chairman, that the Snyder amendment will receive the approval of the House.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, anyone who is a sincere advocate of flood control should favor the prompt completion of the Conemaugh River Reservoir. Here is a project which has been authorized since 1937 and which has the enthusiastic approval of the Army engineers, the Bureau of the Budget, and all the Pennsylvania State agencies which considered it.

This reservoir alone would often mean the difference between floods and no floods along much of the Ohio, Allegheny, and Conemaugh Rivers. It would lower the flood crest in the Pittsburgh area by almost 4½ feet. Six other dams have been completed along the tributaries to the Ohio River and all six have only lowered the flood crest by about 5½ feet. It is estimated that 1,375,000 persons in the immediate vicinity would benefit from the completion of this flood-control project. And let me emphasize that the Conemaugh Reservoir is strictly a flood-control project. No power facilities are even contemplated.

Based on a flood crest of 45 feet, which is less than the record flood of 1936, this dam would effect a reduction of over \$20,000,000 in direct damage.

We are assured that the funds for the Conemaugh Reservoir will be included in the next flood-control bill which may be passed some time next year. In the light of that assurance I am puzzled as to why the funds should not be voted now. Since this project is necessary and desirable, why wait 6 or 8 months to start it? Six or eight months may very likely be the difference between one more disastrous flood or no flood at all.

We are asked to believe by the committee that while this dam should be built some time again that we should wait until more millions of dollars of property have been washed away and

more lives have been lost before we should start work.

Obviously if this dam should be built it should be started now, not sometime later after the horror, inconvenience, and destruction of another flood has compelled action. It will not cost a cent less next year than now, and if it saves lives, suffering, and millions of dollars soon after completion it will have been found to have been a mighty good idea to have started it at once. Nature will not wait even if the committee does request delay for further study.

In a few moments we will vote to amend the Snyder amendment by adding the Conemaugh Reservoir to the list of the projects to be appropriated for. I hope all of you will see fit to support this move, because the Conemaugh project is as meritorious as any flood-control project that ever passed this House. It is the key to flood control in the whole Pittsburgh area.

Mr. ENGLE of California. Mr. Chairman, I am supporting the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania which would restore to the Deficiency Appropriation bill now under consideration the amounts of money requested by the Army engineers and approved by the Bureau of the Budget for flood-control work throughout the United States. I think it is especially unfortunate that at a time when we are worried about finding jobs for the returning servicemen we are not making available the money to initiate these projects which have already been considered of sufficient national importance to warrant the approval and the authorization of the Congress. All of these projects have been previously authorized by the flood-control bill of 1944. I am particularly interested in a dam at Iron Canyon on the Sacramento River in California. This dam will protect thousands of acres of land in the fertile Sacramento Valley from disastrous floods. The money requested by the engineers and approved by the Budget is for the purpose of completing the surveys and for the further purpose of studying the problem of salvaging the salmon in the Sacramento River when the Iron Canyon Dam is built. This is a vital matter not only to the district I represent, but to all of northern California and also the fishing industry of the State. Certainly this type of work should not be put off and is appropriately a part of a deficiency appropriation bill. These are all worthy and necessary projects and the matter of timing is of vital importance. We have to get the preliminaries out of the way on these necessary public works projects in order to be prepared to move swiftly when the full impact of postwar unemployment hits us. I hope the amendment by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be adopted and I intend to support it.

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Mr. Chairman, I am for economy in the use of Federal funds and have always been. But I do not believe in practicing any economy in which we endanger the lives of our citizens and permit their property to be jeopardized.

In my home State of Louisiana we know as well or better than other sec-

tions of the Nation what floods mean. We have experienced many of them, and these disasters have brought death and destruction. Progress has been made in the flood-control fight, but much remains to be done. Vital work has been delayed by the war. Now that the war is over, this work should be and must be expedited. Unless it is, we are certain to have more floods, with all the tragedy they create.

The funds eliminated from the deficiency report by the Appropriations Committee include those for projects upon which the people of Louisiana and other States are depending for the safety of their lives and for their economic welfare. They are entitled to these funds from every angle. It must be remembered that the waters from a great part of the United States sweep down on Louisiana. It is the obligation of the Federal Government to help control these waters and the waters that invade other States, and I do not see how Congress can conscientiously refuse to grant the necessary appropriation for this purpose. Certainly we are pledged to protect the lives and the property and the rights of all of the people of this great country.

Flood control is a good investment, one of the best. I realize that we have a huge national debt and that we must begin to reduce Federal expenditures. But flood control is not the place to start reducing. I do not intend to vote for appropriations that I consider unnecessary to the general good of the Nation. Of course, we in Congress differ from time to time on the necessity of certain expenditures. Naturally, we are influenced to some extent by our primary interests in our respective home areas. That is only human and reasonable. But fundamentally we are all trying to do the best for the people of the country as a whole. Therefore, I do not see how we can justify the elimination of flood-control funds from this deficiency measure. Certainly the fair-minded and thinking citizens throughout the United States will appreciate the necessity for these projects. Millions of them are looking to us for the relief these projects will afford.

We have just emerged from a war of unparalleled horror and destruction. We appropriated billions upon billions of dollars to win that war—money which was necessary to preserve our Nation and our Government and the American way of life. We also voted that money for the cause of humanity, to help oppressed nations and restore to them the rights which had been taken away by a ruthless foe. We did not seek war, but when it was forced upon us we stood ready to pledge all the resources of this great land to save ourselves and to help others who were stricken through no fault of their own.

The war with Germany and the war with Japan have been won, but the war against floods continues. And it must be continued until every American citizen is protected against flood waters to the greatest extent that is humanly possible.

I am not familiar with details of all of the projects involved in the appropriation under consideration. But I do know

quite well the necessity of those pertaining to Louisiana and to my congressional district. I feel sure no Member of the House would question my sincerity as to the needs in my area and I have no right or intention of questioning the sincerity of other Members with respect to the needs in their own sections. Let us be fair to ourselves and to our people.

Now is the time to proceed with these flood-control projects, not only because of their importance to the safety and progress of the Nation, but also because of the great volume of employment they will offer at the very time we are concerned over the problem of creating enough jobs for returning war veterans and other citizens during the reconversion period.

Surely we must economize in every practical way. The people expect us to be vigilant in the use of public funds. But they also expect, and have a right to expect that we will spend their money for their own good. I know of no better way we can help so many in such an essential manner as we can by completing the flood-control program. I trust that Congress will do its full duty in making this possible.

Mr. ROE of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I have tried to stand for economy and a balanced Federal Budget during this, my first term in the Congress. There, however, is such a thing as false economy.

Among the items of the deficiency appropriation bill eliminated by the committee is an appropriation of \$1,200,000 to restore the bridge over the Delaware-Chesapeake Canal at Chesapeake City.

During the war this canal was used most extensively by the Government with ships carrying war supplies. Over 3 years ago, one of these ships hit and destroyed the Government bridge over the canal at Chesapeake City. The Government instituted a ferry service which is very unsatisfactory to the general public, and which cost the Government \$285,000 a year in round numbers to operate. This money is just wasted and will be wasted as long as the ferry is operated, and until the bridge is restored, so that the Government has already spent almost as much in ferry service as a new bridge would cost. This bridge is also on the new proposed dual highway, which will eventually run from Elkton to Easton to Cambridge to Salisbury to Ocean City, and be connected with the dual highway from Baltimore to Philadelphia at Elkton.

I sincerely trust that the House will vote to restore this item and the other items which are recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and the War Engineers, and which I am sure are equally meritorious with the Chesapeake City Bridge, with which situation I am completely familiar.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, despite the fact that I agree most heartily with the efforts of the Appropriations Committee to cut appropriations in the interest of the economy, I am constrained to support the pending amendment to restore the miscellaneous group of river and harbor projects and flood-control projects to this deficiency appropriation bill.

We are confronted with much the same problem that we had yesterday, when I joined the majority of the members of

the committee in voting for a present appropriation of \$158,500,000 for veterans' hospitals. There surely is no question but what these veterans' hospitals will have to be built, and will have to be appropriated for; and there is, at the same time, no question but what these rivers and harbors and flood-control projects will have to be eventually built and paid for. The only real question is whether we do it now, or do it in January, or some later time. These items are vital for our domestic economy. I have no fear of appropriating money if it is appropriated for sound purposes, and in the aid of our national economy. The thing we must guard against is making wasteful appropriations.

We must cut, save, and economize wherever possible; but it does not make sense to talk about billions for foreign relief and foreign loans, and withhold millions for the construction of needed and worth-while projects here at home.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Chairman, on October 1, 1945, the United States Army engineers announced that they were ready to start work this fall on a number of flood-control projects, all of which have been authorized by Congress. They were selected because of "urgent need, readiness for starting operations, and for geographical reasons, in order that the work may be scattered throughout the United States to as great an extent as possible."

Among the projects listed as ready for construction in the fall of 1945 is one at Syracuse, N. Y., estimated to cost the Government \$2,210,000.

In compliance with Public Law 497, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved April 10, 1936, the Army engineers made preliminary examinations of Onondaga Creek, which runs through the city of Syracuse, with a view to the control of its floods.

On January 11, 1940, the Chief of Engineers submitted his report to the Secretary of War, for transmission to Congress, on the Syracuse project and others in the Oswego River watershed. It is contained in House Document 846, Seventy-sixth Congress. The report stated that "flood hazards seriously affect the economic life and future development of the region and that adequate control measures are urgently needed."

Quoting further from the report:

Syracuse, the largest city in the Oswego watershed, is situated at the southern end of Onondaga Lake. The city is the principal commercial and industrial center in this part of the State. Onondaga Creek, which drains 108 square miles, flows northward through the center of the city. The watershed consists of steep, wooded hillsides, cut by small flashy streams, and a broad, flat valley, which makes excellent farm land. The reservation of the Onondaga Indian Nation is located in this watershed.

In the city, the creek winds through the business district. The channel is confined by many large buildings and a total of 40 bridges, many having limited clearances. The channel of the creek has been paved for about 5 miles above its mouth but has a capacity of only approximately 6,000 cubic feet per second. Above the city, the creek meanders across the valley bottom. In this reach it has a capacity of but 1,600 cubic feet per second, which is frequently exceeded.

The largest flood occurred in March 1920 and had a peak discharge of 6,000 cubic feet

per second. Flood flows larger than the improved channel capacity would result in the inundation of numerous commercial, industrial, and residential buildings and would have a widespread effect on industrial production. The largest probable flood on Onondaga Creek would affect real estate valued at more than \$100,000,000. The estimated damages for the 1920 flood were \$500,000 direct and \$1,000,000 indirect.

The possibility of the existing channel capacity being exceeded is great, the flood menace is serious, and the need is urgent for relief measures to prevent a disaster in the future. In view of the small existing channel and the threat to lives and social security of the people of this community, the Board concludes that the project is justified and that the United States is warranted in undertaking it, provided local interests furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of War that they will (a) provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way including all utility and bridge changes; (b) hold and save the United States free from claims for damages due to the construction works; and (c) maintain and operate the works after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Public Law 228 of the Seventy-seventh Congress authorized the Syracuse flood control project with many others.

The Army engineers have completed plans for the improvement and Governor Dewey, of New York, has made available the funds required for local contribution. It remains only for Congress to appropriate the funds authorized by an act of Congress which became a law on August 18, 1941.

Since I have been a Member of Congress, it has been a settled policy of Government to make appropriations to control floods and prevent the tremendous loss and destruction they cause. No project is authorized unless approved and found to be a profitable investment by that most efficient of Government agencies, the Army engineers, and by our able Committee on Flood Control.

The program was interrupted by the World War when men and materials were conscripted for the war effort. The war is over and the program should be resumed and spread over a period of years to provide a flow of employment, to conserve our rich natural resources of farm land which is being washed to the sea, and to protect life and property, both in our rural and urban areas.

Many will assail the amendment before us as a "pork barrel" measure. I trust the Army engineers and the Committee on Flood Control to see that there is no pork in this particular barrel and I know I cannot obtain any funds for the Syracuse project without voting for others. I have lived all my life in the city of Syracuse. I know the damage and distress the people of the city, the Onondaga Indians, and the farmers south of the city have suffered from the perennial floods of Onondaga Creek. That is why I am voting for this amendment.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to passing the Snyder amendment, which calls for an additional expenditure of over \$2,000,000,000 during the next 6 years.

A great number of projects in this flood-control amendment are meritorious, but unfortunately a number of the projects included therein are without

merit, and their purpose is merely to bring pork-barrel expenditures into certain areas of the country.

After the first of the year the committee can hold hearings and extend plenty of time to the proper consideration of a flood-control bill which will be practical and necessary for the different areas of the country benefited thereby.

I will heartily support and vote for all flood-control projects of merit which the committee will submit for the consideration of the Congress next year when due consideration can be given to the practicality and necessity of the various projects.

I propose to vote against the Snyder amendment.

Two amendments to the present deficiency appropriation bill should be adopted.

The Lanham amendment calling for an additional twenty-four million five hundred thousand to relieve the housing shortage for the returning veteran is vitally necessary.

I represent an industrial area into which thousands of war workers have moved during the last 5 years. When I was home 2 weeks ago, I met a great number of married war veterans, some of whom have families, who cannot find a house in which to live. As demobilization progresses during the coming months, this number of homeless war veterans will increase greatly in my district and will, no doubt, run into the millions when you consider the Nation as a whole.

I understand that there are over a million and a half married men now in the military service, and an equal number of single veterans will be married during the coming year. This will add total of 3,000,000 homeless families to the already great number who cannot find dwellings.

I sympathize with the Appropriations Committee in every effort it is making toward economy, but reducing an appropriation which would deny thousands of our war heroes an opportunity to enjoy a peacetime home is false economy, and will break the morale of our returning servicemen and further cripple peacetime reconversion.

Another amendment to this bill which should be adopted unanimously is to increase the appropriations to provide sufficient hospitals to properly take care of our wounded and disabled veterans.

I have conferred with General Hines on several occasions before he resigned from the Veterans' Administration, and also with Gen. Omar Bradley, regarding the critical hospital situation in the industrial Calumet region and other parts of northern Indiana. Last spring, General Hines recommended to the Board of Hospitalization the erection of a veterans' hospital in the northern Indiana area. During the past year I have had a great number of complaints where our disabled veterans have been denied hospital space at Hines Hospital in Chicago, because of the fact that this facility is overtaxed in serving the city of Chicago and adjacent territory in the State of Illinois.

The Veterans' Administration officials have made a careful survey of this area and other parts of the Nation, and have

already established their plans for expansion of their veterans' hospital program. This survey was made with the desire and knowledge that our Government must take care of its war heroes who have been physically incapacitated and are entitled to the best of hospital and medical care from a grateful Nation.

I believe this Congress has no alternative but to appropriate every dollar which is needed to carry out this sacred duty to the war veterans of World War II and World War I.

I voted for both of these amendments in the Committee of the Whole, and I hope that if a record vote is taken on these amendments before the final passage of this bill these amendments will be retained and adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I hope that the amendment to include flood-control projects will be adopted. All these have been approved by Congress after exhaustive hearings before the Flood Control Committees of both Houses.

Floods are like fires. We hope they never will come but when they do so, they come without warning. The only kind of insurance or protection against floods is some type of flood protection. A flood control dam is like an army or a navy. We hope we will never need it but when we do we need it desperately.

In the list of proposed projects is one from my district, the Third District of California. That is the Folsom Dam. This project is on the American River and would protect Sacramento, the capital of California. Sacramento is located at the junction of the American and Sacramento Rivers. In times passed the city has been flooded. If a flood should come concurrently on these rivers the water would rush over the levees of the American and severely damage the city. The testimony was that some parts of the city might be 10 feet under water. The Folsom Dam would safeguard both the lives and the property of Sacramento and remove the annually threatening menace of a devastating flood.

Another project in my district is on the Littlejohn Creek. That project is not in the present amendment. It is called the Farmington Dam project. In the past the Littlejohn Creek and the Calaveras River have caused severe damage to property in Stockton and to surrounding farm lands. This project would remove this menace, which has resulted in so much property damage in the past.

These projects and many others like them should be built now as we never know when nature will go on a rampage and damage our people and their property.

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Chairman, ordinarily I would not reply or disagree with the distinguished gentleman from my own State, the Honorable FREDERICK C. SMITH. No one has ever impugned the motives of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio with respect to his integrity and his charitable actions. Before entering Congress, as mayor of his city he not only declined to accept the salary of mayor but reached into his own pocket in order that his city might be taken out of the

red and put into the black. He has always voted to save the financial resources of this Nation. No man in the House of Representatives has ever had more courage in directing the opinions of the Members of this House to the dangers of appropriations and appropriations and appropriations than has Dr. SMITH. However, I am impelled to disagree with his remarks in this debate, especially in reference to the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, the Honorable J. BUELL SNYDER.

This is not "pork barrel" legislation. For over 3 years I have been working in behalf of the distressed sufferers as a result of the floods which occurred along Lake Erie, and I refer specifically to the Howard Farms-Reno disaster. I did not offer a definite amendment today in regard to the Howard Farms disaster inasmuch as assurance had been given me by not only the Army engineers, to whom I wish to express gratitude, and I further wish to express gratitude to the chairman of the Flood Control Committee, the Honorable WILLIAM M. WHITTINGTON, of Mississippi. May I refer to the debates and remarks of Mr. WHITTINGTON and myself on page 4231 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 9, 1944. I wish to concur with the gentleman of Ohio today, the dean of our delegation, the Honorable THOMAS A. JENKINS, as to the integrity, industry, and uprightness of the Army engineers and express special appreciation for the thorough work of Colonel Goethals and the engineers under him. I wish to state here and now that the relief which is to be furnished the sufferers of the floods on the shore of Lake Erie can in no way be termed "pork barrel" and they are receiving no "bacon." What is to be done for the sufferers on the shores of Lake Erie is something long since overdue. Lakes may flood as well as rivers, contrary to the opinion of some of the officials in our Government. We of northern Ohio are never selfish and shall not endeavor to prevent the sufferers of any other portion of our great country from getting aid. The prevention of flood is not extravagance; it is economy. Had this House listened to our appeals in the first place in regard to the Howard Farms-Reno disaster, thousands of dollars would have been saved. I hate to quote maxims, but sometimes we need not so much be informed as to be reminded and in prevention of floods: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER]. The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ENGEL of Michigan) there were—ayes 137, noes 83.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, will that allow the offering of amendments?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It just waives the reading of the bill. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, here we are again at the political trough—"pork" to the tune of \$2,100,000,000 in the name of flood control.

As usual, the pork is so temptingly distributed and in such tremendous quantities throughout the congressional districts as to make it most difficult to successfully combat. The framers of the bill saw to it that a majority of Congressmen could, by supporting the measure, carry home some prime bacon for their districts—\$2,100,000,000 worth in all.

In all likelihood many of the constituents who will receive the bacon will be made enough happier to give their support to the reelection of the Congressmen concerned.

But, Mr. Chairman, ere long, at the rate the Congress has been going, the American people in general, along with those who are more directly concerned with the political pork that is involved in this bill in the name of flood control, will be confronted with another kind of flood. That one will make the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Tennessee River Valley, and all the other river valley floods that have occurred in the past look like tiny innocent summer freshets.

Most of you know what that is. Surely most Congressmen cannot deny that we are haunted with a premonition that the unconscionable spending that we so recklessly continue to indulge in is causing an inundation of debt and monetary corruption that threatens to submerge completely what vestiges still remain of constitutional government and human liberty in this country.

Should this greatest and most terrible of all floods overtake us, it would be but natural for those who were responsible for the catastrophe to have their scapegoats. That might give us some consolation. But, Mr. Chairman, it will not in the least help any Congressman to save what property he possesses or to keep his children and their posterity from becoming slaves of the state, as now prevails in Russia and the other countries which suffered this fate.

Are we so naive as to believe that we can go through this wild and dissolute spending until bankruptcy overtakes the Nation and still somehow be able to save our property and values from the same fate that these have always suffered under similar circumstances, namely, confiscation by the state?

Do not believe it.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in my 15 years as a Member of this House, this is my first time to appear for the purpose of responding to the remarks of one of my colleagues. When the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH], who has just addressed the committee, opened his speech he was reading from a manuscript, which indicated it had been prepared in advance. I would not have appeared

here at this time had there not been so many references to so many Members of this House as "pork gatherers," and so forth, as the gentleman made in his remarks, that I regard as entirely unworthy of a Member of this House. I am a poor man myself, and I buy and pay for all the pork that I eat. But I have read in a book somewhere where the most upright man who ever walked upon the face of the earth, when the Pharisees were accusing a lone woman of adultery, stooped down and wrote in the dust, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone," and the cowardly accusers fled.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. Will the gentleman challenge the gentleman from Ohio to tell the House one authorization bill embodied in the Snyder amendment that the gentleman from Ohio voted against?

Mr. MAY. I do not think I should challenge him to do that, because he has made a challenge that he ought to withdraw and strike from the RECORD. What I would like to say is this: I have stood for economy since I have been in this House, but if we had followed the leadership of the gentleman from Ohio and others who think like he does we would never have built the Panama Canal, we would never have constructed the great Boulder Dam, we would never have won the great war through which we have just passed. There are many lasting, valuable improvements all over this country that would not today be in existence.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. And we never would have had the WPA.

Mr. MAY. That is right. But we never would have had a great many other things that we should have had. But here is a widespread flood-control program that has been recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, recommended by the Corps of Engineers, recommended and endorsed by the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, with the exception of a single vote and yet men who support that committee and its views are charged by the gentleman from Ohio with infidelity and pork gathering on the floor of the House at this time. I do not know how the gentleman from Ohio feels about what he has just said, but if and when the time ever comes that I shall do such a thing, I will resign and go home.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, why should I ask for this time? I am taking it because I should probably feel a little guilty. I voted for the Snyder amendment. But my record seems to have been in the years past rather consistent for economy. I did talk much the last 10 years against the great spending program. Picture these two Democratic leaders pleading today for economy. I cannot recognize them in that role. Why, they spread so much money over the

country in the last 10 years that one great Democratic Senator declared that they bought two elections. Now certainly we should practice economy, and I might possibly question my vote. I thought yesterday I would support the Committee on Appropriations in full measure. However I voted for the amendment. My friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], whom I expected to follow, told me that it shows my versatility. I accept the pleasant rebuke. I realize what it means to puff against the wind when I was pleading for economy. Yesterday I listened to most of the speeches, and I was somewhat amused, and after reading the RECORD carefully, I finally decided I could and should vote the much-discussed so-called flood-control amendment. There is not a bit of "pork" in it for my district, I can say to my friend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH]. He knows how greatly I appreciate his thoughtful consideration of financial matters, and that I often sympathize and agree with him, but he rather needled me on that vote. There was no "bacon" in it for me, so I feel I can speak freely. Those leaders told us to worry about the debt. Why, I have worried about it for a long time. Seemingly more debt we have the more prosperous we are. Every other nation seems to think so.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Is that the only authority the gentleman has to state his position on that?

Mr. GIFFORD. Well, on this currency question, one good old Democrat once said on the floor here, "We Democrats never could understand the currency question, and sometimes we think you damn Republicans do not understand it." Surely we do not understand the currency question. Having been on the Committee on Banking and Currency for so long and having listened to so many experts, I find that even those experts do not know much of anything about money. It is a psychological situation, is it not? As long as you have confidence in our printed pledges, all may be well.

Somebody said here yesterday something about what would happen if bonds went down 5 points. Why, it seems that they cannot go down. You legislated their redemption at par value. The bonds would seem to be protected at full value in printed money. They will be taken up by the Federal Reserve banks at par. The printed money used to redeem them may not be regarded as being too safe and might hasten inflation. I tell my banks, "Do not worry about the bonds. You can receive par value and return the dollars to your depositors."

Why are people not buying bonds quite so fast as they formerly were, as was claimed yesterday? Day before yesterday a lady said to me, "I will not buy any more bonds. I see such awful waste by the military and Federal agencies."

Is it not a safe investment? We buy the bonds, do we not, knowing they are

perfectly safe because we tax ourselves to pay ourselves for them. Is that not wonderful finance? But it is not fully understood. So many people think they will escape and the other fellow will pay the tax. They will not escape. There is no other way to pay the debt except to tax ourselves to pay ourselves. But the recent doctrine is, "What of it? Do we not owe it to ourselves?" Of course, there are other ways of wiping out a public debt, as taught us by many other nations. We have already used the devaluation process.

I felt I wanted to support you, Mr. MANSFIELD, for the hard work you have done. You are careful to make no unsound recommendation in river and harbor matters. I have so often appeared before your committee. The committee seems to have turned you down flatly. I do not like it. Again I do not get any bacon in this legislation. After these many years I confess I cannot claim too much knowledge of the effect of printed money or the currency question. I know I do not know, and that is more than a lot of people know.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, so many have evidenced an interest in H. R. 4779 introduced by the gentleman from Illinois, Hon. CHAUNCEY W. REED, that I think it best to make this statement.

The subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives will begin hearings on this bill on Friday, December 7, at 10 a. m.

If the bill is to accomplish its purpose as announced by its author, of safeguarding the interests of the stockholders and junior security holders of railroads in reorganization, it must have prompt action. Several pending reorganizations are in that critical stage where to delay would be to deny action and would render it impossible for the Congress to aid any of the thousands of small investors whose savings were invested in good faith in such securities.

It would be a grave national calamity for railroad credit to be killed. Your Committee on the Judiciary has done its best to safeguard railroad credit by seeking to protect the investing public who have heretofore been the purchasers of stocks and junior securities. Those who are wise enough to take no chances and are therefore the holders of senior securities, secured by gilt-edged mortgages, are already adequately protected.

We are distressed that thousands of those who are not adequately protected should be wiped out without giving them a run for their money. So, if there be any way to ascertain the facts and to demonstrate, by the testimony of those experts who are in a position to know, how the structure of legitimate railroad credit may be protected and maintained,

this desirable result should be accomplished without delay.

The committee, of course, has given no study to this new bill, very recently introduced by our distinguished colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED] but we hope that full and fair hearings on his bill may result in sound legislation for the common good of all those interested in American railroads.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THOMASON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Snyder amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment?

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Rankin amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 17, after line 8, add a new paragraph to read as follows:

"For construction of hospitals and domiciliary facilities for fiscal year 1946, \$158,320,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment upon which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SNYDER: On page 43, after line 2, insert the following:

"RIVERS AND HARBORS"

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'Rivers and Harbors,' including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$25,516,000, to remain available until expended.

"FLOOD CONTROL"

"Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'Flood control, general,' including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$81,759,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for constructing the Garrison (N. Dak.) Reservoir beyond dimensions which would provide for a higher pool elevation than 1,830 feet or for constructing dikes or levees which would provide for a higher pool elevation than 1,830 feet for operating such dam.

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries,' including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriations Act, 1946, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 168, noes 53.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The count discloses that 221 Members are present; a quorum. So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some statements and letters concerning the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. CRAVENS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Fort Smith Times-Record.

DISCONTINUANCE OF LAND-GRANT RATES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT TRAFFIC

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 694) to amend section 321, title III, part II, Transportation Act of 1940, with respect to the movement of Government traffic.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the conference report. (For conference report, see proceedings of the House November 20, 1945.)

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, the conference report now before the House is on the bill generally known as the land-

grant bill. This bill passed the House twice by overwhelming votes, on one occasion by 236 to 16 and another time by an even larger majority. When the conferees met to consider the Senate version of the bill we found they had put in amendments which a great many Members of the House felt, regardless of their merits, were not properly a part of this question and we brought the conference report back to the House with the result that the House rejected it. Today, however, we have brought in a conference report making the bill identical with the bill that has twice passed the House by overwhelming vote.

I want the membership clearly to understand that the conference report here before us makes the bill identical with the one they have overwhelmingly approved twice with the one exception that whereas the effective date of the act under the House bill was 90 days from the enactment of the bill, the conferees made the effective date October 1, 1946. So the only difference between the House version of the bill and what we have before us at the present time is the extension of the effective date of the act.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOREN. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. HOBBS. Do I understand correctly that the bill incorporates the amendment I offered and which the gentleman accepted?

Mr. BOREN. It does; it still carries the gentleman's provision. As I say, the only change at all is the striking out of the 90 days' clause and inserting in lieu thereof October 1, 1946.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOREN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman explain to the House the effect of this change of effective date agreed upon by the conferees?

Mr. BOREN. There was a feeling on the part of many in the House and Senate that railroad traffic was so abnormal in wartime that the 90-day effective date might be more costly to the Government and result in unusual benefit to certain railroads. Therefore, we moved the date ahead so there could be no question but what the period of inflated wartime travel and use would be over, plus a reasonable time for readjustment and reorganization.

I wish to remind the House, Mr. Speaker, that in the Seventy-eighth Congress, on May 23, 1944, this bill in its present form passed the House by a vote of 236 to 16. Again, on May 4, 1945, the present bill was adopted after extended debate by a vote of something like 5 to 1. Your conferees have brought back to you the bill in exactly the form it was when it left the House, with this one exception of the effective date. We felt, after the last action of the House on the matter, that that was our responsibility, and we were successful in doing it. The conference report is unanimous. The bill originally came from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with a unanimous vote, with one exception, last spring. I see no need for further dis-

cussion at this time unless there are questions or points at issue; I see no reason to rehash all the arguments that have already been presented to you.

I realize, of course, there are a few Members who are opposed to the bill, and who have consistently been opposed to the bill. I propose shortly to recognize my colleague the gentleman from Missouri, who I know wants to speak in opposition to this bill. There are some Members, as I say, who have constantly opposed the principle of the bill, as indicated by the fact that there were 16 votes against it. I am absolutely certain that any Member of this House who sat on the committee and studied this subject, as was evidenced by the vote of 25 to 1 on the reporting of the bill from the committee, will approve this bill all the way through.

I find no fault with my good friend from St. Louis and others who, I know, have taken a constant position of opposition to this subject; but I feel that any Member who has made a close study of this matter and has had contact with it and who understands all the effects involved in this bill would get a clear and fair comprehension of it and approve the bill, as has been indicated by the House.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOREN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. As a matter of fact, the only issue before us now is whether or not we are in favor of making the change that has been suggested? The merits and demerits of the bill have already been decided by both the House and Senate?

Mr. BOREN. The gentleman from Texas has well stated the issue. There is one question before the House today and that is whether or not you are going to reaffirm the position that the House has already taken. There is only one issue involved and that is whether you would rather have it as the House passed it, that is, go into effect in 90 days or go into effect on next October 1.

We felt this was a reasonable concession to make to iron out the differences between the House and the Senate.

I am asking the House to approve a conference report on H. R. 694, this being a bill to amend section 321, title III, part II, Transportation Act of 1940. Under this section of the 1940 act, which the bill now before the House undertakes to amend, the Government pays on all of its civilian freight the usual commercial rates. It is provided, however, in the 1940 act that the land-grant railroads, so-called, shall give the Government half rates on military and naval traffic moving for military and naval and not for civilian use. The bill now before the House amends the 1940 act by providing that the Government shall pay, on and after October 1, 1946, full commercial rates on all of the freight owned by the Government, whether it be military or civilian.

I should like to remind the House that the bill deals with the so-called land-grant railroads and railroads that, by reason of equalization agreements, have agreed to meet the land-grant rates. Back in the fifties and sixties, in order to

The gentleman in question admits that he was shown the proposed figures which it is planned to submit to the Central Committee of UNRRA and he is at liberty to use them if he so desires.

The gentleman from Ohio does not mention the fact that while our committee was ready to call any opposition witness which he or any other Member wished to bring forward that only one such individual appeared. He also does not mention the fact that representatives of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Friends Service Committee, which have had a great deal of experience in foreign relief, testified strongly in behalf of UNRRA, as did representatives of most of the public-spirited organizations of the country.

It would be much more forthright if the opponents of UNRRA were to come out in the open and state their opposition instead of sniping at it behind technicalities and conducting a delaying operation at this stage of a cold, grim winter. In any event, in order that the cause of UNRRA may not be unjustly prejudiced in advance of debate I believe these facts should in simple fairness be made a matter of public record.

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNRRA, HERBERT H. LEHMAN, IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS RAISED ON NOVEMBER 20 BY CONGRESSMAN VORYS, OF OHIO, WITH RESPECT TO SOYA FLOUR

Question. Did UNRRA buy about 60,000,000 pounds of soya flour, all or part of which spoiled?

Answer. No. The War Food Administration and UNRRA agreed on March 22, 1945, to transfer from the inventory of the former to the inventory of the latter approximately 56,000,000 pounds of low-fat soya flour, and approximately 16,000,000 pounds of low-fat soya grits. On May 15, 1945, the WFA advised UNRRA of its intention to reduce the amount of the transfer of low-fat soya flour from about 56,000,000 to 22,000,000 pounds, because (a) about 18,500,000 pounds could not, on account of ODT restrictions, be moved east from the Pacific coast and had, therefore, been made available on the U. S. S. R. lend-lease program; and (b) about 14,000,000 pounds was found on inspection to be out of condition. UNRRA shipped to the countries receiving its assistance, the 22,000,000 pounds delivered to it by the WFA. The entire quantity arrived in good condition and every country to which part of it was sent requested more.

Question. Why did UNRRA refuse to purchase full-fat soya flour from the Soya Corporation of America which product (produced by a patented process which it is claimed removes all bitterness and prevents the development of rancidity) was approved by the Army, the Navy, and the Bureau of Standards?

Answer. UNRRA made no such refusal. UNRRA does not buy its supplies from vendors. The Department of Agriculture procures all the foods shipped by UNRRA from the United States. That Department is entirely free to place UNRRA's orders with whatever vendors it sees fit. Should that Department contract with the Soya Corp. of America, or with any other vendor, UNRRA would accept the product provided only that it passed official inspection.

Question. Why does not UNRRA specifically requisition the soy flour produced by the Soya Corp. of America?

Answer. UNRRA to date has not specifically requisitioned the full-fat soy flour produced by the Soya Corp. of America for the reason that it has not to date been convinced that this product differs so materially from that of other manufacturers of full-fat soy flour as to warrant the exclusion of other manufacturers from participation in orders placed by the Department of Agriculture on behalf of UNRRA. In this connection

UNRRA has sought the views of technologists and Dr. L. S. Stuart, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has stated that "in our experience we have not found the full-fat soy flour produced by the Soya Corp. of America to be materially different in its properties from the full-fat soy flour produced by four or five other manufacturers of this product."

The requisition which UNRRA has recently placed for 4,000 tons of full-fat soy flour will be filled under the usual procedures of the United States Department of Agriculture in which all suppliers are given an opportunity to offer their product. Should the Agriculture Department purchase the product of the Soya Corp. of America, UNRRA will be more than happy to accept it.

It should perhaps be added that UNRRA's efforts over the past 2 years to encourage, in every one of the countries receiving its aid, greater use of soy products, as a substitute for scarce animal proteins, have met with great success. That encouragement has included (a) the circulation of literature emphasizing the high nutritional value of both full and low-fat soy flour, (b) extensive experiments incorporating up to 10 percent of soy flour in bread, and (c) the free, first-hand assistance in every country of an outstanding United States expert on a great range of uses of soy products. As a result UNRRA has been receiving for some months orders for soy products in excess of the quantities it is able to procure out of its meager available financial resources. UNRRA has programed for shipment, during December 1945, 4,000, 6,000, and 5,000 tons, respectively, of full fat (about 22 percent fat), expeller type (4 to 7 percent fat), and solvent type (about 1 percent fat) of soy flour. Every one of the countries (Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, and Yugoslavia) to which these soy flours are being sent would gladly accept much larger quantities if UNRRA had the funds with which to buy the amounts requested.

First Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1946

SPEECH
OF

HON. W. F. NORRELL

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 1945

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the Members of the Committee to the situation that exists at this point. When the Flood Control Act was passed in 1944 there was authorized an expenditure of \$200,000,000 in the Missouri River project for reclamation and \$200,000,000 for flood control, making a total, as I recall, of \$400,000,000.

There was recommended, Mr. Chairman, for flood control, on the Missouri River approximately the same amount as for reclamation. However, we have before us here today approximately \$12,000,000 for reclamation. We have nothing for flood control. If we provide an appropriation for reclamation we ought to provide an adequate amount for flood

control. So either we ought to take out this item entirely for reclamation or we should adopt the recommendation of the Civil Functions Committee of the War Department and add the necessary amount for flood control.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I think that we all ought to bear in mind in connection with flood-control projects that to a very large extent flood-control aspects and power aspects are incompatible. The power aspect requires a full dam. The flood-control project requires an empty dam. If we are not careful, we will develop projects for both flood control and power development which will be disastrous failures as flood-control projects.

Mr. NORRELL. You cannot build the top of a dam for power until you build the bottom for flood control.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I quite agree with the gentleman. Under the Flood Control Act of 1944 a coordinated program for the development and control of the Missouri River was worked out between the Corps of Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. We in the West feel appropriations should be made for each of these agencies. We want the reclamation program carried out as soon as possible so farms can be provided for the returning soldiers and provide jobs for them in the construction of these projects.

Mr. NORRELL. May I say to the gentleman that I do not believe the Committee on Appropriations has allowed one dollar of funds solely for unemployment purposes. These projects ought to go along together. They are coordinated, and if you are going to have one you ought to have the other at the same time.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Of course these appropriations are not work projects but they will provide work. They are very worthwhile projects. While the committee has made appropriations for reclamation they have failed to appropriate for flood control. In my opinion we should have both.

Mr. NORRELL. I wanted to call that to the attention of the House so that we may understand the situation.

Mr. Chairman, something has been said during this debate regarding our enormous national debt, and in the beginning I would like to say that I am, and have been, as concerned regarding the national debt as anyone anywhere in this country. This great concern has compelled me to vote against many very desirable and beneficial authorization bills. My record during my tenure of office will show that I have probably voted against as many authorization bills as any other Member of Congress. I am alarmed at the rate of expenditures of the Nation. I have been alarmed not only since becoming a Member of Congress but many years prior thereto.

I may have been criticized at times for voting against many worth-while

measures too numerous here to itemize, but my negative vote was not because I did not concur in the program desired to be inaugurated, or the fact that I did not think that someone was entitled to an increase in salary, on the other hand I recognized that the increases were well deserving and that the projects were most beneficial, but I construed it my duty to vote against the measures because of the terrific debt that we have, due of course in a large measure to expenditures during the war. I challenge any Member of Congress to show where he has been any more economical than I have been. Probably at times I have gone to the extreme.

However, the question before us today is simply this, whether or not the Appropriations Committee should provide the House with an opportunity of voting on appropriation measures in accordance with authorization bills heretofore passed.

All of the criticism regarding the amendment providing appropriations for rivers, harbors, and flood-control projects have been with reference to the expenditure of the money. These criticisms should have been directed toward the authorization bills. Congress, in passing these authorization bills, said that the project should be constructed in a certain way as provided in the report of the Army engineers. Congress also said that there shall be provided a certain amount of money for the construction of these projects. Now the members of the Appropriations Committee are servants of the House of Representatives. These bills constitute directives, orders, or decrees to us. I have to admit that I have voted against many appropriation items. However, to that extent I have voted against doing what Congress directs us to do. And, I may say, I opposed many of the items in the rivers, harbors, and flood-control program as presented in the Snyder amendment. I am opposed to a large number of these projects. I am a great believer in the private enterprise system and do not desire to have the Government conduct its affairs in such way that it will eventually force any legitimate private enterprise out of business. I think the Government should regulate, not liquidate. If a firm is charging too much in rates, the Government should be able through its strong arm to regulate such enterprise and establish reasonable and fair rates. However, I am in favor of a large majority of these projects and after Congress has authorized these projects I see nothing the committee can do but to give this Congress an opportunity of saying whether or not it desires to make the necessary appropriation.

That is what the Civil Functions Subcommittee has tried to do. It is up to this House now as to whether or not it desires to make the necessary appropriation.

The Deficiency Subcommittee gave as its reason for deleting the items for rivers, harbors, and flood control, that they were not satisfied with the investigation which had been made regarding the projects. I quote part of their reasons as disclosed on page 5 of the report:

The bill excludes provision for any of the foregoing items. The committee believes

that a number of the undertakings should have further investigation.

Further on in this paragraph they say:

Rather than propose a partial program, approval is withheld of the entire submission for reconsideration by the War Department Subcommittee early in January.

Therefore, the sole reason given by the Deficiency Subcommittee for deleting these items was not because they opposed any of the items but because they felt that further study should be made and that the program before us, together with additional projects approved by the War Department, all should be included in the projects to be submitted to the War Department Subcommittee in January.

Now, let us see what was necessary for these projects to be before us at this time.

First, there must be an investigation authorized. In order to secure the investigation, local communities investigate and become interested in the projects and take the same up with their Members of Congress or Senator. These Congressmen and Senators investigate to determine whether, in their judgment, the projects are desirable and necessary, and if so, they file resolutions in the House or Senate asking that an investigation be made by the Army engineers. These resolutions are referred to the respective jurisdictional committees of the Senate and House, the Commerce Committee in the Senate and the Flood Control Committee in the House, where they are investigated further, and if approved they are submitted in the form of a bill to the Congress and when passed by Congress and approved by the President, formal investigation is authorized by law.

Let us see what further investigations are made. After the law is passed the projects are referred to the various district engineers having jurisdiction of the community in which the project is located. The district engineer conducts public hearings, permits everyone to testify, acquires all available data, determines the necessity and feasibility of the project and submits this information, his findings, and recommendations to the regional engineer. The regional engineer reviews the same, makes any additional investigation deemed necessary, and submits all information with his comments and recommendations to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.

The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors then issues a statement reviewing briefly the contents of the recommendations, sending copies of this review to every interested party. This information goes to the Members of Congress of the respective States, Federal officials or agencies who have indicated some degree of interest, State officials and agencies, governors, local governmental bodies such as State, county, and city officials, local organizations, utilities involved, business corporations, chambers of commerce, postmasters, newspapers, and all individuals who have at any time expressed any interest one way or the other, and to a multiplicity of other organizations and individuals and oftentimes conducts public hearings, receives and considers all evidence, data, and information of any character or description which any of the several organi-

zations and individuals may desire to submit. They will hear any evidence or argument of any other person or organization to whom such notice may not have been sent.

After all have had opportunity of being heard, the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors make their findings and recommendations to the Chief of Engineers of the War Department, where it is further reviewed and, if approved, is submitted to the Secretary of War for further review. Then the Secretary of War, if he is satisfied with the project, submits his recommendations to the Congress and it is referred to the House Flood Control Committee if a House resolution, or to the Senate committee if a Senate resolution, where the matter is given further consideration and study. The committee hears all witnesses either for or against the project, and after public hearings they reach a conclusion as to what should be done and make their recommendations to the House or Senate in the form of a bill. The bill is considered by the Congress and the construction of no project can be authorized unless it receives a majority vote of the Congress and the bill is signed by the President.

At this time you have a law authorizing the construction of the projects. Congress has expressed itself. The Appropriations Committee has received its orders, but the investigations do not stop here.

After the law is passed providing for the construction of a project, then it becomes the duty of the Chief of Engineers to submit to the Bureau of the Budget estimates for construction costs. Further investigation is made by the Bureau of the Budget and if the Bureau of the Budget does not approve, it never reaches the Civil Functions Subcommittee. If the Budget does approve, then it must go to the President for his consideration, and if it is approved by the President it is then submitted to the House Appropriations Committee, where additional hearings are held. In the projects before us, the committee heard testimony of every witness insofar as I know, who made request to be heard. General Robins and other War Department officials testified. And, after hearings which are before you, and which contain 665 printed pages, and after the committee had deleted several millions of dollars from the estimates, the Civil Functions Subcommittee reported to the Deficiency Subcommittee appropriations for the projects embodied in the Snyder amendment. These projects have been reviewed many times by some of these officials. Appropriation bills have passed this Congress for practically all of these projects, but work was stopped because of the war.

This Congress, therefore, has approved many of these projects over and over and over. Have they been properly investigated? Do they need further study? If we are not going to repeal a multiplicity of these authorizations, I see nothing which further study could do, and yet I am opposed to a portion of this program. As previously stated, I voted against the authorization bills of some of them, and against many of the appropriation items in the committee, but they are here, Con-

gress has authorized their construction, and I see nothing other than this that your Subcommittee on War Department Civil Functions could do than to make these items available so that if you meant what you said when you passed the authorization bills you can now pass the appropriation.

Any objection to the items involved here should have been made during the preliminary investigations, during the hearings of the congressional committees, or during the consideration on the floor. In view of the previous action in passing these authorization bills, I see nothing now that you can consistently do except to pass the Snyder amendment, and I expect to vote for it.

In conclusion I would like to repeat that I am more than alarmed over our national financial structure, and suggest that many of the authorization bills on the statutes should probably be repealed. It might be well that a survey be made to determine what additional projects have been authorized, and if, in the light of conditions at this time, it is believed that those projects should not be constructed, bills should be passed repealing the laws under which they were authorized. Notwithstanding my opposition to a portion of this bill carrying out the will of Congress, I see nothing I can do except to support the Snyder amendment.

Our Policy in China

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER H. JUDD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 30, 1945

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article by Mark Sullivan, from the Washington Post of November 30, 1945:

OUR POLICY IN CHINA

(By Mark Sullivan)

The outcry of Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, until this week Ambassador to China, covered substantially the whole of our foreign relations—our policies about Russia, Britain, China, the United Nations; and the administration of these policies, both by our ambassadors abroad and internally within the State Department. Within so large a field are many problems. One among them, China, which General Hurley emphasized, lends itself to comparatively simple statements. It is to China that the very capable Gen. George C. Marshall is being sent.

When we were drawn into the war, China, was divided. There was a central government, headed by Chiang Kai-shek, covering much the larger part of the country and embracing much the larger part of the population. A dissident group consisted of Communists. Both groups fought the Japanese. The Communists demanded that we provide them with arms, the same as Chiang Kai-shek, and that we otherwise treat them on a basis of equality.

To handle the problems thus presented, and in general to try to bring about cooperation between the Communists and the central government, President Roosevelt sent General Hurley to China.

As to the demands for arms from us, General Hurley took the ground that on the

broadest principles we could not give arms to a dissident group within a nation that was our ally. Further, it was clear that a gift of arms by us to the Communists, however it might help the Communists to fight Japan, would have a deadly effect of discouraging the central government, which was our main reliance. To keep the central government and its armed forces alive was our constant and extreme anxiety. This course by General Hurley accorded with the specific and direct instructions he had received from President Roosevelt.

After the war against Japan was won, the cleavage in China continued. What to do about it is our present problem. It is determinable by whatever is to be our future interest and policy about the Far East, especially China and Japan.

We fought the war to resist an aggression by Japan. Our principal future interest is to keep Japan incapable of another such aggression. We think of this as our responsibility, alone. But a strong and united China is a better assurance of keeping Japan down than large American forces kept in the Far East indefinitely.

In China the Communists and the central government continue to battle. What to do about this is our immediate problem. For us the answer is the same, it is to have a strong and united China. This cannot be, so long as there are within China's territory two governments with two armies. Diplomatically our task is to bring the two governments together. If that cannot be, we are led by our self-interest and bound by our pledged word to support the central government.

The situation brings up an immediate problem. In the territory covered by the Communist government are American troops. They went there to aid in receiving the surrender of the Japanese. The Communists demand that we withdraw them. This demand has some support in our own country. Some of this support is motivated by the simple wish to get our soldiers home, to end involvement in foreign disputes. Some of this no doubt comes from sympathy with the Communists.

We want to bring about an orderly and peaceful world, everywhere. To that end we keep troops in Germany, and assume we may have to keep them there for decades.

The fact that Germany was a conquered country does not, in its bearing on the broad problem, make it different from China as an allied country. Without a unified China, there cannot be order in that country nor elsewhere in the Far East. If the attainment of a unified China and an orderly world will be furthered by presence of our troops in that country until order is restored, our world purpose calls for us to keep them there.

Effect of Strikes on Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. EARL C. MICHENER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 30, 1945

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, it is estimated by the Michigan State Office of Veterans' Affairs, that 40,000 veterans are out of work in Michigan this morning because of labor strikes. It seems too bad that these returning veterans should be confronted with a situation of this kind. On October 19 I called the attention of the House to a new kind of strike, initiated in Michigan, in which World War I veterans were striking

against World War II veterans because of union seniority rights. My remarks are found on page A4742 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

This morning my attention has been called to an article appearing in the Ann Arbor (Mich.) News which throws considerable light on the unemployment compensation law as it affects veterans who are presumed to be entitled to their jobs. The article is as follows:

STATE PREPARING TEST CASES OF VETERANS INVOLVED IN GM DISPUTE

(By William Kulsea)

LANSING.—The State office of veterans' affairs is preparing test cases of veterans involved in the GM-UAW (CIO) wage dispute for final adjudication before the Veterans' Administration in Washington, in order to clarify the right of ex-servicemen to unemployment benefits under the GI bill of rights.

Col. Philip C. Pack, of Ann Arbor, said two or three test cases will be chosen with the help of veterans' counselors in Detroit and Flint, and the results will be taken to Washington by special courier. He estimated that 40,000 veterans are involved in the present labor tie-up.

Pack has told veterans' counselors to tell every veteran involved to file a claim for unemployment benefits with the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, the State agency that handles payments under the GI bill, and to appeal them to the readjustment agent if they are turned down.

Veterans cannot draw benefits under the State compensation law, because it states specifically that persons involved in labor disputes are not eligible for payments.

John Reid, of Lansing, member of the unemployment compensation commission, said that the GI bill contains almost the same clause as the Michigan statute in prohibiting payment of benefits to veterans interested in a labor dispute.

Pack asserted that his agency's interpretation is that the Federal act contains nothing relative to the current labor strife and the law should be further clarified by a ruling from the Veterans' Administration.

Pack said the Federal act disqualifies a veteran if he leaves "suitable work voluntarily, without good cause," but he went on to say that the same law also states this language shall not apply if it is shown that the veteran is "not participating in or directly interested in the labor dispute which causes the work stoppage."

The State law provides payment of up to \$28 a week for 20 weeks, and the Federal law \$20 a week up to a maximum of 52 weeks.

The Army-Navy Football Game

SPEECH

OF

HON. J. LEROY JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 30, 1945

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to take your mind off of the real serious problems for just a moment. Tomorrow many of us are going to the Army-Navy football game. It will be a classic. This year it will determine the national championship.

The boys on these teams come from all parts of the Nation. The teams and the activities which they represent are national teams and national institutions. They are not the team of any locality or

any segment of our country. They represent all of us, and in the schools which they represent are men from every congressional district and every territory of the United States.

I believe that no part of the country should have a monopoly on this game. This is especially true now that we are in the air age and the country can be crossed in less than 10 hours by plane.

For this reason I seriously suggest that in the future the Army and Navy game be played in a different part of the country each year. One Army-Navy game was played in Chicago and one was played in Pittsburgh. Otherwise, they have all been played on the eastern seaboard.

I think, therefore, that if this program is inaugurated that the first game played away from the eastern seaboard should be on the Pacific coast. Also, I believe that the most appropriate place to play the first Army-Navy game on the Pacific coast would be in the memorial stadium of the University of California at Berkeley, Calif. This is centrally located and has a beautiful stadium, erected in the honor of the men who served in the First World War. It seats 90,000, and the capacity could be increased to over 100,000 very easily.

This is a practical suggestion. The Army and the Navy have planes available to carry the teams and even the entire student body to the Pacific coast. The trip could be an exercise in the rapid transport of troops across the continent. The cost would not be great because the equipment and personnel to handle the transportation problem are now, and will be in the future, in the armed forces. The mere job of transporting would be an excellent exercise in the training of the cadets.

Also, it would let the people get a view of the men who will be the future custodians of our national security. These men are the future guardians of our safety. They come from every segment of our population and every part of our country, and, therefore, all parts of the country should have a chance to see them and also to entertain them in their largest and most colorful athletic event. I do hope that the appropriate committees of Congress will take steps to implement this idea. I am presenting a resolution to carry out this idea.

Furlough or Leave Time for Privates and Noncommissioned Officers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN S. GIBSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 30, 1945

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I am disappointed that more rapidly has not been exercised to bring H. R. 4051, introduced by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS], and H. R. 4743, introduced by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], to the floor of the House

that the same may be enacted into law with the least delay possible.

The purpose of this legislation is to provide for enlisted men—that is, privates and noncommissioned officers—furlough or leave time equal to 2½ days per month, or 30 days per year; and further, on discharge, such private or noncommissioned officer would be entitled to receive reimbursement for full pay and allowances of accrued leave not used by him, at the pay of his rating at the time of discharge. In short, this legislation would place privates and noncommissioned officers on a par with commissioned officers.

The benefits flowing to such privates and noncommissioned officers cannot in any sense be considered a gratuity.

It is true at this time that commissioned officers receive leave equal to 30 days per year and the right to apply for all accrued leave just prior to discharge, which in many instances run to high salaries and constitutes an inexcusable and an abominable discrimination against the men, as a class, who have done the real fighting. For example: A major receives in salary and allowances approximately \$420 per month, and in many instances he is discharged, free to go about his business, reestablish himself, and draw this pay for 3 or 4 months while he is so engaged. Majors in many instances draw sums of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars for what is known as terminal leave after they are actually discharged and, of course, other officers in sums according to their rank. In no sense of the word can this discrimination against the privates and noncommissioned officers be justified. We all know, and it must be accepted as a fact, that the privates and noncommissioned officers are the ones who suffered the hardships, who fought in the mud and mire, and whose very souls were drenched in the blood of battle. Then, how can we as the representatives of this great mass of our fighting forces and their fathers and mothers, be derelict in our duty to the extent of permitting this grave injustice to be practiced on them.

If I may, I would like to suggest to the author of this legislation that he get out a discharge petition if the committee does not promptly bring this bill to the floor, and if such discharge petition is filed, then I request the membership of this House to sign it in sufficient numbers to bring the legislation to the floor for action.

Disposition of Displaced Polish Nationals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 30, 1945

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include herein a portion of a letter received from Brig. Gen. Miles Reber, Deputy Chief, Legislative and Liaison Division of the War Department,

regarding the disposition of displaced Polish nationals, conveying to me information which I believe is of interest to many persons in the United States:

As you perhaps know, our forces have, in the past few months, assisted several million displaced persons in their return to their homelands, and among this number were many Polish people.

Under our present policy, no Polish nationals found in the United States zone of occupation in Germany are being repatriated against their will. Included in our interpretation of the term "Polish nationals" are those persons who formerly resided in that part of Poland which was east of the Curzon line. This policy has been communicated to the commanding general of our forces in the European theater, and all information that has been received by the War Department indicates that it is being fully carried out.

First Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1946

SPEECH

OF

HON. ALBERT J. ENGEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 1945

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, in speaking against this appropriation I want it distinctly understood that I am not opposed to flood control.

First. I have consistently supported the flood-control program during the 11 years that I served in this House, 9 of them as a member of the War Department Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, which has had charge of the flood-control appropriation bills. I gave this support despite the fact that I have no flood-control projects in my district and I believe only one extremely small one in my State.

Second. I am not opposed to developing power from flood-control dams, if by doing so we are not passing the cost of producing power from the users of that power to the taxpayers of the Nation.

Third. I believe that in view of the tremendous national debt; in view of the further fact that we are confronted with the responsibility of meeting the interest and amortization cost on that debt, the care of 16,000,000 veterans of 3 wars, and other national financial responsibilities, it will require twenty-five to twenty-seven billion dollars a year tax levy to balance our budget annually.

Fourth. That budget has not been balanced for 15 years and that debt will undoubtedly, before the war costs are adjusted, reach a total of \$300,000,000,000. If we keep on deficit financing, the time is not far distant when neither taxation nor bond selling will raise the money to pay the appropriations made by Congress. To continue to force banks, trust companies, and life insurance companies

to buy these bonds, as we are now doing, constitutes a policy of confiscating the savings of the people which they have entrusted to their life insurance companies, trust companies and banks. This policy can only result in the collapse of the financial system of this country. In it lies the real threat to our system of Government.

It must be obvious to every right thinking American that this deficit financing cannot continue. To balance the budget we must have a definite financial policy which will set aside a definite amount for a definite purpose including flood control and use that money as wisely as we can. Log-rolling and pork barrel methods should be a thing of the past. The American people must be educated that Congress has no magic wand with which they can strike a magic rock called the United States Treasury and that a stream of gold will rush forth.

The amount appropriated for each purpose under that policy should if possible not exceed the amount expended for that purpose before the war, taking into consideration the increased cost of the work done. For instance we spent an average of approximately \$80,000,000 a year for flood control during the 5 prewar years from 1938 to 1942, inclusive. The testimony is that there has been a 25 to 30 percent increase in construction costs since the war. The amount we should expend for flood control should not exceed the \$80,000,000 a year, plus twenty to twenty-five million dollars for increased cost of construction.

I am ready and willing to support this kind of a program with a further qualification that we should take care of the flood-control projects first, giving special consideration to the small projects which can be completed with less than one or two million dollars. These are, as a rule, real flood-control projects and we can prevent more flood-control damage per dollar expended on these small projects than we can in the larger projects which may be 40 or 50 percent power. This is the program that I stand ready and willing to support.

WHAT WAS OUR PREWAR FLOOD-CONTROL PROGRAM?

Let us see how much money we have expended for flood control during the five prewar years of our flood-control program. On page 798 of part one of the hearings on the first deficiency appropriation bill now before this House, in response to my request Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Robins, Acting Chief of Engineers of the War Department, gave the following statement:

Funds spent for flood control, general, during the 5-year period preceding the war

Fiscal year	Amount
1938-----	\$25,062,798
1939-----	55,151,452
1940-----	131,033,556
1941-----	96,506,047
1942-----	102,645,653

This totals approximately \$400,000,000 for the 5-year period of approximately \$80,000,000 a year.

THIS IS THE BEGINNING OF A 6-YEAR \$2,100,000,000 FLOOD-CONTROL PROGRAM

The program proposed by General Robins, of which this bill is a part, will

aggregate according to his testimony \$350,000,000 a year for the next 6 years or nearly 4½ times the average amount appropriated during the 5-year period preceding the war.

This bill is the beginning of a \$2,100,000,000 6-year flood control program as against \$400,000,000 for the last 5 years. I am wondering just how long this sort of a thing can go on. It will not be long before we have added the straw that breaks the financial camel's back.

On page 798 of the hearings you will find the following testimony:

Mr. ENGEL. How much do you propose to spend during this 6-year program?

General ROBINS. We propose to spend in the neighborhood of \$350,000,000 a year for 6 years.

It is this program which I am opposing on the floor of this House.

WHAT DOES THE BUDGET AND WAR DEPARTMENT PROPOSE?

Now let us examine the program presented to our committee. The proposal to our committee is for 118 construction projects. Fifty-eight of these projects were started before the war.

Total prewar cost-----	\$560,564,000
Recommended by Budget for 1946-----	43,746,100
Recommended for 1947 budget-----	66,385,400

These projects were interrupted during construction by the war. I stated in the committee and I state now that these projects should be reinstated at once and completed in the regular course of construction. In addition to these 58 projects there are 60 new projects not previously presented to Congress for funds. The total prewar cost of these 60 projects was estimated at \$452,966,600. This bill contains \$41,412,000 to commence these projects. The War Department states that they will have in the 1947 budget \$59,529,400 on this item. Summarizing, we find the following total projects aggregating \$1,013,530,600, included in the War Department recommendations as set forth in the President's message.

General Robins further testified that there will now be a 25- to 30-percent increase in prewar construction-cost estimates. This means that 60 new projects will cost in the neighborhood of \$600,000,000 instead of \$452,000,000. There will be similar increases in the cost of other projects which estimates were made prior to the war.

Total recommended for the 1946 budget-----	\$85,158,100
Total amount required for the 1947 budget-----	103,275,500

This is approximately \$23,000,000 more for 1947 than the average amount appropriated for flood control during the 5 years preceding the war. It is true that six projects were cut out by the committee because Members of Congress objected to these projects. However there were other Members of Congress who were just as strong for these projects as were Members who objected to it and it is reasonable to assume that these projects will be reconsidered and probably adopted.

PROGRAM CLEVERLY DRAFTED

This program was very cleverly drafted. It was drafted in such a way as to

make it most difficult for the majority Members of this House to vote against it. The 118 projects were placed in 31 States. These 31 States have 371 Members in Congress, I am including a statement compiled by myself from the records giving the name of each State, the number of representatives that State has in Congress, the number of projects in that State, the total cost of the project and the amount recommended by the Budget for each State:

TABLE B

State	Number of representatives in Congress	Number of projects	Total cost of projects	Amount recommended by Budget for State
Arkansas-----	7	9	\$102,084,300	\$8,200,800
California-----	23	4	73,300,000	5,335,500
Colorado-----	4	1	14,800,000	500,000
Connecticut-----	5	4	9,928,000	2,649,500
Georgia-----	10	1	57,400,000	3,000,000
Illinois-----	26	7	5,500,600	1,353,000
Indiana-----	11	2	1,993,900	100,000
Iowa-----	8	5	3,235,500	1,667,800
Kansas-----	6	4	38,968,000	4,500,000
Kentucky-----	9	4	79,646,000	7,000,000
Louisiana-----	8	4	7,291,000	1,758,000
Massachusetts-----	14	6	18,199,000	1,397,000
Michigan-----	17	1	250,000	241,000
Minnesota-----	9	1	794,500	30,900
Mississippi-----	7	1	200,000	15,000
New Hampshire-----	2	4	10,318,700	834,100
New York-----	45	12	19,284,900	5,661,700
Missouri-----	13	3	40,599,600	2,047,000
North Dakota-----	2	1	130,000,000	2,000,000
South Carolina-----	6	1	35,300,000	1,000,000
North Carolina-----	9	1	30,900,000	1,000,000
Virginia-----	12	4	55,128,000	4,000,000
Ohio-----	22	3	51,780,000	5,000,000
Oklahoma-----	8	4	34,264,000	3,073,500
Oregon-----	4	2	3,816,000	564,000
Nebraska-----	4	2	70,781,900	7,460,800
Pennsylvania-----	33	12	2,123,000	709,800
South Dakota-----	2	3	78,316,700	4,651,100
Texas-----	21	3	34,400,000	4,000,000
Tennessee-----	10	2	30,050,000	4,000,000
West Virginia-----	6	3	15,231,400	1,216,500
Washington-----	6	4		

Let us examine this table. The first State is Arkansas. Arkansas has nine projects aggregating \$102,084,300 and the amount recommended by the Budget for 1946 is \$8,200,800. Arkansas has seven Members in Congress. These Members are going to find it extremely difficult to vote against these projects.

The next State is California. California has four projects, the total prewar cost of which was estimated at \$75,300,000 and the amount recommended by the Budget for 1946 is \$5,335,000. The Members of Congress from California are going to find it very difficult to vote against these projects.

Georgia has one project. The aggregate prewar cost was estimated at \$57,400,000 and the amount recommended by the Budget for 1946 is \$3,000,000. I can understand readily why the Members from Georgia are fighting hard to pass this program. This is true of practically every one of the 31 States. The War Department and Budget Bureau have sent down here a program which I believe has been framed in such a way as to insure its passage. It is very difficult for Members of Congress from the States in which these projects are located to oppose them. The Budget and War Department are saying to Congress in effect, "Here is the pork barrel, help yourself. There is the log pile, get busy with your logrolling."

I have seen this happen before in this House. I know this bill is going to pass. Several years ago in passing a flood-control bill this House authorized among other projects several million dollars for flood control in Rock Creek which flows through Rock Creek Park. It got so raw that the Senate stopped it. There are many good projects in this bill. I am not accusing anyone of logrolling or pork-barrel tactics. However, there is a lot of pork in this bill. And the argument that we should pass the bill in spite of this fact does not appeal to me. When anybody spits in my soup, I refuse to drink it.

Who's Running This Government—Directive Government Has Succeeded Where the Democratic Legislative Process Has Failed

SPEECH
OF

HON. GORDON L. McDONOUGH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 30, 1945

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, Mr. John W. Snyder, Director, Office of Mobilization and Reconversion, is to be congratulated for his wisdom and foresight in his recent order to General Hershey directing the deferment from military service of physicists and scientists at the draft-board level, and his directive to Army and Navy Staff Headquarters ordering release from the armed forces of physicists and scientists.

Mr. Snyder's keen perception of the value of scientific manpower supersedes that of the Military Affairs Committee who have had before them H. R. 2827 which I introduced April 2, 1945. This bill would have done the same thing, if approved by the committee and passed by the House, that Mr. Snyder's directive has done.

H. R. 2827 was endorsed by most of the leading scientists and universities of the Nation who fully realized the crying need of scientific manpower behind the lines during the war and the urgent necessity of their knowledge and talents during the postwar period. We have been very short-sighted in this Nation as compared with our allies in drafting men into the armed forces with scientific talent and not using their scientific abilities in the best interests of the Nation.

I have repeatedly appealed to the Military Affairs Committee to consider this bill which they have, up to date, refused to consider. This is an example of where government by directive has become necessary when a government by the democratic process has failed to act.

H. R. 2827, which I introduced April 2, 1945, would have provided the means for restoring to civilian life scientists which are badly needed for the development of peace and reconversion. Since I have introduced this bill, my mail has been flooded with urgent demands and requests that it be acted upon. With the discovery and revelation of atomic en-

ergy for military purposes which has stunned the world with its potentialities, it is now necessary that scientists be released from the monotony and inactivity of Army life so that they may continue to develop and expand the use of atomic energy for peacetime pursuits, and most important of all, to find ways and means for neutralizing, controlling, and making ineffective the unbelievable destructive powers of atomic energy for military purposes which was revealed in the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

We must not, we cannot allow any other nation to move ahead of us scientifically by discovering how the atomic bomb operates without first discovering scientific counteraction which will make their bombs ineffective.

We have been permitting this to become possible by holding scientists in the armed services and drafting them through selective service while other nations, such as Great Britain, France, and Russia, have carefully preserved their scientists by keeping them at work in the laboratory instead of digging ditches and doing KP duty, even when they were threatened with defeat.

622.21

622.22-2

622.23

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM,
Washington, D. C.

LOCAL BOARD MEMORANDUM No. 115-M, ISSUED:
NOVEMBER 26, 1945

SUBJECT: SPECIAL CONSIDERATION FOR CERTAIN
STUDENTS, TEACHERS, AND RESEARCH WORKERS
IN THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Part I—Statement of general policies and procedures

1. General: The demands of the armed forces and industry during the emergency have resulted in a curtailment in advanced studies for men having high technical and scientific qualifications. Since the cessation of active fighting, the demand of long-range national interest require a resumption of these studies in order to fully develop the technical and scientific skills which have been acquired and to provide adequate teaching facilities for returning veterans who desire to resume their studies in these fields.

2. Reconversion Working Committee on Deferment and Selective Release: (a) Pursuant to a request from the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the Reconversion Working Committee on Deferment and Selective Release has been established to assist in the accomplishment of this purpose. The Committee is composed of representatives of the (1) Office of Scientific Research and Development, (2) Civilian Production Administration, (3) Office of Rubber Reserve, (4) Petroleum Administration for War, (5) War Department, (6) Navy Department, (7) United States Employment Service, (8) Office of Education, (9) National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, and (10) the Selective Service System. The Chairman of the Committee will be the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, or a staff member designated by him. The functions of the Committee are to:

(1) Indicate to the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion the specific occupations in which shortages of personnel threaten to interfere with the national health, safety, or interest.

(2) Formulate the specific standards indicating that a man is qualified to engage in a selected occupation.

(3) Certify to the Director of the Selective Service System those individuals meeting the standards established by the Committee.

(4) Indicate to the War and Navy Departments the categories of occupations in which shortages detrimental to the national interest could be relieved by release of men from the armed forces.

Part II—Certification Plan

1. Operation of plan: The Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion will examine all proposals by the committee relating to deferment and release, and shall transmit to the Selective Service System and the War and Navy Departments all approved proposals. The Director of Selective Service will transmit the recommendations for deferment to local boards through the appropriate State directors.

2. Classification policies: Pursuant to the provisions of this memorandum and under the general authority contained in paragraph 5 of part II of Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended, local boards will give serious consideration to the occupational deferment of registrants engaged in the technical and scientific fields set forth in part III of this memorandum.

Part III—Standards and Procedures

1. Advanced studies in the physical sciences or engineering: (a) Any registrant who is accepted by an accredited college or university as a candidate for a master's or doctor's degree in the physical sciences or engineering may be certified by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to the Director of Selective Service as essential to the national interest in a civilian capacity.

(b) The fact that a candidate for a master's or a doctor's degree may engage in part-time employment or other activities will not affect his certification under this paragraph so long as his academic standing is satisfactory.

2. University teaching in the physical sciences or engineering: Any registrant who is to be employed by an accredited college or university as a teacher of physical sciences or engineering may be certified by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to the Director of Selective Service as essential to the national interest in a civilian capacity.

3. University research in the physical sciences or engineering: (a) Any registrant (1) who is to be employed by or attached to the staff of an accredited college or university for research in the physical sciences or engineering, and (2) who signifies his intention to engage in such an activity may be certified to the Director of Selective Service as essential to the national interest in a civilian capacity.

(b) Such a registrant will be certified only if (1) the research to be undertaken by the registrant contributes significantly to the national interest, and (2) inability of the individual registrant to undertake the research will result in its delay.

4. Submission of information in certain cases: Any registrant who wishes to be certified under the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 above, must present to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Washington, D. C., the following documents in triplicate:

(a) A notarized statement of his intention:

(1) To undertake graduate studies leading to a master's or doctor's degree in the physical sciences or engineering; or

(2) To engage in the teaching of physical sciences or engineering; or

(3) To undertake advanced research in the physical sciences or engineering on the staff of or attached to a college or university.

(b) A statement from an accredited college or university signed by a responsible official of the college or university, indicating that the registrant:

(1) Has been accepted as a candidate for a master's or doctor's degree in the physical sciences or engineering; or

(2) Has been accepted as a teacher of a physical sciences or engineering; or

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 4, 1934, for actions of Monday, December 3, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

A.A.A.....24	Foreign affairs.....12	Property, surplus.....25
Appropriations.....1,5,6,23	Health.....20	Relief, foreign.....5,22
Assistant Secretaries.....15	Housing.....21	Reorganization.....17
Banking and currency.....2	Irrigation.....11	Research.....1,9
Crop insurance.....24	Labor.....7,24	Rubber.....1
Electrification.....10,24	Loans.....21	Soil conservation...23,24
Employment.....1,24	Loans, farm.....14,24	Territories.....2
Expenditures.....19	Loans, foreign.....13	Trade, foreign.....2,24
Extension Service.....24	Marketing.....4	Transportation.....18,24
Fertilizer.....24	Parity.....24	Veterans.....21
Flood control.....23	Personnel.....8,20	War powers.....3
Food production.....4,24	Price control.....16,24,26	

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on appropriation-rescission bill; ready for President. Senate rejected motion to consider UNRAA appropriation bill. President's labor-management message received. Rep. Flannagan introduced revised agricultural-credit agency bill. Rep. Rees commended free-enterprise system.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATION RESCISSION. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 4407 (pp. 11490-2, 11505-13). The House receded on the items (not of interest) in disagreement (p. 11513). This bill will now be sent to the President. (For provisions of interest see Digests 181, 183, 201, 205, and 212.)
Reps. Roage, Tex., Patrick, Ala., Wickersham, Okla., Johnson, Ill., and Johnson, Calif., spoke opposing early liquidation of the guayule-rubber program (pp. 11510-1). Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, Marcantonio, N.Y., Dirksen, Ill., and Eberharter, Pa., discussed the item relating to the return of employment services to the States (pp. 11508-11).
2. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK; PHILIPPINES. Passed without amendment H.R. 4683, to authorize the Export-Import Bank to extend its operations so as to include the Philippine Islands (pp. 11517-22). Rep. Spence, Ky., inserted a statement of loans and commitments of the bank (pp. 11517-22).
3. WAR POWERS. Passed without amendment H.R. 4780, to terminate certain powers authorized by the Second War Powers Act (pp. 11522-36).
Passed as reported H.R. 4571, to amend the First War Powers Act with respect to alien property held by the Alien Property Custodian (pp. 11537-47).
4. FOOD PRODUCTION; MARKETING; FREE ENTERPRISE. Rep. Rees, Kans., spoke favoring retention of the free-enterprise system in American agriculture and opposing a communistic system, stating, "Communism is wholly reactionary--a step backwards" (p. 11547).

SENATE

5. UNRRA APPROPRIATION BILL. Rejected Sen. Morse's (Oreg.) motion to consider this bill, H. J. Res. 266 (pp. 11486-90).
6. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Sen. Mitchell, Wash., submitted his proposed amendments to this bill, H. R. 4805, to increase the "special fund" for the Bureau of Reclamation by \$2,400,000 (pp. 11468-9).
7. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE; LABOR. Both Houses received the President's message on labor-management relations (pp. 11471-2, 11513-5).
8. PERSONNEL; DETAILS. Received the Nov. 1945 report relating to persons employed by committees who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof (including 1 Department employee with the Education Committee and 2 with the Public Lands and Surveys Committee) (pp. 11466-7).
9. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER DAY. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 111, designating Jan. 5 as George Washington Carver Day (S. Rept. 306) (p. 11466).
10. ELECTRIFICATION. Received the Federal Power Commission's report, "The Finance Record of the Electric Utility Industry" (p. 11464).
11. IRRIGATION. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted a Grand Island (Nebr.) Rotary Club resolution favoring the Mid-State Public Power and Irrigation District project (p. 11465).
12. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Continued debate on S. 1580, the UNO bill (pp. 11464, 11479-86, 11492-503).
13. FOREIGN LOANS. Sen. Moore, Mo., inserted his letter to Assistant Secretary of State Clayton making suggestions for conditions of the proposed loan to Britain (p. 11478).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AGENCY. H. R. 4873, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to create an agricultural credit agency, to consolidate therein all Federal agricultural lending agencies, and to create a public farm-appraisal system. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 11548.)
15. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE. H. R. 4871, by Rep. Lea, Calif., to provide for the appointment of three additional Assistant Secretaries of Commerce. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 11548.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Wagner, N.Y., inserted James Patton's (Farmers' Union) letter endorsing OPA's cost-absorption policy and Price Administrator Chester Bowles' letter and questionnaire explaining and supporting this policy (pp. A5609-11).
17. GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION. Speech in the House by Rep. Church, Ill., discussing the "imperative need for a thorough reorganization," the reorganization bill H.R. 4129, and other methods of reorganization (p. A5612-3).

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

NOVEMBER 30, 1945.

To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of November 1945, in compliance with the terms

of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Capt. James A. Saunders, U. S. Navy (retired).	4105 Oliver St., Chevy Chase, Md.	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.	\$6,000
Chief Yeoman Herbert S. Atkinson (T), U. S. Naval Reserve.	2405 Pennington Rd., Trenton, N. J.	do.	1,739
Yeoman (1st cl.) John M. Flannery, U. S. Naval Reserve.	17 Livingston St., Binghamton, N. Y.	do.	1,436

DAVID I. WALSH, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION—SUBCOMMITTEE ON WARTIME HEALTH AND EDUCATION

DECEMBER 1, 1945.

To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of November 1945, in compliance with the terms

of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Lauretta April	2714 Quarry Rd. NW., Washington, D. C.	National Housing Agency, 1001 Vermont Ave. NW.	\$4,300
Charles Bragman	Arlington Village Apartments, Arlington, Va.	Federal Public Housing Authority, 1201 Connecticut Ave. NW.	6,440
Betty Brimberg	5331 16th St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Farm Security Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.	2,100
Olive F. Caldbeck	237 Mississippi Ave. SE., Washington, D. C.	Federal Public Housing Authority, 1201 Connecticut Ave. NW.	2,320
Groff Conklin	514 2d St. NW., Washington, D. C.	U. S. Public Health Service.	6,230
Philip C. Curtis	4303 Russell Ave., Mount Rainier, Md.	Navy Department, 18th St. and Constitution Ave. NW.	4,600
Patricia Daines	2000 F St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Department of Labor, 14th St. and Constitution Ave. NW.	2,100
Richard P. Daniels	1743 Columbia Rd. NW., Washington, D. C.	Federal Public Housing Authority, 1201 Connecticut Ave. NW.	1,704
Marion L. Dillon	3659 Minnesota Ave. SE., Washington, D. C.	Navy Department, 18th St. and Constitution Ave. NW.	4,300
Rose Gerber	2513 14th St. NW., Washington, D. C.	do.	2,000
Bernard Leroy	Persimmon Tree Rd., Bethesda, Md.	do.	7,500
Carl Mahnberg	1813 F St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Federal Security Agency, 1825 H St. NW.	7,175
Joseph McMurray	126 C St. NE., Washington, D. C.	Department of Labor, 14th St. and Constitution Ave. NW.	5,180
Love Morgan	1607 18th St. SE., Washington, D. C.	Veterans' Administration, Vermont Ave. and I St. NW.	2,650
Dolores Raschella	3028 Wisconsin Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	Federal Public Housing Authority, 1201 Connecticut Ave. NW.	2,320
Milton Rossoff	2712 29th St. SE., Washington, D. C.	Office of Labor, Department of Agriculture.	4,500
Comdr. John B. Truslow, Medical Corps, U. S. Naval Reserve.	2007 Peabody St., West Hyattsville, Md.	Navy Department, 18th St. and Constitution Ave. NW.	
Capt. Leslie Falk, Medical Corps, Army of the United States.	2804 Terrace Rd. SE., Washington, D. C.	War Department, Pentagon Bldg.	

CLAUDE PEPPER, Chairman.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SURPLUS PROPERTY,
November 29, 1945.

HON. KENNETH MCKELLAR,
President, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Pursuant to Senate

Resolution 318, I am transmitting herewith a list of employees of the Surplus Property Subcommittee (S. Res. 129) of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs who are not full-time employees of the Senate. Included with this list is the name and address of each such employee, the name and address

of the Department paying the salary of such employee, and the annual rate of compensation for each such employee.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
Chairman, Surplus Property Subcommittee.

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Kurt Borchardt	6007 34th Pl. NW., Washington, D. C.	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.	\$7,240
Mabel Graham	1474 Columbia Rd. NW., Washington, D. C.	Smaller War Plants Corporation, Washington, D. C.	2,320
Hilda Hamilton	705 18th St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.	2,890

SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND
SURVEYS

NOVEMBER 30, 1945.

To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the name of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of November, in compliance with the terms of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944 (see attached memorandum):

Memorandum to Senator CARL A. HATCH, chairman, Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

From Senator PAT MCCARRAN, Chairman of the Subcommittee Investigating the Administration and Use of Public Lands.

The following persons are detailed from the Department of Agriculture to assist with the work of the above-mentioned subcommittee:

E. S. Haskell, senior administrative officer, Forest Service, CAF-2; basic salary, \$5,000 per annum.

Elizabeth Heckman, clerk, CAF-5; basic salary, \$2,000 per annum.

CARL A. HATCH, Chairman,
By W. H. McMANS, Clerk.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. ELLENDER:

S. 1637. A bill for the relief of Herbert C. Rockwell; and

S. 1638. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Carbone; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

S. 1639. A bill to amend the Transportation Act of 1940 so as to establish a National Air Policy Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. MCCARRAN:

S. 1640. A bill to provide for the acquisition by the United States of certain real property in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

(Mr. MOORE introduced the following bills, which were referred as indicated, and appear under a separate heading:)

S. 1641. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act;

S. 1642. A bill to provide for the election of labor-organization officials and for other purposes; and

S. 1643. A bill declaring certain contracts and practices relating to employment unlawful, prescribing penalties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 1644. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation," approved June 18, 1934; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1645. A bill to amend subsection (a) of section 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1646. A bill to amend section 6 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing law against unlawful restraints and monop-

olies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914; and

S. 1647. A bill to repeal the act entitled "An act to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes," approved March 23, 1932 (relating to the granting of injunctions in cases involving labor disputes); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1648. A bill to amend the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925, as amended; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

S. 1649. A bill to authorize the construction of a new Federal office building at Nashville, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WILLIS:

S. 1650. A bill to provide for the incorporation of the National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, organized 1883, 62 years old; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIS (for himself and Mr. CAPEHART):

S. 1651. A bill to authorize the establishment of an additional coinage mint of the United States; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BARKLEY:

S. 1652. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for cooperation by the Smithsonian Institution with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States for continuing ethnological researches on the American Indians," approved April 10, 1928, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Library.

PROPOSED LABOR POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a series of eight bills to effectuate what I believe to be a wholesome and reasonable labor policy of the United States. In my opinion, the proposed legislation will place industry and labor on equal terms for the purposes of collective bargaining, the settlement of labor-management disputes, bring about more harmonious labor-industry relations, reduce strikes, and work stoppages, promote production, speed reconversion to a peacetime economy, and minimize our fast developing inflationary trend.

The proposed bills and amendments are as follows:

First. An amendment to the National Labor Relations Act to require collective bargaining to be conducted by the proper employee unit in each plant, shop, or other establishment, but in no case larger than the employee group of any separate plant, shop, or other establishment, in order that the employees directly-affected may negotiate with respect to their own wages, hours, and working conditions. Industry-wide bargaining develops monopoly and disregards local conditions or the desires and benefits of local groups. The amendment would require the courts to weight the sufficiency of the evidence supporting the findings of fact of the Board and would deny the benefits of the act to any labor organization striking or threatening to strike in violation of its contract, and further provides that nothing in the act shall prohibit the prosecution of any cause of action in any court of competent jurisdiction for the recovery of damages by any person injured as a result of strikes or other violation of a labor contract.

Second. An amendment to the anti-racketeering law of June 18, 1935, to provide that unions, labor organizations, or any official or member thereof, shall be subject to the same restraints against interference with trade and commerce by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation as any other person or individual.

Third. An amendment of the Social Security Act providing for the withholding of unemployment compensation, to which Federal contributions have been made in any case where the employee is unemployed as a result of a strike, unless such unemployment is the direct and unavoidable result of the strike and such unemployed person is not a member of the labor organization engaged in a strike and the employer shall certify such fact to the State agency administering the unemployment compensation.

Fourth. An amendment to section 6 of the Clayton Act to make labor organizations, their officers, representatives, or members subject to the same antitrust laws as other corporations and individuals.

Fifth. An amendment to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 to make political committees or other organizations affiliated directly or indirectly with any labor organization subject to the provisions of the act.

Sixth. A bill to repeal the Norris-La-Guardia Act, thus restoring to the courts equity jurisdiction to grant injunctions in aid of equitable relief in labor disputes.

Seventh. A bill to require labor organizations to conduct annual elections of their officers and bargaining representatives and to conduct annual audits of their financial affairs and make the same public.

Eighth. A bill declaring it unlawful for management and labor to enter into contracts providing for a closed shop or a union shop, or providing for the check-off of union dues or assessments, unless pursuant to the separately given consent in writing of each employee affected. This bill is in line with a long-standing labor policy of the United States as reflected in the various railway labor acts.

There being no objection, the bills introduced by Mr. MOORE were received, read twice by their titles, and referred as follows:

S. 1641. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act;

S. 1642. A bill to provide for the election of labor organization officials, and for other purposes; and

S. 1643. A bill declaring certain contracts and practices relating to employment unlawful, prescribing penalties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 1644. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation," approved June 18, 1934; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1645. A bill to amend subsection (a) of section 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1646. A bill to amend section 6 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing law against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914; and

S. 1647. A bill to repeal the act entitled "An act to amend the Judicial Code and

to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes," approved March 23, 1932 (relating to the granting of injunctions in cases involving labor disputes); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1648. A bill to amend the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925, as amended; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—AMENDMENTS

Mr. DOWNEY submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1415) to increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION—AMENDMENT

Mr. WHERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. WHERRY to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, viz: On page 2, line 2, after "1947", insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That no part of the appropriation herein shall be available subsequent to December 31, 1945, for the furnishing of relief or rehabilitation supplies or services to any country unless and until the President has received from the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration a certification to the effect that the furnishing by such Administration of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services, in the case of such country, will be made only under agreements between the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and such country or other suitable arrangements providing that such country shall supply to accredited United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and safe conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement and in making all necessary inspections and investigations, including inspections and investigations by personnel other than nationals of such country for the purpose of obtaining information as to the need for and the use of the relief and aid being or to be furnished such country."

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1946

Mr. MITCHELL submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. MITCHELL to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz: Under the heading "Department of the Interior" and after all other matters under such heading insert the following:

"BUREAU OF MINES

"Construction and equipment of a Pacific Northwest electrochemical laboratory; To cover the construction and equipment of an electrochemical laboratory in the Pacific Northwest to study and conduct research in the application of electrical energy to the production and processing of chemicals, and to develop new processes for the use of electrical energy in the production and processing of chemicals in such region with a view to the more complete utilization of the natural resources of such region, for the fiscal year 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding and computing machines, accessories and repairs; professional and scientific books and publications; traveling expenses; purchase of land; construction and equipment of a building or buildings to house the electrochemical laboratory; engagement by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) and at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of the services of architects or firms or corporations thereof, that are necessary to design and construct the building or buildings; and for all other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept lands, buildings, or other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this laboratory."

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. MITCHELL to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz: Under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation, reclamation fund, special fund" and after the matter reading "Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$1,650,000," insert the following:

"Kennewick division, Washington, \$1,000,000;
"Greater Wenatchee pumping project, Washington, \$1,400,000";

Under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation, reclamation fund, special fund", strike out the matter reading "Total, from the reclamation fund, \$20,442,000", and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Total, from the reclamation fund, \$22,842,000."

ADDRESS BY SENATOR CHAVEZ ON RELIGIOUS AND RACIAL INTOLERANCE

[Mr. CHAVEZ asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him at a conference called by the

Chicago Council Against Religious and Racial Intolerance, at Chicago, Ill., on December 1, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE COST ABSORPTION POLICY LETTERS OF JAMES G. PATTON AND CHESTER BOWLES

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD letters addressed to him respectively by James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union; and Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, relative to the policy of cost absorption at manufacturer and distributive levels, which appear in the Appendix.]

STOPPAGE OF WORK ON SHIPS TO BE USED FOR DEMOBILIZATION

[Mr. MORSE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "We Have the Ships—Speed our GI's Home," delivered by Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, on Tuesday, November 27, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

PROPOSED ACQUISITION OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE BY THE NAVY—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. MORSE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Annapolis Shadow," from the Washington Post, which appears in the Appendix.]

COURTS-MARTIAL REVIEW—EDITORIAL FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

[Mr. MORSE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Courts-Martial Review," from the San Francisco Chronicle of November 28, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

TWO TRIALS IN GERMANY—EDITORIAL FROM THE MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR

[Mr. EASTLAND asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Two Trials in Germany," published in the Memphis Press-Scimitar of December 1, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY ON PACIFIC ISLANDS

Mr. DONNELL obtained the floor.

Mr. LANGER and Mr. WHEELER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Missouri yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield first to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. DONNELL. Will the Senator from North Dakota withhold the suggestion for a moment? The Senator from Montana was on his feet, and I should like to yield to him.

Mr. LANGER. I withhold the suggestion.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, a very eminent physician of my own city, Virginia City, Mont., writes me a letter and encloses a newspaper clipping which is headed, "Yanks wrecking equipment, Australian radio says."

I may say that this is a United Press story. The article reads:

YANKS WRECKING EQUIPMENT, AUSTRALIAN RADIO SAYS

SAN FRANCISCO, November 26.—The United States Army is burning and destroying \$3,250,000 worth of equipment, including canned foods, radios, medical equipment, and typewriters, in the Flinschhaven area of New Guinea, and similar destruction is taking place on islands north of Australia, Melbourne radio reported Monday.

Quoting a correspondent of the Melbourne Herald, the broadcast said that "American Army men are burning and bulldozing in the earth everything they cannot sell or get rid of on the spot."

Melbourne said that radio transmitters, receivers, jeep motors, generators, hospital gear, vehicles, and typewriters are being tossed into the sea or plowed underground. "Huge quantities" of food also are being destroyed, said a broadcast, heard by United Press.

"Appalled by the thoroughness with which Americans are carrying out the order (to destroy), Australians have been intercepting full trucks and persuading drivers to transfer loads to them," Melbourne said. "Many drivers equally keen to avoid wanton waste are handing over tinned turkeys and vegetables and other delicacies."

"Australians too are getting rich hauls from salvage dumps awaiting disposal by fire or bulldozer."

Mr. President, I received also another clipping on this subject, from another gentleman. The doctor who enclosed the clipping writes me:

DEAR SENATOR WHEELER: I am enclosing a clipping from the Montana Standard of November 27, 1945. My wife heard the same thing over the radio a few days ago and if the conditions are true it makes my heart sick. My war taxes are hard enough to pay as I haven't been benefitted by any war work, etc. If the Army can't bring the stuff home give it to someone who can use it but don't destroy food equipment, etc., just for some fool reason. It doesn't make me feel like buying bonds or trying to pay taxes either. I know it isn't your fault, but I want to protest this asinine waste.

Mr. President, I have received reports of destruction of food and other materials by the Army, not only on this occasion, in this particular place, but in other places. We hear talk about voting money for UNRRA to feed the starving people of Europe and of Asia and other places, and I am in favor of that. I think we must do it, and do it just as soon as possible. However, I would much prefer that it be distributed by the United States alone, so that the United States may get the credit of the good will that comes from it, rather than to turn it over to an organization.

How can we ask people to approve our voting money for these things, however, when the Army is destroying food which should go to the starving people of the Orient? How can we approve appropriations and bond issues when the Army is destroying supplies, dumping them in the ocean, or plowing them under? It is one of the most outrageous and sinful things I have heard of in a long time, and if the report be true, the practice should be stopped, and should be stopped immediately.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, let me inquire if the Senator from Montana asked the War Department whether this report is true or not?

Mr. WHEELER. I have not asked the War Department whether it is true. I have been reading from a United Press dispatch. I said "if it be true." I do not know whether it is true or not.

Mr. CONNALLY. Does not the Senator think the War Department is entitled to an opportunity to deny or confirm it before it is given out with the sanction of the word of a United States Senator

as prominent and distinguished as the Senator from Montana?

Mr. WHEELER. I am not any more prominent or distinguished than the Senator from Texas. The United Press has sent this report all over the world. What I am saying is that if it is true, the practice should be stopped.

Mr. CONNALLY. I understand that. The Senator read a letter, the writer of which was impressed by the United Press report. I am not criticizing the United Press, but the press services are subject to check up, just as is everyone else. Now, the Senator seemingly approves the report. I do not mean he has done so in so many words, but to many untutored minds it will occur that "Senator WHEELER on the floor of the Senate charged this."

I am not a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, and have no brief for the War Department, but it occurs to me that before this charge is so widely publicized, Secretary Patterson, for instance, should have an opportunity of saying it is not true or that it is true. If it be true, then the Senator certainly has a jumping off place for his attack.

Mr. WHEELER. I presume I should have consulted the Senator before I made my statement.

Mr. CONNALLY. Oh, no.

Mr. WHEELER. I probably should have consulted the Senator before I made the statement; but I am reading an article from the United Press, not only an article that was sent to Montana for the daily newspapers, but it was quoted in San Francisco, and was quoted by the United Press all over the world. It was sent out on November 26, and if the War Department wanted an opportunity to deny it, they have had the opportunity, and so far as I know it has not been denied, and it was published several days ago. If it is not true, then they should deny it. Not only in this particular instance have these reports been sent to me, but I have received them on a number of other occasions. As I have said, if the reports are true, they indicate an outrageous, asinine, and sinful policy.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, with reference to the matter brought up by the Senator from Montana, I wish to call attention to dispatches last week from Europe to the effect that approximately 600 employees of UNRRA had been discharged for peddling supplies in the black market. I have never seen that report denied by the UNRRA organization, and there was nothing indicating that these persons were to be prosecuted. I think we should have some information about the matter. If these employees were merely discharged without prosecution for dealing in the black market while on the pay roll of UNRRA, it seems to me the UNRRA should give us some explanation of it.

Mr. WHEELER. I do not know anything about the particular statement the Senator has referred to, but if it be true that employees are selling supplies in the black market, of course they should be prosecuted and sent to the penitentiary.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I wish to reassure the Senator from Mon-

tana that the Senator from Texas is not arrogating to himself any authority with regard to this matter, so that the sneer of the Senator that he should have consulted the Senator from Texas was wholly beside the point. I do not regard it as necessary for the Senator from Montana to consult me about any matter, because he does not do so. If he did, and followed the consultation, matters might be different in the Senate Chamber. I merely desire to let the Senator know that I was not indifferent or impervious to his rather venomous thrust at the Senator from Texas.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, if the Senator from Texas thinks that there was any venomous thrust at him, I will withdraw the statement, because it was not intended in that way at all.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RELIEF OF SICK AND HUNGRY PEOPLE IN EUROPE—STATEMENT BY SENATOR SHIPSTEAD

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President—

Mr. DONNELL. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement on the question of European relief which I broadcast from Station WINX on November 18, during a discussion of the question of relief. This is a part of the broadcast.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

According to the latest dispatches from Europe to the New York Times, "Europe faces one of its bleakest winters since the chaos of the Thirty Years' War. More than 20,000,000 homeless and desperate persons are now milling east and west, north and south across the continent.

"Germans, Poles, and Czechs pour into the devastated Reich to escape the slavery of the Russians in the occupied section of Germany. Hungarians trudge into the Pannomian plain. Hundreds and hundreds of thousands of former Nazi slaves crowd into freight cars and trucks and rusty ships on uncertain voyages to their uneasy homes. The Apocalyptic Horsemen are once again trampling Europe whose vital energies alone have saved it time and again from their deadly hoof-prints."

Tuberculosis is rife, the very young and the very old especially are beginning to die as the autumn leaves fall. From other undisputed sources, too numerous to quote, we learn from ten to twelve million or more people are expected to die from hunger, disease, and cold unless sufficient food, clothing, and fuel are furnished and honestly distributed. The terrible situation is aggravated by widespread black-market transactions in the most needed necessities of life. Starvation is reported to be widespread in Greece because of hunger and inflation. Ideological and racial conflicts have started in Africa, the Near, Middle, and Far East. Apparently these are fostered by some of the great powers.

According to the New York Times "the freedom for which so many nations fought is far from evident. Dictatorship succeeds dictatorship. In great areas faith has disappeared but nothing new arises to fill the vacuum." This is in small part the systematic and realistic diagnosis of the economic and political disease spreading amongst the hungry, sick, desperate, and disillusioned human beings throughout Europe and Asia.

What can we do? Winter will soon be upon Europe. It seems to me every resource and energy, public and private, must be ade-

quately financed, quickly, efficiently and honestly, I said honestly collected, and honestly distributed without political discrimination to the sick and hungry people. We must bring food, medicine, clothing, so far as lies in our power, in the hope that whatever relief we can give may serve as a quarantine against the spread of these calamities, otherwise the entire Europe and Asia may be engulfed in a revolutionary convulsion that may spread throughout the world.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I renew my suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Missouri yield for that purpose?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield for that purpose.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Austin	Gurney	Overton
Ball	Hart	Radcliffe
Barkley	Hayden	Reed
Bilbo	Hickenlooper	Revercomb
Brewster	Hill	Russell
Briggs	Hoey	Saltonstall
Brooks	Huffman	Shipstead
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Bushfield	Johnston, S. C.	Stanfill
Butler	Knowland	Stewart
Byrd	Langer	Taft
Capehart	Lucas	Taylor
Capper	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Carville	McClellan	Tunnell
Chavez	McKellar	Tydings
Connally	McMahon	Vandenberg
Donnell	Magnuson	Wagner
Downey	Maybank	Walsh
Eastland	Mead	Wheeler
Ellender	Millikin	Wherry
Ferguson	Mitchell	White
Fulbright	Moore	Wiley
George	Morse	Willis
Gerry	Murdoch	Wilson
Gossett	Murray	Young
Green	O'Daniel	
Guffey	O'Mahoney	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is absent on official business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] has been excused. He is necessarily absent.

The Senators from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES and Mr. TOBEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] is absent on official business as heretofore stated.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent on official business. He has been excused.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4805

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
- 5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
- 6 June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
- 7 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 8 1946, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 For payment to the widow of James W. Mott, late a
5 Representative from the State of Oregon, \$10,000, to be dis-
6 bursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

7 CONTINGENT EXPENSE OF THE HOUSE

8 Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for
9 telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services,
10 fiscal year 1945, \$5,000.

11 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of
12 \$500 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident
13 Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the
14 Seventy-ninth Congress, \$219,000, to be immediately avail-
15 able and to remain available until June 30, 1946.

16 Attending physician's office: For compensation at the
17 rate of \$3,600 per annum of a technical assistant in the office
18 of the attending physician, to be appointed by the attending
19 physician, subject to the approval of the Speaker, fiscal year
20 1946, \$1,800.

21 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

22 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

23 Not to exceed \$2,000 of the appropriation for salaries,
24 Library Buildings and Grounds, 1945, shall be transferred to,

1 merged with, and be available for the same purposes as the
2 appropriation for general repairs, and so forth, Library Build-
3 ings and Grounds, 1945.

4 THE JUDICIARY

5 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

6 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
7 year 1944, for "Printing and binding", \$1,234.06.

8 Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount, fiscal
9 year 1945, for "Fees of commissioners", including the objects
10 specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act,
11 1945, \$34,000.

12 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

13 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

14 Maintenance, Executive Mansion and grounds: For an
15 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Maintenance, Ex-
16 ecutive Mansion and grounds", including the objects specified
17 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
18 Act, 1946, \$21,940.

19 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

20 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

21 Administrative expenses: For an additional amount for
22 the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien
23 Property Custodian for the fiscal year 1946, including not
24 to exceed \$8,900 for deposit in the general fund of the

1 Treasury for cost of penalty mail, \$679,700, payable out of
2 any funds or other property or interest vested in or trans-
3 ferred to the Alien Property Custodian.

4 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

5 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Ameri-
7 can Battle Monuments Commission", including the objects
8 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
9 priation Act, 1946, \$2,000.

10 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

11 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For an addi-
12 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Panama Canal con-
13 struction annuity fund", \$510,000.

14 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

15 Wage accruals: For an additional amount, fiscal year
16 1946, for "Wage accruals", \$4,800,000, to remain available
17 until expended.

18 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

19 Administrative expenses: For an additional amount,
20 fiscal year 1946, for "Export-Import Bank of Washington,
21 administrative expenses", including the objects specified
22 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation
23 Act, 1945, \$150,000, payable from the funds of the bank.

24 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

25 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal

1 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects
2 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Approp-
3 riation Act, 1946, \$392,500, and the limitation on the
4 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
5 District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$1,585,650"
6 to "\$1,903,400".

7 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

8 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

9 Administrative expenses: For an additional amount,
10 fiscal year 1946, for "Administrative expenses", \$5,500,000,
11 payable from the funds of the Corporation: *Provided*, That
12 none of the funds available under this head for administrative
13 expenses shall be used in paying the salary of any person
14 engaged in making or processing loans to any State, any
15 subdivision thereof, any municipality therein, or any public
16 authority, for construction purposes, unless in pursuance of a
17 specific authorization.

18 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

19 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount; fiscal
20 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", Federal Power
21 Commission, including the objects specified under this head
22 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946,
23 \$200,000: *Provided*, That the amount under this head which
24 may be expended for personal services in the District of
25 Columbia is hereby increased from "\$1,315,991" to "\$1,-

1 440,000" and for travel is hereby increased from "\$185,475"
2 to "\$208,000".

3 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

4 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

5 For an additional amount for "Columbia Institution for
6 the Deaf", fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified
7 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
8 tion Act, 1946, \$46,605.

9 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

10 Enforcement operations: For an additional amount,
11 fiscal year 1946, for "Enforcement operations", to carry
12 out the provisions of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law
13 139), including not to exceed \$120,000 for personal services
14 in the District of Columbia, \$153,400.

15 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

16 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
17 for "Salaries", including the objects specified under this
18 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
19 1946, \$188,000.

20 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

21 Venereal diseases (national defense) : For an additional
22 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Venereal diseases (national
23 defense)", including the objects specified under this head
24 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946.
25 \$647,000.

1 Foreign quarantine service: For an additional amount,
 2 fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign quarantine service", includ-
 3 ing the objects specified under this head in the Federal
 4 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$70,000.

5 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
 6 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National In-
 7 stitute of Health, operating expenses", including the objects
 8 specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency
 9 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$875,000, of which \$817,000
 10 shall be available solely for grants-in-aid in accordance with
 11 the provisions of section 301 (d), Public Law 410, in addi-
 12 tion to the \$100,000 specified for such grants in said Act.

13 SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

14 Grants to States for unemployment compensation admin-
 15 istration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for
 16 "Grants to States for unemployment compensation adminis-
 17 tration", including the objects specified under this head in
 18 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946,
 19 \$25,042,000.

20 Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:
 21 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries,
 22 Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," \$1,682,500.

23 Salaries, office of the Social Security Board: For an addi-
 24 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries, offices of the
 25 Social Security Board", \$50,000.

1 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board: For an
2 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Miscellaneous ex-
3 penses, Social Security Board", including the objects speci-
4 fied under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appro-
5 priation Act, 1946, \$125,000.

6 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

7 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries,
8 Office of the General Counsel", including personal services
9 in the District of Columbia, \$16,000.

10 Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For an
11 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Traveling expenses,
12 Federal Security Agency", including the objects specified
13 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
14 tion Act, 1946, and \$5,000 for carrying out the provisions
15 of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 139), \$60,000.

16 Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For an
17 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and bind-
18 ing, Federal Security Agency", to carry out the provisions
19 of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 139), \$1,000:
20 *Provided*, That the amount of \$514,000 specified in the
21 appropriation "Printing and binding, Federal Security
22 Agency", for printed forms, tabulating cards, and tabu-
23 lating forms in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insur-
24 ance is hereby reduced by \$50,000, said amount to be avail-
25 able for the other purposes specified under this head.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Public works advance planning: For an additional amount for "Public works advance planning", fiscal year 1946, \$12,500,000, of which not to exceed \$375,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in the manner specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, except that the limitation on travel expenses is increased by \$40,000: *Provided*, That no loans shall be made or participated in by any Federal agency for the construction of any public works, plans for which have been wholly or partly financed out of this appropriation, except in pursuance of a specific authorization.

Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Virgin Islands public works", \$554,000.

Public Works Administration liquidation: The amount made available for administrative expenses during the fiscal year 1946 under the head "Public Works Administration liquidation" in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased from "\$25,000" to "\$45,000".

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented,

1 \$25,000,000, being a part of the \$100,000,000 authorized to
2 be appropriated by section 2 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act
3 of 1944 (Public Law 521), and to become available in ac-
4 cordance with said section 2 and to remain available until
5 expended.

6 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
7 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of
8 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Com-
9 missioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the
10 several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of
11 roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substan-
12 tially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, by any
13 other agency of the Government, and so forth", as fully set
14 forth in House Document Numbered 354, Seventy-ninth Con-
15 gress, \$296,867.45.

16 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

17 Foreign-service pay adjustment: The appropriation
18 "Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign
19 currencies", in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
20 1946, shall be available, in such amounts as may be deter-
21 mined by the President, for transfer to and merger with
22 other appropriations available for salaries, travel, cost-of-
23 living, quarters, and other allowances in foreign countries.

1 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

2 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
3 for "Salaries", \$2,673,900.

4 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
5 year 1946, for "Miscellaneous expenses", including the ob-
6 jects specified under this head in the Independent Offices
7 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$506,700, of which not to exceed
8 \$4,500 shall be available for deposit in the general fund
9 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
10 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

11 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
12 year 1946, for "Printing and binding", \$22,500.

13 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

14 General administrative expenses: For an additional
15 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "General administrative ex-
16 penses", including the objects specified under this head in
17 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$206,000,
18 and the limitation on the amount which may be expended
19 for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby
20 increased from "\$2,488,000" to "\$2,688,000".

21 Valuation of property of carriers: For an additional
22 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Valuation of property of

1 carriers", including the objects specified under this head in
2 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$50,000.

3 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
4 year 1946, for "Printing and binding for the Interstate
5 Commerce Commission", including the objects specified
6 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
7 Act, 1946, \$45,000.

8 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

9 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

10 Veterans' housing: To enable the National Housing
11 Administrator to carry out the purposes of title V of the
12 Act of October 14, 1940, as amended, \$24,500,000.

13 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

14 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the funds made
15 available to the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration by
16 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, for
17 "Salaries and expenses", there is hereby made available to
18 said Administration not to exceed \$150,000 from the sources
19 specified under said head.

20 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

21 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the funds made
22 available to the Federal Housing Administration by the Inde-
23 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, for "Salaries and

1 expenses", there is hereby made available to said Administra-
2 tion not to exceed \$1,000,000 from the sources specified
3 under said head.

4 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

5 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for
6 "Salaries", \$354,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds
7 appropriated in title IV, Labor-Federal Security Appropri-
8 ation Act, 1946, or of any other funds appropriated to the
9 National Labor Relations Board for the fiscal year 1946 here-
10 after shall be used, except for the discharge of obligations
11 incurred up to and including the date of approval of this Act,
12 by the National Labor Relations Board in any way in connec-
13 tion with the performance of the duties imposed upon it by
14 the War Labor Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11),
15 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
16 elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to
17 appropriations of the National Labor Relations Board for
18 miscellaneous expenses and printing and binding, and the
19 National Labor Relations Board shall return to the Treasury
20 all funds appropriated to it under title IV of the National
21 Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1946, for the
22 performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor
23 Disputes Act, less all sums actually expended and obligations

1 actually incurred in the performance of its duties under the
2 War Labor Disputes Act up to and including the date of
3 approval of this Act.

4 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
5 year 1946, for "Miscellaneous expenses", including the objects
6 specified under this head in the National Labor Relations
7 Board Appropriation Act, 1946, \$110,000.

8 Penalty mail: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
9 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of
10 penalty mail of the National Labor Relations Board as re-
11 quired by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$2,500.

12 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

13 Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards:
14 For an additional amount for "Arbitration, emergency
15 and emergency panel boards, National Mediation Board,
16 1946", including the objects under this head in the Labor-
17 Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1946, \$23,900.

18 There is hereby transferred \$3,000 from the appropria-
19 tion "Arbitration and Emergency Boards, National Media-
20 tion Board, 1945", to the appropriation "Salaries and ex-
21 penses, emergency panels, and so forth, National Mediation
22 Board 1945".

23 OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

24 Expenses of disposal agencies: In addition to funds
25 already appropriated and notwithstanding the provisions of

1 section 30 (a) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, here-
2 after all proceeds from any disposition of surplus property
3 remaining after dispositions made as provided in sections 30
4 (b), (c), and (d) of such Act shall be set aside in a
5 special fund account in the Treasury and funds so set aside
6 in such special fund account are hereby appropriated and
7 shall be available to the Surplus Property Administrator,
8 not, however, to exceed \$170,000,000 for the fiscal year
9 1946, for "Expenses of disposal agencies", Office of War
10 Mobilization and Reconversion, for allocation or reimburse-
11 ment as specified under this head in the National War
12 Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, including expenses
13 necessary to enable Government agencies designated by
14 the Surplus Property Administration to render special serv-
15 ices to the Administration or to disposal agencies; purchase,
16 maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automo-
17 biles; maintenance and operation of aircraft in connection
18 with disposal activities in the Territories and possessions:
19 *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any provision to the con-
20 trary, the appropriation under this head in this Act and in
21 the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, shall
22 be considered as available also for expenses incurred during
23 the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 incident to the care, handling,
24 transfer, and other disposition of property under the control
25 of disposal agencies by whatever agency declared: *Provided*

1 *further*, That the limitations under the appropriation "Sur-
2 plus property program", Procurement Division, transferred
3 to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by the
4 National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, are hereby
5 repealed: *Provided further*, That any unobligated balances
6 in the special fund account created herein shall be covered
7 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts not later than six
8 months after the close of each fiscal year: *Provided further*,
9 That any owning or disposal agency is authorized to transfer
10 surplus property in its possession, other than real estate, to
11 the United States Soldiers' Home without reimbursement or
12 transfer of funds.

13 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

14 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
15 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", \$166,200.

16 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

17 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
18 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Insti-
19 tution", including the objects specified under this head in the
20 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$47,000.

21 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

22 Administrative, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
23 ices: The limitation under "Administration, medical, hospital,

1 and domiciliary services", Veterans' Administration, in the
2 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, on the amount
3 which may be expended to repair, alter, improve, or pro-
4 vide facilities in the several hospitals and homes, is hereby
5 increased from \$3,650,000 to \$5,000,000.

6 For construction of hospitals and domiciliary facilities
7 for fiscal year 1946, \$158,320,000.

8 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
9 year 1946, for "Printing and binding for the Veterans'
10 Administration", \$1,360,000, of which \$200,000 shall be
11 reimbursed to the "Emergency fund for the President, national
12 defense".

13 National service life insurance: For an additional
14 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National service life insur-
15 ance", including the objects specified under this head in
16 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$928,-
17 000,000, to remain available until expended.

18 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: The Administrator
19 of Veterans' Affairs, subject to the approval of the Federal
20 Board of Hospitalization, is authorized to utilize such Army
21 and Navy hospitals, temporary or otherwise, not required by
22 the Army or Navy, as such Administrator and the Federal

1 Board of Hospitalization may deem safe and suitable for the
2 hospitalization or domiciliary care of veterans.

3 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

4 REGULATORY AGENCIES

5 Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount,
6 fiscal year 1946, for the "Office of Recorder of Deeds", in-
7 cluding the objects specified for this purpose in the District of
8 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, \$12,400.

9 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

10 CAPITAL OUTLAY

11 For an additional amount for the construction of an un-
12 derpass under Hiatt Place to connect the Powell Junior High
13 School and the Johnson Building, \$7,000, to remain avail-
14 able until expended.

15 The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are au-
16 thorized to enter into contract or contracts for construction of
17 the following school buildings or additions to school buildings
18 at a total cost in each case of not to exceed the specified
19 amounts, namely, Alexander Graham Bell (Abbot) Voca-
20 tional School, \$1,190,000; Spingarn High School, \$2,060,-
21 000; Miller Junior High School, \$1,350,000; Taft Junior
22 High School addition, \$518,000; new elementary-school
23 building, including assembly hall-gymnasium, in the vicinity
24 of Eleventh and G Streets Southeast, to replace the present

1 Cranch and Tyler Schools, \$600,000; and Logan School,
2 \$350,000.

3 For an additional amount for the purchase of a site for
4 elementary-school purposes in the vicinity of Eleventh and G
5 Streets Southeast, for the replacement of the Cranch, Tyler,
6 and Van Ness Schools, \$50,000, to remain available until ex-
7 pended.

8 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

9 Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For
10 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Operating ex-
11 penses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital", including the objects
12 specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appro-
13 priation Act, 1946, \$28,900.

14 Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an
15 additional amount for the construction of a superintendent's
16 residence, \$5,000.

17 PUBLIC WELFARE

18 FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

19 Capital outlay, institutions for the indigent: For com-
20 pleting construction of a new heating plant at the Home
21 for the Aged and Infirm, including all necessary appur-
22 tenances thereto, \$237,500.

23 JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

24 Capital outlay: For preparation of plans and specifica-

1 tions for new buildings for the Industrial Home School, to
2 be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$600,000 on a new
3 site near Laurel, Maryland, \$18,000, which amount may
4 be credited to the appropriation account, "Office of Municipal
5 Architect, construction services".

6 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$40,000
7 for the construction of temporary building for the National
8 Training School for Girls on a new site to be acquired in
9 Maryland, contained in the District of Columbia Approp-
10 priation Act, 1944, is reappropriated and made available
11 during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 for repairs, alter-
12 ations, and improvements to existing buildings on the new
13 site acquired near Laurel, Maryland, for the National Train-
14 ing School for Girls, including furniture and equipment and
15 the installation of necessary utilities.

16 PUBLIC WORKS

17 Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For an additional
18 amount, fiscal year 1946, for construction of sewers and
19 receiving basins, and so forth, including the objects specified
20 under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
21 Act, 1946, \$320,000.

22 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

23 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
24 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
25 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),

1 as set forth in House Document Numbered 370 of the
2 Seventy-ninth Congress, \$1,504.50.

3 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

4 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
5 Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
6 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
7 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,
8 1946.

9 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

10 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

11 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

12 Salaries and expenses (foreign plant quarantine) :
13 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries
14 and expenses" (foreign plant quarantines), including the
15 objects specified under this head in the Department of Agri-
16 culture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$125,000.

17 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

18 Forest roads and trails: For an additional amount, fiscal
19 year 1946, for "Forest roads and trails", including the
20 objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head
21 in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946,
22 \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which
23 amount \$2,000,000 is for forest development roads and trails,
24 being a part of the \$12,500,000 authorized to be appro-

1 priated for the first postwar fiscal year by the Act of
2 December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 838), and \$2,000,000 is for
3 forest highways, being a part of the balance of the \$7,000,000
4 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 by
5 the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867).

6 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

7 Salaries and administrative expenses: For an additional
8 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and administrative
9 expenses", Commodity Credit Corporation, including the
10 objects specified under this head in the Department of
11 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$762,000, payable
12 from the funds of said Corporation.

13 FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

14 Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority
15 and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropria-
16 tion Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby
17 continued through December 31, 1946, to assist in providing
18 an adequate supply of agricultural labor for the production,
19 harvesting, and preparation for markets of agricultural com-
20 modities essential to the orderly transition from war to peace
21 and for carrying out the other purposes of said Act, and, in
22 addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is
23 hereby appropriated the sum of \$14,000,000 for such pur-
24 poses, to be merged with the funds hereby continued avail-
25 able. Not less than \$5,000,000 of such additional funds

1 shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner
2 and for the purposes specified in section 2 of said Act, and
3 of the amount so apportioned, not more than \$100,000 may
4 be expended by the State agricultural extension services for
5 the construction of labor supply centers under the limitations
6 of said section 2. In addition to the amounts heretofore
7 made available for administrative expenses pursuant to sec-
8 tion 3 (c) of said Act, there is hereby made available, out
9 of said funds, the sum of \$562,023 for such purposes.

10 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
13 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects
14 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
15 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$63,400.

16 Declassification and technical services: For all expenses
17 necessary, fiscal year 1946, in the performance of activities
18 and services relating to the declassification of scientific and
19 technical data, its release for public benefit, the promotion
20 of its maximum use by business and industry in the develop-
21 ment and utilization of new products and processes, including
22 all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and
23 expenses, Office of the Secretary", is available, and includ-
24 ing not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment
25 of persons or organizations (including aliens where necessary

1 for special studies, investigations, and the translation of
2 foreign-language documents in this country and abroad)
3 by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709,
4 Revised Statutes, and the civil-service and classification laws,
5 and not to exceed \$50,000 for printing and binding,
6 \$250,000.

7 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

8 Compiling census reports, and so forth: For an additional
9 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Compiling census reports, and
10 so forth", including the objects specified under this head in
11 the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946,
12 \$1,970,000.

13 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

14 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an ex-
15 tension to the Terminal Building, construction of four hangars,
16 extension to boilerhouse, and acquisition of land necessary
17 for and planning of an access road to the airport, \$3,998,000,
18 to remain available until expended.

19 The War and Navy Departments are authorized to
20 transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration aircraft
21 engines, parts, and accessories surplus to the needs of such
22 Departments, such transfer to be without charge therefor,
23 and the appropriation "Maintenance and Operation of Air-
24 craft" is hereby made available for the costs of transporta-

1 tion and storage incident to the procurement and care of such
2 items.

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

6 Petroleum Conservation Division: For an additional
7 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Petroleum Conservation Divi-
8 sion", including the objects specified under this head in the
9 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$12,300.

10 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

11 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
12 for "Salaries", \$50,000.

13 Salaries and expenses of land offices: For an additional
14 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses of
15 land offices", including the objects specified under this head
16 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$8,000.

17 Payment to Oklahoma, from royalties, oil and gas, south
18 half of Red River: For an additional amount, fiscal year
19 1946, for "Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas,
20 south half of Red River", \$399.69: *Provided*, That expendi-
21 tures under the total appropriation shall not exceed the
22 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance
23 with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act,
24 1934.

1 Fire protection and timber management, public domain,
 2 continental United States: For an additional amount, fiscal
 3 year 1946, for "Fire protection and timber management,
 4 public domain, continental United States", including the
 5 objects specified under this head in the Interior Department
 6 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$62,000.

7 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

8 RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND

9 Construction: For additional amounts for salaries and
 10 expenses (other than project offices), construction of the
 11 following projects, and general investigations, including the
 12 objects specified under the head "Bureau of Reclamation"
 13 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, to be
 14 expended from the reclamation fund, to remain available
 15 until expended and to be reimbursable under the reclamation
 16 law:

17 Salaries and expenses (other than project offices),
 18 \$200,000;

19 General investigations, \$500,000;

20 Projects:

21 San Luis project, Colorado, \$1,000,000;

22 Boise project, Idaho: Payette division, \$2,000,000;

23 Anderson Ranch, \$1,925,000;

24 Minidoka project, Idaho, \$720,000;

25 Palisades project, Idaho, \$1,000,000;

- 1 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$750,000;
- 2 Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$2,000,000;
- 3 Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$2,020,000;
- 4 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$1,000,000;
- 5 Klamath project, Oregon, \$1,000,000;
- 6 Owyhee project, Oregon, \$190,000;
- 7 Vale project, Oregon, \$3,000;
- 8 Provo River project, Utah, \$860,000;
- 9 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$1,-
- 10 650,000;
- 11 Kendrick project, Wyoming, \$500,000;
- 12 Riverton project, Wyoming, \$1,000,000;
- 13 Shoshone project, Wyoming: Heart Mountain divi-
- 14 sion, \$1,000,000; Power division, \$1,124,000;
- 15 Total, from the reclamation fund, \$20,442,000.

16 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

17 Construction: For additional amounts for construction of
18 the following projects, including the objects specified under
19 the head "Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Depart-
20 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, to be expended from the
21 general fund of the Treasury, to remain available until
22 expended and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

- 23 Gila project, Arizona, \$2,000,000;
- 24 Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$5,000,000;
- 25 Central Valley project, California: Storage system,

1 Shasta Dam and Reservoir, relocation of secondary roads,
 2 \$100,000; road between Shasta and Keswick Dams and
 3 United States Highway 99, \$150,000; clearing Shasta
 4 Reservoir area, \$100,000; Shasta Dam, \$500,000; Delta
 5 division, Delta-Mendota canal, \$7,500,000; Delta Crosss
 6 channel, \$349,420; Friant division, Friant Dam and Reser-
 7 voir, \$200,000; Friant-Kern canal, \$6,000,000; Power
 8 system, Shasta power plant, \$885,580; Keswick Dam,
 9 \$500,000; Keswick power plant, \$550,000; switchyards,
 10 \$1,600,000; transmission lines, Oroville to Sacramento,
 11 two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$730,000, and Sacramento
 12 between substations, two hundred and thirty kilovolt,
 13 \$50,000; in all, \$19,215,000;
 14 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$5,000,000;
 15 Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$1,500,000;
 16 Columbia Basin project, Washington, \$10,050,000;
 17 Total, general fund, construction, \$42,765,000.

18 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

19 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal) : For an
 20 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, to remain available until
 21 expended, for continuation of construction, \$3,000,000.

22 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

23 Colorado River development fund (expenditure ac-
 24 count) : For an additional amount for investigations of proj-
 25 ects for the utilization of the waters of the Colorado River

1 system in the four States of the upper division, as authorized
2 by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act,
3 approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774), \$250,000 from
4 the Colorado River development fund (holding account).

5 FORT PECK PROJECT, MONTANA

6 For an additional amount for Fort Peck project, Mon-
7 tana, \$480,000, to remain available until expended.

8 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

9 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable): For the partial
10 accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secre-
11 tary of the Interior pursuant to section 9 of the Act of Decem-
12 ber 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), \$10,269,100, to remain avail-
13 able until expended.

14 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

15 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
16 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the ob-
17 jects specified under this head in the Interior Department
18 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$20,000; and the amount which
19 may be expended for printing and binding is hereby in-
20 creased from "\$25,000" to "\$29,000".

21 Regional offices: For an additional amount, fiscal year
22 1946, for "Regional offices", including the objects specified
23 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation
24 Act, 1946, \$35,000.

25 National parks: For an additional amount, fiscal year

1 1946, for "National parks", including the objects specified
2 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation
3 Act, 1946, \$100,000.

4 National monuments: For an additional amount, fiscal
5 year 1946, for "National monuments", including the objects
6 specified under this head in the Interior Department Approp-
7 priation Act, 1946, \$30,000.

8 National historical parks and memorials: For an addi-
9 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National historical
10 parks and memorials", including the objects specified under
11 this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
12 1946, \$51,000.

13 National military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries:
14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National
15 military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries"; including the
16 objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-
17 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, \$25,000.

18 Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and
19 Nevada: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for
20 "Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and
21 Nevada", including the objects specified under this head in
22 the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$5,000.

23 Recreational demonstration areas: For an additional
24 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Recreational demonstration

1 areas", including the objects specified under this head in the
2 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$10,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For an
4 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and
5 expenses, National Capital parks", including the objects
6 specified under this head in the Interior Department Approp-
7 priation Act, 1946, \$70,000.

8 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

9 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

10 Municipal government of Saint Croix: For defraying
11 the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of
12 Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, because of the excess of current
13 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1946.
14 \$100,000, to be paid in monthly installments.

15 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

16 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

17 Tax Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year
18 1946, for the "Tax Division", \$18,360.

19 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

20 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
21 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and
22 Naturalization Service", including the objects specified under
23 this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
24 1946, \$1,172,400.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Contingent expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1946, \$4,825.

Traveling expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Traveling expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1946, \$35,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1946, \$172,760.

APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

Apprentice Training Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Apprentice Training Service", including the objects specified under this head in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1946, and including not to exceed \$3,250 additional for printing and binding and \$59,000 additional for travel expenses, \$431,500.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for real and personal property damage, adjusted and determined by

1 the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
2 entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of
3 claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine
4 Corps forces in foreign countries", approved April 22, 1943
5 (31 U. S. C. 224d-224i), as fully set forth in House Docu-
6 ment Numbered 352, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$11,132.56.

7 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

8 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

9 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF

10 COLUMBIA

11 For additional amounts for "Salaries in Office of Post-
12 master General and bureaus and offices", Post Office Depart-
13 ment, fiscal year 1946, as follows:

14 Office of the Postmaster General, \$12,700.

15 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, \$1,200.

16 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
17 \$31,500.

18 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
19 \$20,600.

20 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
21 \$30,000.

22 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
23 \$28,800.

24 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department,
25 \$5,300.

1 Office of the Chief Inspector, \$9,600.

2 Bureau of Accounts, \$9,400.

3 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

4 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses: For an addi-
5 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Contingent and mis-
6 cellaneous expenses", including the objects specified under
7 this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
8 1946, \$25,000.

9 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

10 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

11 Personal or property damage claims: For an additional
12 amount for "Personal or property damage claims", for the
13 fiscal year 1946 and prior years, \$65,000.

14 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

15 Clerks, division headquarters: For an additional amount,
16 fiscal year 1946, for "Clerks, division headquarters",
17 \$22,500, and increase the limitation on the number of clerks
18 from "three hundred and sixty-seven" to "four hundred and
19 twelve".

20 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount,
22 fiscal year 1945, for "Domestic Air Mail Service", including
23 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office
24 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$595,000.

1 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount,
3 fiscal year 1946, for "Indemnities, domestic mail", \$728,000.

4 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For an
5 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Unpaid money
6 orders more than one year old", \$390,000.

7 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

8 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For
9 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Post office
10 stationery, equipment, and supplies", including the objects
11 specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
12 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, \$3,600: *Provided*, That the
13 limitation on the amount available for the pay of employees
14 in the District of Columbia in connection with the shipment
15 of supplies is increased from "\$63,800" to "\$67,400".

16 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

18 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
19 for "Salaries", including the objects specified under this
20 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946,
21 \$265,000.

22 FOREIGN SERVICE

23 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
24 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Transportation, Foreign

1 Service", including the objects specified under this head
2 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946,
3 \$1,327,000.

4 The limitations under the appropriation, "Foreign Serv-
5 ice quarters", fiscal year 1946, on the amounts which may
6 be used for allowances for living quarters shall be exclusive
7 of amounts paid in accordance with the Act approved March
8 26, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 118c), for losses sustained due to
9 appreciation of foreign currencies.

10 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional
11 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries of clerks, Foreign
12 Service", including the objects specified under this head in
13 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$838,000.

14 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
15 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Miscel-
16 laneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", including
17 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
18 State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$258,000.

19 Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For an addi-
20 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign Service,
21 auxiliary (emergency)", including the objects specified
22 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
23 Act, 1946, \$4,000,000.

24 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
25 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Contingent expenses, Foreign

1 Service", including the objects specified under this head in
2 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$960,000.

3 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

4 International conferences (emergency) : For an addi-
5 tional amount for "International Conferences (emergency)",
6 fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this
7 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946,
8 \$2,500,000.

9 United States contributions to international commissions,
10 congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount, fiscal
11 year 1946, for "United States contributions to international
12 commissions, congresses, and bureaus", as follows: Inter-
13 national Bureau of Weights and Measures, \$29,403; Inter-
14 national Office of Public Health, \$10,209.36; Inter-American
15 Statistical Institute, \$1,947; Food and Agriculture Organi-
16 zation of the United Nations, \$577,500; International Labor
17 Organization, \$80,000, to be available for the expenses of
18 participation by the United States in the meetings of the
19 General Conference and of the Governing Body of the Inter-
20 national Labor Organization and in such regional, industrial,
21 or other special meetings, as may be duly called by such
22 Governing Body, including the objects specified for these
23 purposes in the Department of State Appropriation Act,
24 1946; in all \$699,059.36.

25 Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees: The ap-

1 appropriation "Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees"
2 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby
3 continued available until April 1, 1946.

4 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-
5 sion, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount,
6 fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, International
7 Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico", includ-
8 ing the objects specified under this head in the Department
9 of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$175,000.

10 Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project: For an addi-
11 tional amount for construction of the Douglas-Agua Prieta
12 sanitation project, including the objects specified under this
13 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943,
14 \$60,000, to remain available until expended.

15 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

16 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

17 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
18 year 1946, for "Printing and binding", \$4,000.

19 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

20 Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, For
21 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and
22 binding", Division of Disbursement, including the objects
23 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appro-
24 priation Act, 1946, \$54,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,218,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: The limitation under "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Internal Revenue, on the amount which may be expended for printing and binding, fiscal year 1945, is hereby increased from "\$2,000,000" to "\$2,274,274".

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 349, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$118,144.91.

1 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

2 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

3 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

4 The proviso contained in the War Department Civil Ap-
5 propriation Act, 1946, under the head "Rivers and harbors
6 and flood control", reading "*Provided further*, That any
7 appropriation for civil functions under the Corps of Engineers
8 for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available for contracting in
9 such manner as the Secretary of War may determine to be
10 in the public interest without regard to the provisions of sec-
11 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 3 of the River
12 and Harbor Act of August 11, 1888", is hereby repealed.

13 RIVERS AND HARBORS

14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Rivers
15 and harbors", including the objects specified under this head
16 in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946,
17 \$25,516,000, to remain available until expended.

18 FLOOD CONTROL

19 Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal
20 year 1946, for "Flood control, general", including the ob-
21 jects specified under this head in the War Department Civil
22 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$81,759,000, to remain available

1 until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-
2 tion shall be available for constructing the Garrison (North
3 Dakota) Reservoir beyond dimensions which would provide
4 for a higher pool elevation than one thousand eight hundred
5 and thirty feet or for constructing dikes or levees which
6 would provide for a higher pool elevation than one thousand
7 eight hundred and thirty feet for operating such dam.

8 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Flood
9 control, Mississippi River and tributaries", including the
10 objects specified under this head in the War Department
11 Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$15,000,000, to remain
12 available until expended.

13 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

14 CLAIMS

15 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

16 SEC. 201. For the payment of claims for damages to or
17 losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined
18 by the following respective departments and independent
19 offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to pro-
20 vide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the
21 Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding
22 \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31

1 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Num-
 2 bered 350, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

3 Executive Office of the President:

4 Office for Emergency Management:

5 War Production Board, \$136.35;

6 War Shipping Administration, \$78.72;

7 Office of Price Administration, \$230.40;

8 Office of Strategic Services, \$21.50;

9 Independent offices:

10 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,
 11 \$97.84;

12 Selective Service System, \$106.98;

13 Federal Security Agency, \$234.68;

14 Federal Works Agency, \$203.65;

15 National Housing Agency, \$205.50;

16 Department of Agriculture, \$901.99;

17 Department of Commerce, \$189.20;

18 Department of the Interior, \$1,298.80;

19 Department of Justice, \$844.43;

20 Navy Department, \$60,962.23;

21 Post Office Department, \$3,520.89;

22 In all, \$69,033.16.

23 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

24 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of final judgments, in-
 25 cluding costs of suits, which have been rendered under the

1 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act
2 to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government
3 of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the
4 Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have
5 been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Docu-
6 ment Numbered 356, under the following agencies:

7 Under—

8 Independent offices: Veterans' Administration,
9 \$60.42;

10 Department of Agriculture, \$6,287.50;

11 Farm Security Administration, \$1,702.50;

12 Navy Department, \$3,000;

13 War Department, \$7,490.50;

14 In all, \$18,540.92;

15 together with such additional sum as may be necessary to
16 pay costs and in turn as specified in such judgment or as
17 provided by law.

18 (b) For the payment of judgments Numbered Civil
19 3934-PH, 788, 754, and 755 rendered by United States
20 district courts, in the total amount of \$19,933.36, and certi-
21 fied to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document
22 Numbered 355, together with such amount as may be neces-
23 sary to pay interest, to be paid from funds of the Recon-
24 struction Finance Corporation.

25 (c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-

tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(d) Payment or interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document Numbered 357, under the following agencies, namely:

Legislative branch: Architect of the Capitol, \$16,776.90;

Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration, \$2,167.89;

National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority, \$22,350.41;

Veterans' Administration, \$2,155.14;

Navy Department, \$6,223.23;

Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues), \$60,274.76;

Department of State, \$21,657.76;

Treasury Department, \$27,804.56;

War Department, \$341.58;

1 In all, \$159,752.23; together with such amount as
2 may be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in
3 the judgments.

4 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
5 shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except
6 such as has become final and conclusive against the United
7 States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

8 AUDITED CLAIMS

9 SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be
10 due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations
11 the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
12 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
13 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations here-
14 tofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal
15 year 1943 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and
16 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of
17 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth
18 in House Document Numbered 353, Seventy-ninth Congress,
19 there is appropriated the sum of \$3,182,938.53, together
20 with such additional sum due to increases in rates of ex-
21 change as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
22 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
23 of the General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and ac-
24 counted for as a single fund, and \$911.91 payable from postal
25 revenues; in all, \$3,183,850.44.

1 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
2 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled, "An
3 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
4 service of the United States mustered into service for the
5 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Phil-
6 ippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
7 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
8 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been
9 certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of
10 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War
11 Department in House Document Numbered 348, \$1,730.63.

12 SEC. 206. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
13 General Accounting Office under sections 218 and 222 of title
14 31, United States Code, as amended by the Permanent Ap-
15 propriation Repeal Act, June 26, 1944 (48 Stat. 1226), and
16 which has been certified in House Document Numbered 351,
17 Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

18 Under War Department: Claims of officers and men of
19 the Army for destruction of private property, \$39.21.

20 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

21 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this
22 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
23 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
24 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
25 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes

1 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
2 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is
3 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
4 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
5 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
6 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
7 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
8 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
9 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
10 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
11 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
12 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal
13 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
14 other provision of existing law.

15 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the "First De-
16 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives November 30,
1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, October 29), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations .

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4805

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4805

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MITCHELL to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz: Under the heading "Department of the Interior" and after all other matters under such heading insert the following:

1 . BUREAU OF MINES

Construction and equipment of a Pacific Northwest electrochemical laboratory: To cover the construction and equipment of an electrochemical laboratory in the Pacific Northwest to study and conduct research in the application of electrical energy to the production and processing of chemi-

1 cal, and to develop new processes for the use of electrical
2 energy in the production and processing of chemicals in such
3 region with a view to the more complete utilization of the
4 natural resources of such region, for the fiscal year 1946,
5 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
6 elsewhere; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere
7 of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, type-
8 writing, adding and computing machines, accessories and
9 repairs; professional and scientific books and publications;
10 traveling expenses; purchase of land; construction and equip-
11 ment of a building or buildings to house the electrochemical
12 laboratory; engagement by contract or otherwise without
13 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5),
14 and at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the
15 Interior may determine, of the services of architects or firms
16 or corporations thereof, that are necessary to design and
17 construct the building or buildings; and for all other necessary
18 expenses not included in the foregoing, \$1,000,000: *Pro-*
19 *vided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C.
20 5) shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation: *And*
21 *provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting
22 through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby
23 authorized to accept lands, buildings, or other contributions
24 from public or private sources offering to cooperate in
25 carrying out the purposes of this laboratory.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MITCHELL to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, October 29), 1945
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

H. R. 4805

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MITCHELL to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz: Under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation, reclamation fund, special fund" and after the matter reading "Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$1,650,000", insert the following:

- 1 Kennewick division, Washington, \$1,000,000;
- 2 Greater Wenatchee pumping project, Washington,
- 3 \$1,400,000;
- 4 Under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation, reclamation
- 5 fund, special fund," strike out the matter reading "Total,
- 6 from the reclamation fund, \$20,442,000." and insert in lieu
- 7 thereof the following:
- 8 "Total, from the reclamation fund, \$22,842,000."

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4805

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MITCHELL to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, October 29), 1945

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

H. R. 4805

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 6 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. EASTLAND to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

1

SENATE

2

Office of the Secretary: To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for "Salaries of officers and employees of the Senate", fiscal year 1946, the necessary amount to increase from \$2,460 per annum to \$2,700 per annum, beginning January 1, 1946, the salary of the special officer attached to his office, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, hereby is amended accordingly.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Eastland to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

DECEMBER 6 (legislative day, October 29), 1945
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

H. R. 4805

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 10 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. GREEN to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz: On page 3, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

1 ERECTION OF A STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON ON THE
2 CAPITOL GROUNDS

3 To enable the Architect of the Capitol to acquire a statue
4 of George Washington and a suitable granite pedestal upon
5 which to erect such statue and to defray all expenses of
6 erecting such statue upon the Capitol Grounds, all as author-
7 ized by the Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$25,000.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Green to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

DECEMBER 10 (legislative day, October 29), 1945
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

DECEMBER 13 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4805]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House-----	\$1, 434, 772, 379. 12
Increase by Senate (net)-----	619, 260, 876. 86
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	2, 054, 033, 255. 98

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Senate:

Payment to the widows and heirs of deceased Senators-----	\$20, 000. 00
Expense allowance to Senators-----	120, 000. 00

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph relative to the granting of an expense allowance to Senators be added to the bill:

There shall be paid to each Senator, after January 1, 1946, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties, to be paid in equal monthly installments. For making such payments through June 30, 1946, \$120,000.

Salary of the secretary of the majority:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Beginning January 1, 1946, the salary of the secretary for the majority shall be at the rate of \$5,400 per annum and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

Senate—Continued

Salary of night watchman:

It is recommended by the committee that the following provision relative to the salary of the night watchman be added to the bill:

The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1946 is hereby amended by striking out "night watchman, \$1,920", under the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, and inserting in lieu thereof "special officer, \$2,280", and the necessary amount is hereby authorized to be expended from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate beginning January 1, 1946.

Intercommunicating telephones:

It is recommended by the committee that the following provision be added to the bill:

The Sergeant at Arms is authorized to install in the offices of Senators special telephone wiring plans with features to pick-up, hold and intercommunicate on one to three lines, the cost thereof to be paid out of the appropriation for "Miscellaneous items, contingent expenses of the Senate."

Stationery for Senators-----

\$48, 500. 00

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

For an additional allowance for stationery of \$500 for each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$48,500, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1946.

Miscellaneous items-----

15, 000. 00

Total, Senate-----

203, 500. 00

National Memorial Stadium Commission-----

1, 183. 47

Joint Committee on Printing:

The following provision is recommended for inclusion in the bill:

The provisions of section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917", approved May 10, 1916, as amended (relating to dual compensation), shall not apply to services rendered by the assistant clerk and stenographer of the Joint Committee on Printing from May 16 to August 3, 1944.

Architect of the Capitol:

Capitol Building-----

19, 000. 00

Statue of George Washington-----

25, 000. 00

Total, Architect of the Capitol-----

44, 000. 00

The Judiciary:

Salaries of criers-----

20, 000. 00

Executive Office of the President:

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration-----

\$400, 000, 000. 00

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

*UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION*

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267, Seventy-eighth Congress), to be available for expenditure in the manner specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Appropriation Act, 1945, and subject to the recommendations contained in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Administration Participation Act, 1946, \$400,000,000: Provided, That this additional appropriation shall not become available prior to the enactment of the bill (H. R. 4649, Seventy-ninth Congress) to enable the United States to further participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Executive Mansion and grounds:

Addition to the Executive Mansion-----

1, 650, 000. 00

Bureau of the Budget:

Salaries and expenses-----

56, 800. 00

Printing and binding-----

5, 000. 00

Total, Executive Office of the President-----

401, 711, 800. 00

Office of Emergency Management:

Office of Alien Property Custodian:

Salaries and expenses:

The committee recommend that the additional amount for general administrative expenses be increased from \$679,700, as proposed by the House, to \$780,900. The \$101,200 increase recommended by the committee was proposed in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 126.

Office of Defense Transportation:

Salaries and expenses-----

165, 000. 00

Civil Service Commission:

Salaries and expenses-----

1, 000, 000. 00

Federal Loan Agency:

Reconstruction Finance Corporation:

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided, That none of the funds available under this head for administrative expenses shall be used in paying the salary of any person engaged in making or processing loans to any State, any subdivision thereof, any municipality therein, or any public authority, for construction purposes, unless in pursuance of a specific authorization

Federal Power Commission:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$100, 000. 00
Flood control surveys-----	50, 000. 00
Total, Federal Power Commission-----	150, 000. 00

Federal Security Agency:

Howard University:	
Plans and specifications for additional buildings-----	181, 575. 00
Public Health Service:	
Hospital and medical care:	
It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:	
<i>Hospitals and medical care: Not to exceed \$90,000 of the appropriation "Hospitals and medical care," fiscal year 1946, shall be available for necessary major repair, remodeling, and alteration of the Neponsit Beach Hospital without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a).</i>	
Foreign quarantine service-----	531, 540. 00
National Institute of Health, operating expenses-----	75, 000. 00
Public Health Service, Philippines-----	1, 000, 000. 00
Total, Public Health Service-----	1, 606, 540. 00
Social Security Board:	
Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance-----	168, 250. 00
Miscellaneous expenses-----	15, 000. 00
Total, Social Security Board-----	183, 250. 00
Total, Federal Security Agency-----	1, 971, 365. 00

Federal Works Agency:

Public works advance planning-----	12, 500, 000. 00
It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:	
: <i>Provided, That no loans shall be made or participated in by any Federal agency for the construction of any public works, plans for which have been wholly or partly financed out of this appropriation, except in pursuance of a specific authorization.</i>	
Virgin Islands public works-----	1, 324, 420. 00
Public Buildings Administration:	
Federal office building, Nashville, Tenn-----	5, 575, 000. 00
Damage claims-----	176, 660. 86
Total, Federal Works Agency-----	19, 576, 080. 86

Interstate Commerce Commission:

General administrative expenses-----	100, 000. 00
Motor transport regulation-----	164, 000. 00
Total Interstate Commerce Commission---	264, 000. 00

National Housing Agency:

Veterans' housing-----	\$167, 400, 000. 00
------------------------	---------------------

National Labor Relations Board:

Salaries and expenses, War Labor Disputes Act.....	300, 000. 00
--	--------------

District of Columbia:

Health Department:

Capital outlay, Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium:

Plans and specifications for a building for employees' living quarters-----	\$4, 600. 00
---	--------------

Public Welfare:

Mental Rehabilitation Service:

Capital outlay, District Training School, third floor and roof-----	70, 000. 00
---	-------------

Public Works:

Motor Vehicle Parking Agency-----	5, 000. 00
-----------------------------------	------------

Capital outlay, Sewer Division:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be added to the bill:
, and in conducting a survey for city relief sewers the Commissioners are authorized to employ engineering and other professional services by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and civil-service and classification laws

Special emergency fund-----	15, 000. 00
-----------------------------	-------------

Total, District of Columbia-----	94, 600. 00
----------------------------------	-------------

Department of Agriculture:

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Salaries and expenses-----	125, 000. 00
----------------------------	--------------

Forest Service:

National forest protection and management-----	300, 000. 00
--	--------------

War Food Administration:

It is recommended by the committee that the following provision be added to the bill:

The limitation on the amount which may be expended for the agricultural wage stabilization program under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, is hereby increased from "\$275,000" to "\$373,700".

School Lunch Program:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

The limitation of \$50,000,000 for the objects and for the purposes of the item "School lunch program" contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased by \$15,000,000.

Insecticide Act-----	26, 500. 00
----------------------	-------------

- Farm Labor Supply-----	8, 000, 000. 00
--------------------------	-----------------

The committee recommends that the following language be added to the bill:

Agricultural workers may be admitted into the United States to perform agricultural labor in accordance with the provisions of section 5 (g) of said Act during the continuance of this program, notwithstanding any official determination of the cessation of hostilities in the present war.

Total, Department of Agriculture-----	8, 451, 500. 00
---------------------------------------	-----------------

Department of Commerce:

Declassification and technical services-----	\$94, 000. 00
Bureau of the Census:	
Compiling census reports, etc-----	1, 325, 000. 00
Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:	
Establishment of air navigation facilities:	
Repairs and alterations at Galena, Alaska---	182, 000. 00
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:	
Departmental salaries and expenses-----	350, 000. 00
Field office service-----	30, 000. 00
Total, Department of Commerce-----	1, 981, 000. 00

Interior Department:

Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
Payment to certain individual Sioux Indians, their heirs, or devisees, as authorized by the act of June 30, 1945 (Public Law 97)-----	111, 630. 00
Bureau of Reclamation:	
Reclamation fund, special fund:	
Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)-----	600, 000. 00
General investigations-----	1, 000, 000. 00
Total, reclamation fund, special fund-----	1, 600, 000. 00
General fund, construction:	
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada-----	1, 800, 000. 00
(The amount recommended is for the proposed Phoenix-Tucson transmission line, which item was included in the Budget estimate, but which was omitted by the House.)	
Kings River project, California-----	197, 000. 00
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado--	1, 500, 000. 00
Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	450, 000. 00
Total, general fund, construction-----	3, 947, 000. 00
Colorado River Development Fund-----	750, 000. 00
Fort Peck project, Montana-----	855, 000. 00
The \$855,000 increase recommended by the committee is broken down as follows:	
Yellowstone River district:	
Glendive-Miles City transmission lines-----	\$190, 000
Miles City substation---	45, 000
Transmission lines to dis- tribution substations--	110, 000
Distribution substations for irrigation pumping and commercial power loads-----	250, 000
Total, Yellowstone River district-----	595, 000
Missouri River district:	
Transmission lines to dis- tribution substations--	260, 000
Total increase-----	855, 000

Interior Department—Continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Missouri River Basin-----	\$1, 133, 200. 00
---------------------------	-------------------

The items included in the increase recommended by the committee are as follows:

Office of Indian Affairs-----	\$78, 000
Geological Survey-----	433, 200
Bureau of Mines-----	622, 000

Total increase-----	1, 133, 200
---------------------	-------------

Administrative provisions:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Administrative provisions: The limitation contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, on the number of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles which may be purchased is hereby increased from "two hundred and eighty" to "three hundred and eighty".

Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	8, 285, 200. 00
-----------------------------------	-----------------

Geological Survey:

Topographic surveys-----	13, 900. 00
Geologic surveys-----	800. 00
Gaging streams-----	321, 100. 00
Classification of lands-----	800. 00
Arkansas River compact-----	15, 000. 00

Total, Geological Survey-----	351, 600. 00
-------------------------------	--------------

Bureau of Mines:

Drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colo-----	485, 000. 00
---------------------------------------	--------------

National Park Service:

National parks-----	23, 300. 00
---------------------	-------------

(The amount recommended by the committee is for an additional amount for winter operations in Mount Rainier National Park.)

Fish and Wildlife Service:

Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents-----	20, 000. 00
---	-------------

Government in the Territories:

Government of the Virgin Islands:

For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of St. Croix, V. I.-----	50, 000. 00
--	-------------

Total, Interior Department-----	9, 326, 730. 00
---------------------------------	-----------------

Justice Department:

Federal Bureau of Investigation:

Damage claims-----	\$37. 50
Office of the Assistant Solicitor General-----	29, 350. 00

Total, Justice Department-----	29, 387. 50
--------------------------------	-------------

State Department:

Foreign service:

Representation allowances-----	23, 000. 00
--------------------------------	-------------

Foreign service, auxiliary (emergency)-----	770, 000. 00
---	--------------

International obligations:

International conferences (emergency)-----	500, 000. 00
--	--------------

Total, State Department-----	1, 293, 000. 00
------------------------------	-----------------

Treasury Department:

Bureau of Accounts:

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses--	1, 000, 000. 00
---	-----------------

War Department:

Military activities:

Damage claims-----	158, 482. 52
--------------------	--------------

Citizens' Military Training:

Reserve Officers' Training Corps:

The committee recommend that the following proviso be added to the bill:

*CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING**RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS*

The third proviso under the head "Reserve Officers' Training Corps" in the Military Appropriation Act, 1946, is hereby amended by deleting therefrom the words " , or for additional motor transport or tank units unless in replacement of existing cavalry units"; and the fourth proviso under said head is hereby amended by deleting therefrom the words "Air Corps,".

War Department—Continued

Civil functions—Corps of Engineers:

Flood control, general:

Conemaugh River Reservoir, Pa-----	\$3, 000, 000. 00
Hulah Reservoir, Okla-----	1, 000, 000. 00

Garrison (N. Dak.) Reservoir:

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for constructing the Garrison (North Dakota) Reservoir beyond dimensions which would provide for a higher pool elevation than one thousand eight hundred and thirty feet or for constructing dikes or levees which would provide for a higher pool elevation than one thousand eight hundred and thirty feet for operating such dam

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided, That no part of the appropriation for the Garrison Reservoir herein contained may be expended for actual construction of the dam itself until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior to be equal in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the Three Affiliated Tribes shall be offered to the said tribes in exchange for the land on the Fort Berthold Reservation which shall be inundated by the construction of the Garrison Dam

Total, Civil Functions, Corps of Engineers-----	4, 000, 000. 00
---	-----------------

Total, War Department----	4, 158, 482. 52
---------------------------	-----------------

Judgments and audited claims:

Property damage claims-----	38, 181. 15
Judgments, United States courts-----	55, 185. 19
Judgments, Court of Claims-----	63, 018. 62
Claims allowed by the General Accounting Office----	3, 042, 862. 55

Total, judgments and audited claims-----	3, 199, 247. 51
--	-----------------

Total increase-----	622, 340, 876. 86
---------------------	-------------------

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Interior Department:

Bureau of Reclamation:

General fund, construction:

Central Valley project, California-----	\$1, 580, 000. 00
---	-------------------

The committee recommend that the following language and amount be stricken from the bill:

switchyards, \$1,600,000

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

*switchyards at Shasta and Keswick Dams,
\$800,000*

The committee also recommend that the following language and amounts be stricken from the bill:

transmission lines, Oroville to Sacramento, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$730,000, and Sacramento between substations, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$50,000

War Department:

Civil functions—Corps of Engineers:

Flood control, general:

Mansfield Hollow Reservoir, Conn.-----	1, 500, 000. 00
--	-----------------

Total decrease-----	3, 080, 000. 00
---------------------	-----------------

Net increase-----	619, 260, 876. 86
-------------------	-------------------

Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	2, 054, 033, 255. 98
---	----------------------



Calendar No. 865

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4805

[Report No. 857]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

DECEMBER 13 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of December 11 (legislative day, October 29), 1945, by Mr. McKELLAR, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
7 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1946, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

For payment to Minnie McN. Johnson, widow of Hiram W. Johnson, late a Senator from the State of California, \$10,000.

For payment to Mary T. Peavey, daughter of John Thomas, late a Senator from the State of Idaho, \$10,000.

There shall be paid to each Senator, after January 1, 1946, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties, to be paid in equal monthly installments. For making such payments through June 30, 1946, \$120,000.

The unobligated balance of the appropriation for mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators, for the fiscal year 1945, is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1946.

The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1946 is hereby amended by striking out "night watchman, \$1,920", under the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, and inserting in lieu thereof "special officer, \$2,280", and the necessary amount is hereby authorized to be expended from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate beginning January 1, 1946.

1 *Beginning January 1, 1946, the salary of the secretary*
2 *for the majority shall be at the rate of \$5,400 per annum and*
3 *\$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present*
4 *incumbent.*

5 *The Sergeant at Arms is authorized to install in the*
6 *offices of Senators special telephone wiring plans with fea-*
7 *tures to pick up, hold, and intercommunicate on one to three*
8 *lines, the cost thereof to be paid out of the appropriation for*
9 *“Miscellaneous items, contingent expenses of the Senate”.*

10 *For an additional allowance for stationery of \$500 for*
11 *each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the second*
12 *session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$48,500, to be imme-*
13 *diately available and to remain available until June 30, 1946.*

14 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
15 exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1945, \$15,000.

16 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

17 For payment to the widow of James W. Mott, late a
18 Representative from the State of Oregon, \$10,000, to be dis-
19 bursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

20 CONTINGENT EXPENSE OF THE HOUSE

21 Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for
22 telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services;
23 fiscal year 1945, \$5,000.

24 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of
25 \$500 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident

1 Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the
 2 Seventy-ninth Congress, \$219,000, to be immediately avail-
 3 able and to remain available until June 30, 1946.

4 Attending physician's office: For compensation at the
 5 rate of \$3,600 per annum of a technical assistant in the office
 6 of the attending physician, to be appointed by the attending
 7 physician, subject to the approval of the Speaker, fiscal year
 8 1946, \$1,800.

9 *Whenever the usual day for paying salaries in or under*
 10 *the Senate or House of Representatives falls on Saturday,*
 11 *the respective disbursing officers are authorized to make such*
 12 *payments on the preceding workday.*

13 NATIONAL MEMORIAL STADIUM COMMISSION

14 *For carrying out the provisions of Public Law Num-*
 15 *bered 523 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, entitled "Joint*
 16 *resolution to consider a site and design for a National Me-*
 17 *morial Stadium to be erected in the District of Columbia",*
 18 *approved December 20, 1944, fiscal year 1945, \$1,183.47,*
 19 *to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be disbursed*
 20 *by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the*
 21 *Chairman of the Commission.*

22 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

23 *The provisions of section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act*
 24 *making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and*

1 *judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending*
 2 *June 30, 1917", approved May 10, 1916, as amended (re-*
 3 *lating to dual compensation), shall not apply to services*
 4 *rendered by the assistant clerk and stenographer of the Joint*
 5 *Committee on Printing from May 16 to August 3, 1944.*

6 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

7 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

8 *Capitol buildings: For an additional amount for the*
 9 *Capitol Building, including the same objects specified under*
 10 *this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1946,*
 11 *\$19,000.*

12 *Erection of a Statue of George Washington on the*
 13 *Capitol Grounds: To enable the Architect of the Capitol*
 14 *to acquire a statue of George Washington and a suitable*
 15 *granite pedestal upon which to erect such statue and to*
 16 *defray all expenses of erecting such statue upon the Capitol*
 17 *Grounds, all as authorized by the Act of June 11, 1940*
 18 *(54 Stat. 299), \$25,000.*

19 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

20 *Not to exceed \$2,000 of the appropriation for salaries,*
 21 *Library Buildings and Grounds, 1945, shall be transferred to,*
 22 *merged with, and be available for the same purposes as the*
 23 *appropriation for general repairs, and so forth, Library Build-*
 24 *ings and Grounds, 1945.*

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for "Printing and binding", \$1,234.06.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of criers: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries of criers", \$20,000.

Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Fees of commissioners", including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1945, \$34,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

ADMINISTRATION

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267, Seventy-eighth Congress), to be available for expenditure in the manner specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Appropriation Act, 1945, and subject to the recommendations contained in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946,

1 \$400,000,000: *Provided, That this additional appropriation*
 2 *shall not become available prior to the enactment of the bill*
 3 *(H. R. 4649, Seventy-ninth Congress) to enable the United*
 4 *States to further participate in the work of the United Nations*
 5 *Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.*

6 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

7 Maintenance, Executive Mansion and grounds: For an
 8 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Maintenance, Ex-
 9 ecutive Mansion and grounds", including the objects specified
 10 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
 11 Act, 1946, \$21,940.

12 *Addition to the Executive Mansion: For an addition to*
 13 *the Executive Mansion; for alterations, improvements, and*
 14 *furnishings, and for improvement of grounds, to be ex-*
 15 *pended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the*
 16 *provisions of any other Act, to remain available until*
 17 *expended, \$1,650,000.*

18 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

19 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
 20 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects
 21 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Approp-
 22 riation Act, 1946, \$56,800.

23 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
 24 year 1946, for "Printing and binding", \$5,000.

1 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

3 Administrative expenses: For an additional amount for
 4 the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien
 5 Property Custodian for the fiscal year 1946, including not
 6 to exceed \$8,900 for deposit in the general fund of the
 7 Treasury for cost of penalty mail, ~~\$679,700~~ \$780,900, pay-
 8 able out of any funds or other property or interest vested
 9 in or transferred to the Alien Property Custodian.

10 OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

11 *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal*
 12 *year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the*
 13 *objects specified under this head in the National War Agencies*
 14 *Appropriation Act, 1946, \$165,000.*

15 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

16 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

17 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Ameri-
 18 can Battle Monuments Commission", including the objects
 19 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
 20 priation Act, 1946, \$2,000.

21 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

22 *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal*
 23 *year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Com-*
 24 *mission", including the objects specified under this head in the*
 25 *Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$1,000,000.*

1 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For an addi-
 2 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Panama Canal con-
 3 struction annuity fund", \$510,000.

4 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

5 Wage accruals: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 6 1946, for "Wage accruals", \$4,800,000, to remain available
 7 until expended.

8 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

9 Administrative expenses: For an additional amount,
 10 fiscal year 1946, for "Export-Import Bank of Washington,
 11 administrative expenses", including the objects specified
 12 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation
 13 Act, 1945, \$150,000, payable from the funds of the bank.

14 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

15 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
 16 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects
 17 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
 18 priation Act, 1946, \$392,500, and the limitation on the
 19 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
 20 District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$1,585,650"
 21 to "\$1,903,400".

22 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

23 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

24 Administrative expenses: For an additional amount,

1 fiscal year 1946, for "Administrative expenses", \$5,500,000,
 2 payable from the funds of the Corporation: *Provided*, That
 3 none of the funds available under this head for administrative
 4 expenses shall be used in paying the salary of any person
 5 engaged in making or processing loans to any State, any
 6 subdivision thereof, any municipality therein, or any public
 7 authority, for construction purposes, unless in pursuance of a
 8 specific authorization.

9 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

10 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
 11 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", Federal Power
 12 Commission, including the objects specified under this head
 13 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946,
 14 ~~\$200,000~~ \$300,000: *Provided*, That the amount under this
 15 head which may be expended for personal services in the
 16 District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$1,315,991"
 17 to ~~"\$1,440,000"~~ "\$1,498,000" and for travel is hereby in-
 18 creased from "\$185,475" to ~~"\$208,000"~~ "\$217,000".

19 *Flood-control surveys: For an additional amount, fiscal*
 20 *year 1946, for "Flood-control surveys", Federal Power*
 21 *Commission, including the objects specified under this head*
 22 *in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946,*
 23 *\$50,000: Provided, That the amount under this head which*
 24 *may be expended for personal services in the District of*
 25 *Columbia is hereby increased from "\$85,000" to "\$101,000"*

1 *and for travel is hereby increased from “\$10,000” to*
2 *“\$12,500”.*

3 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

4 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

5 For an additional amount for “Columbia Institution for
6 the Deaf”, fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified
7 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
8 tion Act, 1946, \$46,605.

9 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

10 Enforcement operations: For an additional amount,
11 fiscal year 1946, for “Enforcement operations”, to carry
12 out the provisions of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law
13 139), including not to exceed \$120,000 for personal services
14 in the District of Columbia, \$153,400.

15 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

16 *Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans*
17 *and specifications for construction on the grounds of Howard*
18 *University of a dental school building, and engineering and*
19 *architectural school building, two additional units of the*
20 *women’s dormitories, and an auditorium building with facili-*
21 *ties for the school of music and the teaching of fine arts, in-*
22 *cluding engineering and architectural services, printing, and*
23 *travel, to remain available until expended, \$181,575.*

24 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
25 for “Salaries”, including the objects specified under this

1 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
2 1946, \$188,000.

3 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

4 Venereal diseases (national defense) : For an additional
5 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Venereal diseases (national
6 defense)", including the objects specified under this head
7 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946,
8 \$647,000.

9 *Hospitals and medical care: Not to exceed \$90,000 of*
10 *the appropriation "Hospitals and medical care", fiscal year*
11 *1946, shall be available for necessary major repair, remodel-*
12 *ing, and alteration of the Neponsit Beach Hospital without*
13 *regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section*
14 *322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.*
15 *278a).*

16 Foreign quarantine service: For an additional amount,
17 fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign quarantine service", includ-
18 ing the objects specified under this head in the Federal
19 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$70,000.

20 *Foreign quarantine service: For an additional amount,*
21 *fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign quarantine service", includ-*
22 *ing the objects specified under this head in the Federal Secur-*
23 *ity Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, and including the*
24 *purchase of twelve passenger automobiles; construction, pur-*
25 *chase, major repairs, and remodeling of buildings and auxil-*

1 iary facilities; rental of buildings and other structures (in-
 2 cluding quarters for commissioned officers and other
 3 personnel) without regard to section 322 of the Act of June
 4 30, 1932, as amended; and architectural and other special
 5 personal services by contract without regard to the civil-
 6 service or classification laws; \$601,540.

7 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
 8 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National In-
 9 stitute of Health, operating expenses", including the objects
 10 specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency
 11 Appropriation Act, 1946, ~~\$875,000~~ \$950,000, of which
 12 \$817,000 shall be available solely for grants-in-aid in accord-
 13 ance with the provisions of section 301 (d), Public Law
 14 410 (including the purchase and distribution of penicillin
 15 and other antibiotic compounds for use in research projects
 16 for which grants are made), in addition to the \$100,000
 17 specified for such grants in said Act.

18 Public health services, Philippine Islands: To enable the
 19 Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, fiscal year
 20 1946, to assist the public-health organization of the Philip-
 21 pine Islands in reconstituting and reactivating public-health
 22 services and programs in the Philippine Islands, including
 23 personal services in the District of Columbia; personal serv-
 24 ices outside the District of Columbia without regard to the
 25 civil-service or classification laws; purchase, maintenance,

1 *repair, and operation of twenty-five passenger automobiles*
 2 *and ten aircraft; travel; printing and binding; purchase of*
 3 *supplies, materials, and equipment without regard to section*
 4 *3709 of the Revised Statutes; and packing, unpacking, crat-*
 5 *ing, uncrating, drayage, and transportation of personal ef-*
 6 *fects of commissioned officers and transportation of their*
 7 *dependents on change of station, \$1,000,000.*

8 SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

9 Grants to States for unemployment compensation admin-
 10 istration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for
 11 "Grants to States for unemployment compensation adminis-
 12 tration", including the objects specified under this head in
 13 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946,
 14 \$25,042,000.

15 Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:
 16 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries,
 17 Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", ~~\$1,682,500~~
 18 \$1,850,750.

19 Salaries, office of the Social Security Board: For an addi-
 20 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries, offices of the
 21 Social Security Board", \$50,000.

22 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board: For an
 23 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Miscellaneous ex-

1 penses, Social Security Board", including the objects speci-
 2 fied under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appro-
 3 priation Act, 1946, ~~\$125,000~~ \$140,000.

4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

5 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries,
 6 Office of the General Counsel", including personal services
 7 in the District of Columbia, \$16,000.

8 Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For an
 9 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Traveling expenses,
 10 Federal Security Agency", including the objects specified
 11 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
 12 tion Act, 1946, and \$5,000 for carrying out the provisions
 13 of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 139), \$60,000.

14 Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For an
 15 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and bind-
 16 ing, Federal Security Agency", to carry out the provisions
 17 of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 139), \$1,000:
 18 *Provided*, That the amount of \$514,000 specified in the
 19 appropriation "Printing and binding, Federal Security
 20 Agency", for printed forms, tabulating cards, and tabu-
 21 lating forms in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insur-
 22 ance is hereby reduced by \$50,000, said amount to be avail-
 23 able for the other purposes specified under this head.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Public works advance planning: For an additional amount for "Public works advance planning", fiscal year 1946, ~~\$12,500,000~~ \$25,000,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$375,000~~ \$675,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in the manner specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, except that the limitation on travel expenses is increased by \$40,000 \$50,000: *Provided*, That no loans shall be made or participated in by any Federal agency for the construction of any public works, plans for which have been wholly or partly financed out of this appropriation, except in pursuance of a specific authorization.

Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Virgin Islands public works", ~~\$554,000~~ \$1,878,420.

Public Works Administration liquidation: The amount made available for administrative expenses during the fiscal year 1946 under the head "Public Works Administration liquidation" in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased from "\$25,000" to "\$45,000".

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Federal office building, Nashville, Tennessee: For the

1 acquisition of a site in Nashville, Tennessee, by purchase,
 2 condemnation, or otherwise, and the construction thereon of
 3 a new Federal office building for the use and accommodation
 4 of the United States, including the Veterans' Administration,
 5 \$5,575,000.

6 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

7 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Highway
 8 Act of November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented,
 9 \$25,000,000, being a part of the \$100,000,000 authorized to
 10 be appropriated by section 2 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act
 11 of 1944 (Public Law 521), and to become available in ac-
 12 cordance with said section 2 and to remain available until
 13 expended.

14 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
 15 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of
 16 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Com-
 17 missioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the
 18 several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of
 19 roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substan-
 20 tially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, by any
 21 other agency of the Government, and so forth", as fully set
 22 forth in *Senate Document Numbered 109*, and *House Docu-*
 23 *ment Numbered 354*, Seventy-ninth Congress, ~~\$296,867.45~~
 24 ~~\$473,528.31~~.

1 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

2 Foreign-service pay adjustment: The appropriation
3 "Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign
4 currencies", in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
5 1946, shall be available, in such amounts as may be deter-
6 mined by the President, for transfer to and merger with
7 other appropriations available for salaries, travel, cost-of-
8 living, quarters, and other allowances in foreign countries.

9 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

10 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
11 for "Salaries", \$2,673,900.

12 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
13 year 1946, for "Miscellaneous expenses", including the ob-
14 jects specified under this head in the Independent Offices
15 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$506,700, of which not to exceed
16 \$4,500 shall be available for deposit in the general fund
17 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
18 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

19 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
20 year 1946, for "Printing and binding", \$22,500.

21 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

22 General administrative expenses: For an additional
23 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "General administrative ex-
24 penses", including the objects specified under this head in
25 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$206,000

1 \$306,000, and the limitation on the amount which may be
 2 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
 3 is hereby increased from “\$2,488,000” to ~~“\$2,688,000”~~
 4 “\$2,788,000”.

5 Valuation of property of carriers: For an additional
 6 amount, fiscal year 1946, for “Valuation of property of
 7 carriers”, including the objects specified under this head in
 8 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$50,000.

9 *Motor transport regulation: For an additional amount,*
 10 *fiscal year 1946, for “Motor transport regulation”, includ-*
 11 *ing the objects specified under this head in the Independent*
 12 *Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$164,000.*

13 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
 14 year 1946, for “Printing and binding for the Interstate
 15 Commerce Commission”, including the objects specified
 16 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
 17 Act, 1946, \$45,000.

18 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

19 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

20 Veterans' housing: To enable the National Housing
 21 Administrator to carry out the purposes of title V of the
 22 Act of October 14, 1940, as amended, \$24,500,000.

23 *Veterans' housing: To enable the National Housing*
 24 *Administrator to carry out the purposes of title V of the*
 25 *Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1501),*

1 \$191,900,000, to remain available until expended: Pro-
 2 vided, That, without regard to the provisions of any other
 3 law, but subject to the removal of provisions of section 313
 4 of said Act, said Administrator may transfer, for such con-
 5 sideration and subject to such terms and conditions as he
 6 deems feasible under the circumstances, any temporary hous-
 7 ing (intact or in panels suitable for reuse) under his juris-
 8 diction to any educational institutions, State or political
 9 subdivision thereof, local public agency, or nonprofit organi-
 10 zation, for use or reuse in providing temporary housing
 11 for families of servicemen and for veterans and their fami-
 12 lies, or, in the discretion of the Administrator, for single
 13 veterans attending educational institutions.

14 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

15 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the funds made
 16 available to the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration by
 17 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, for
 18 "Salaries and expenses", there is hereby made available to
 19 said Administration not to exceed \$150,000 from the sources
 20 specified under said head.

21 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

22 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the funds made
 23 available to the Federal Housing Administration by the Inde-
 24 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, for "Salaries and
 25 expenses", there is hereby made available to said Administra-

tion not to exceed \$1,000,000 from the sources specified under said head.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries", \$354,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated in title IV, Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1946, or of any other funds appropriated to the National Labor Relations Board for the fiscal year 1946 hereafter shall be used, except for the discharge of obligations incurred up to and including the date of approval of this Act, by the National Labor Relations Board in any way in connection with the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous expenses and printing and binding, and the National Labor Relations Board shall return to the Treasury all funds appropriated to it under title IV of the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1946, for the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act, less all sums actually expended and obligations actually incurred in the performance of its duties under the War Labor Disputes Act up to and including the date of approval of this Act.

1 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
 2 year 1946, for "Miscellaneous expenses", including the objects
 3 specified under this head in the National Labor Relations
 4 Board Appropriation Act, 1946, \$110,000.

5 Penalty mail: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
 6 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of
 7 penalty mail of the National Labor Relations Board as re-
 8 quired by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$2,500.

9 *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal*
 10 *year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, National Labor*
 11 *Relations Board, War Labor Disputes Act", including the*
 12 *objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose*
 13 *in the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act,*
 14 *1946, \$300,000, for reimbursement to the appropriations*
 15 *"Salaries" and "Miscellaneous expenses", National Labor*
 16 *Relations Board, fiscal year 1946.*

17 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

18 Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards:
 19 For an additional amount for "Arbitration, emergency
 20 and emergency panel boards, National Mediation Board,
 21 1946", including the objects under this head in the Labor-
 22 Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1946, \$23,900.

23 There is hereby transferred \$3,000 from the appropria-
 24 tion "Arbitration and Emergency Boards, National Media-
 25 tion Board, 1945", to the appropriation "Salaries and ex-

1 penses, emergency panels, and so forth, National Mediation
2 Board 1945".

3 OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

4 Expenses of disposal agencies: In addition to funds
5 already appropriated and notwithstanding the provisions of
6 section 30 (a) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, here-
7 after all proceeds from any disposition of surplus property
8 remaining after dispositions made as provided in sections 30
9 (b), (c), and (d) of such Act shall be set aside in a
10 special fund account in the Treasury and funds so set aside
11 in such special fund account are hereby appropriated and
12 shall be available to the Surplus Property Administrator,
13 not, however, to exceed \$170,000,000 for the fiscal year
14 1946, for "Expenses of disposal agencies", Office of War
15 Mobilization and Reconversion, for allocation or reimburse-
16 ment as specified under this head in the National War
17 Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, including expenses
18 necessary to enable Government agencies designated by
19 the Surplus Property Administration to render special serv-
20 ices to the Administration or to disposal agencies; purchase,
21 maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automo-
22 biles; maintenance and operation of aircraft in connection
23 with disposal activities in the Territories and possessions;
24 *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any provision to the con-
25 trary, the appropriation under this head in this Act and in

1 the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, shall
2 be considered as available also for expenses incurred during
3 the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 incident to the care, handling,
4 transfer, and other disposition of property under the control
5 of disposal agencies by whatever agency declared: *Provided*
6 *further*, That the limitations under the appropriation "Sur-
7 plus property program", Procurement Division, transferred
8 to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by the
9 National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, are hereby
10 repealed: *Provided further*, That any unobligated balances
11 in the special fund account created herein shall be covered
12 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts not later than six
13 months after the close of each fiscal year: *Provided further*,
14 That any owning or disposal agency is authorized to transfer
15 surplus property in its possession, other than real estate, to
16 the United States Soldiers' Home without reimbursement or
17 transfer of funds.

18 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

19 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
20 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", \$166,200.

21 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

22 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
23 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Insti-
24 tution", including the objects specified under this head in the
25 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$47,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administrative, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: The limitation under "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services", Veterans' Administration, in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, on the amount which may be expended to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes, is hereby increased from \$3,650,000 to \$5,000,000; *the limitation under the above appropriation upon the number of passenger-carrying vehicles which may be purchased during the fiscal year 1946 is hereby increased from "fifty-five" to "two hundred and eighty-four"; the limitation under the above appropriation upon the amount which may be available for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material is hereby increased from "\$50,000" to "\$99,500"; and notwithstanding the provisions of section 106 of the above Act, the appropriation shall be available for the purchase of newspapers (other than legal) and periodicals in an amount not exceeding \$975. Subparagraph (c) of section 201 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, is hereby amended by striking therefrom the words following the words "Veterans' Administration" and substituting in lieu thereof the*

1 following words and figures, "the amount available for such
2 purpose shall be \$10,000".

3 For construction of hospitals and domiciliary facilities
4 for fiscal year 1946, \$158,320,000.

5 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
6 year 1946, for "Printing and binding for the Veterans'
7 Administration", \$1,360,000, of which \$200,000 shall be
8 reimbursed to the "Emergency fund for the President, national
9 defense".

10 National service life insurance: For an additional
11 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National service life insur-
12 ance", including the objects specified under this head in
13 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$928,-
14 000,000, to remain available until expended.

15 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: The Administrator
16 of Veterans' Affairs, subject to the approval of the Federal
17 Board of Hospitalization, is authorized to utilize such Army
18 and Navy hospitals, temporary or otherwise, not required by
19 the Army or Navy, as such Administrator and the Federal
20 Board of Hospitalization may deem safe and suitable for the
21 hospitalization or domiciliary care of veterans.

22 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

23 REGULATORY AGENCIES

24 Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount,
25 fiscal year 1946, for the "Office of Recorder of Deeds", in-

cluding the objects specified for this purpose in the District of
Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, \$12,400.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for the construction of an underpass under Hiatt Place to connect the Powell Junior High School and the Johnson Building, \$7,000, to remain available until expended.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for construction of the following school buildings or additions to school buildings at a total cost in each case of not to exceed the specified amounts, namely, Alexander Graham Bell (Abbot) Vocational School, \$1,190,000; Spingarn High School, \$2,060,000; Miller Junior High School, \$1,350,000; Taft Junior High School addition, \$518,000; new elementary-school building, including assembly hall-gymnasium, in the vicinity of Eleventh and G Streets Southeast, to replace the present Cranch and Tyler Schools, \$600,000; and Logan School, \$350,000.

For an additional amount for the purchase of a site for elementary-school purposes in the vicinity of Eleventh and G Streets Southeast, for the replacement of the Cranch, Tyler, and Van Ness Schools, \$50,000, to remain available until expended.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Capital outlay, Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium: For preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of a building for employees' living quarters, \$4,600, which amount may be credited to the appropriation account, "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services".

Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital", including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, \$28,900.

Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an additional amount for the construction of a superintendent's residence, \$5,000.

PUBLIC WELFARE

FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

Capital outlay, institutions for the indigent: For completing construction of a new heating plant at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, including all necessary appurtenances thereto, \$237,500.

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

Capital outlay: For preparation of plans and specifications for new buildings for the Industrial Home School, to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$600,000 on a new site near Laurel, Maryland, \$18,000, which amount may

1 be credited to the appropriation account, "Office of Municipal
2 Architect, construction services".

3 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$40,000
4 for the construction of temporary building for the National
5 Training School for Girls on a new site to be acquired in
6 Maryland, contained in the District of Columbia Appro-
7 priation Act, 1944, is reappropriated and made available
8 during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 for repairs, alter-
9 ations, and improvements to existing buildings on the new
10 site acquired near Laurel, Maryland, for the National Train-
11 ing School for Girls, including furniture and equipment and
12 the installation of necessary utilities.

13 MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

14 *Capital outlay, District Training School: For the con-*
15 *struction of a third floor and a permanent roof to the hospital*
16 *and administration building, \$70,000.*

17 PUBLIC WORKS

18 *Motor Vehicle Parking Agency: For all expenses neces-*
19 *sary in carrying out the provisions of the District of Columbia*
20 *Motor Vehicle Parking Facility Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 90),*
21 *including personal services and printing and binding, pay-*
22 *able from the highway fund, fiscal year 1946, \$5,000.*

23 Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For an additional
24 amount, fiscal year 1946, for construction of sewers and
25 receiving basins, and so forth, including the objects specified

1 under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
2 Act, 1946, \$320,000, and in conducting a survey for city
3 relief sewers the Commissioners are authorized to employ
4 engineering and other professional services by contract or
5 otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
6 Statutes and civil-service and classification laws.

7 SPECIAL EMERGENCY FUND

8 For all expenses necessary to enable the Commissioners
9 of the District of Columbia to maintain public order and
10 protect life and property in said District during the period
11 of public recognition extended to returning military or naval
12 personnel or visiting dignitaries, including the cost of re-
13 moving and relocating streetcar loading platforms, roping
14 of streets, erection of stands, printing of signs, and operation
15 of temporary comfort stations, fiscal year 1946, \$15,000:
16 Provided, That the certificate of the Commissioners shall
17 be sufficient voucher for the expenditure of \$1,000 of this
18 appropriation for such purposes as they may deem necessary.

19 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

20 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
21 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
22 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
23 as set forth in House Document Numbered 370 of the
24 Seventy-ninth Congress, \$1,504.50.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Salaries and expenses (foreign plant quarantine) :
For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses" (foreign plant quarantines), including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, ~~\$125,000~~ \$250,000.

FOREST SERVICE

National forest protection and management: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for national forest protection and management, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$300,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Forest roads and trails: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Forest roads and trails", including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head

1 in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946,
 2 \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which
 3 amount \$2,000,000 is for forest development roads and trails,
 4 being a part of the \$12,500,000 authorized to be appro-
 5 priated for the first postwar fiscal year by the Act of
 6 December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 838), and \$2,000,000 is for
 7 forest highways, being a part of the balance of the \$7,000,000
 8 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 by
 9 the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867).

10 WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

11 *Salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount*
 12 *which may be expended for the agricultural wage stabiliza-*
 13 *tion program under the appropriation "Salaries and ex-*
 14 *penses, War Food Administration", in the Department of*
 15 *Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, is hereby increased*
 16 *from "\$275,000" to "\$373,700".*

17 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

18 Salaries and administrative expenses: For an additional
 19 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and administrative
 20 expenses", Commodity Credit Corporation, including the
 21 objects specified under this head in the Department of
 22 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$762,000, payable
 23 from the funds of said Corporation.

24 SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

25 *The limitation of \$50,000,000 for the objects and for*

1 the purposes of the item "School lunch program" contained
 2 in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946,
 3 is increased by \$15,000,000.

4 MARKETING SERVICE

5 Insecticide Act: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 6 1946, for "Insecticide Act", including the objects specified
 7 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropria-
 8 tion Act, 1946, \$26,500, and the limitation on the amount
 9 which may be expended for departmental personal services in
 10 the District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$1,228,-
 11 446" to "\$1,235,446".

12 FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

13 Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority
 14 and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropria-
 15 tion Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby
 16 continued through December 31, 1946, to assist in providing
 17 an adequate supply of agricultural labor for the production,
 18 harvesting, and preparation for markets of agricultural com-
 19 modities essential to the orderly transition from war to peace
 20 and for carrying out the other purposes of said Act, and, in
 21 addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is
 22 hereby appropriated the sum of ~~\$14,000,000~~ \$22,000,000
 23 for such purposes, to be merged with the funds hereby con-
 24 tinued available. Not less than 5,000,000 of such additional

1 funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the
2 manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of said Act,
3 and of the amount so apportioned, not more than \$100,000
4 may be expended by the State agricultural extension services
5 for the construction of labor supply centers under the limita-
6 tions of said section 2. In addition to the amounts heretofore
7 made available for administrative expenses pursuant to sec-
8 tion 3 (c) of said Act, there is hereby made available, out
9 of said funds, the sum of \$562,023 for such purposes. *Agri-*
10 *cultural workers may be admitted into the United States to*
11 *perform agricultural labor in accordance with the provisions*
12 *of section 5 (g) of said Act during the continuance of this*
13 *program, notwithstanding any official determination of the*
14 *cessation of hostilities in the present war.*

15 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

17 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
18 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects
19 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
20 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$63,400.

21 Declassification and technical services: For all expenses
22 necessary, fiscal year 1946, in the performance of activities
23 and services relating to the declassification of scientific and
24 technical data, its release for public benefit, the promotion
25 of its maximum use by business and industry in the develop-

1 ment and utilization of new products and processes, including
 2 all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and
 3 expenses, Office of the Secretary", is available, and includ-
 4 ing not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment
 5 of persons or organizations (including aliens where necessary
 6 for special studies, investigations, and the translation of
 7 foreign-language documents in this country and abroad)
 8 by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709,
 9 Revised Statutes, and the civil-service and classification laws,
 10 and not to exceed \$50,000 for printing and binding,
 11 ~~\$250,000~~ \$344,000.

12 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

13 Compiling census reports, and so forth: For an additional
 14 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Compiling census reports, and
 15 so forth", including the objects specified under this head in
 16 the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946,
 17 ~~\$1,970,000~~ \$3,295,000.

18 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

19 *Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an addi-*
 20 *tional amount for "Establishment of air-navigation facilities",*
 21 *fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this*
 22 *head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act,*
 23 *1946, \$182,000.*

24 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an ex-
 25 tension to the Terminal Building, construction of four hangars,

1 extension to boilerhouse, and acquisition of land necessary
2 for and planning of an access road to the airport, \$3,998,000,
3 to remain available until expended.

4 The War and Navy Departments are authorized to
5 transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration aircraft
6 engines, parts, and accessories surplus to the needs of such
7 Departments, such transfer to be without charge therefor,
8 and the appropriation "Maintenance and Operation of Air-
9 craft" is hereby made available for the costs of transporta-
10 tion and storage incident to the procurement and care of such
11 items.

12 *BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE*

13 *Departmental salaries and expenses: For an additional*
14 *amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Departmental salaries and*
15 *expenses", including the objects specified under this head in*
16 *the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946,*
17 *\$350,000, and the limitation on the amount which may be*
18 *expended for personal services is hereby increased from*
19 *"\$1,929,250" to "\$2,241,750".*

20 *Field office service: For an additional amount, fiscal*
21 *year 1946, for "Field office service", including the objects*
22 *specified under this head in the Department of Commerce*
23 *Appropriation Act, 1946, \$30,000, and the limitation on*
24 *the amount which may be expended for personal services is*
25 *hereby increased from "\$395,000" to "\$421,000".*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

Petroleum Conservation Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Petroleum Conservation Division", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$12,300.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries", \$50,000.

Salaries and expenses of land offices: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses of land offices", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$8,000.

Payment to Oklahoma, from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River", \$399.69: *Provided*, That expenditures under the total appropriation shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Fire protection and timber management, public domain, continental United States: For an additional amount, fiscal

1 year 1946, for "Fire protection and timber management,
 2 public domain, continental United States", including the
 3 objects specified under this head in the Interior Department
 4 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$62,000.

5 *BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS*

6 *For payment to certain individual Sioux Indians, their*
 7 *heirs or devisees, in full settlement of their claims against*
 8 *the United States for personal property losses, as 'author-*
 9 *ized by the Act of June 30, 1945 (Public Law 97), in-*
 10 *cluding payment of attorney fees and other expenses au-*
 11 *thorized by said Act, \$111,630, to remain available as*
 12 *provided in said Act: Provided, That the respective Indian*
 13 *agency superintendents, acting as ex officio guardians, shall*
 14 *have authority to make application for, and to receive,*
 15 *payment of the amounts due the said claimants, their heirs*
 16 *or devisees.*

17 *BUREAU OF RECLAMATION*

18 *RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND*

19 *Construction: For additional amounts for salaries and*
 20 *expenses (other than project offices), construction of the*
 21 *following projects, and general investigations, including the*
 22 *objects specified under the head "Bureau of Reclamation"*
 23 *in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, to be*
 24 *expended from the reclamation fund, to remain available*

1 until expended and to be reimbursable under the reclamation
2 law:

3 Salaries and expenses (other than project offices),
4 ~~\$200,000~~ \$800,000;

5 General investigations, ~~\$500,000~~ \$1,500,000;

6 Projects:

7 San Luis project, Colorado, \$1,000,000;

8 Boise project, Idaho: Payette division, \$2,000,000;

9 Anderson Ranch, \$1,925,000;

10 Minidoka project, Idaho, \$720,000;

11 Palisades project, Idaho, \$1,000,000;

12 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$750,000;

13 Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$2,000,000;

14 Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$2,020,000;

15 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$1,000,000;

16 Klamath project, Oregon, \$1,000,000;

17 Owyhee project, Oregon, \$190,000;

18 Vale project, Oregon, \$3,000;

19 Provo River project, Utah, \$860,000;

20 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$1,-
21 650,000;

22 Kendrick project, Wyoming, \$500,000;

23 Riverton project, Wyoming, \$1,000,000;

24 Shoshone project, Wyoming: Heart Mountain divi-
25 sion, \$1,000,000; Power division, \$1,124,000;

1 Total, from the reclamation fund, ~~\$20,442,000~~
 2 ~~\$22,042,000~~.

3 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

4 Construction: For additional amounts for construction of
 5 the following projects, including the objects specified under
 6 the head "Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Depart-
 7 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, to be expended from the
 8 general fund of the Treasury, to remain available until
 9 expended and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

10 Gila project, Arizona, \$2,000,000;

11 Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, ~~\$5,000,000~~
 12 ~~\$6,800,000~~;

13 Central Valley project, California: Storage system,
 14 Shasta Dam and Reservoir, relocation of secondary roads,
 15 \$100,000; road between Shasta and Keswick Dams and
 16 United States Highway 99, \$150,000; clearing Shasta
 17 Reservoir area, \$100,000; Shasta Dam, \$500,000; Delta
 18 division, Delta-Mendota canal, \$7,500,000; Delta Crosss
 19 channel, \$349,420; Friant division, Friant Dam and Reser-
 20 voir, \$200,000; Friant-Kern canal, \$6,000,000; Power
 21 system, Shasta power plant, \$885,580; Keswick Dam,
 22 \$500,000; Keswick power plant, \$550,000; ~~switchyards,~~
 23 ~~\$1,600,000~~ *switchyards at Shasta and Keswick Dams,*
 24 ~~\$800,000~~; ~~transmission lines, Oroville to Sacramento, two~~
 25 ~~hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$730,000, and Sacramento~~

1 between substations, two hundred and thirty kilovolt,
 2 ~~\$50,000~~; in all, ~~\$19,215,000~~ \$17,635,000;

3 *Kings River project, California, \$197,000;*

4 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, ~~\$5,000,000~~
 5 ~~\$6,500,000~~;

6 Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$1,500,000;

7 Columbia Basin project, Washington, ~~\$10,050,000~~
 8 ~~\$10,500,000~~;

9 Total, general fund, construction, ~~\$42,765,000~~ \$45,-
 10 132,000.

11 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

12 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal) : For an
 13 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, to remain available until
 14 expended, for continuation of construction, \$3,000,000.

15 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

16 Colorado River development fund (expenditure ac-
 17 count) : For an additional amount for investigations of proj-
 18 ects for the utilization of the waters of the Colorado River
 19 system in the four States of the upper division, as authorized
 20 by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act,
 21 approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774), ~~\$250,000~~
 22 ~~\$1,000,000~~ from the Colorado River development fund
 23 (holding account) .

24 FORT PECK PROJECT, MONTANA

25 For an additional amount for Fort Peck project, Mon-

1 tana, ~~\$480,000~~ \$1,335,000, to remain available until
2 expended.

3 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

4 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable) : For the partial
5 accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secre-
6 tary of the Interior pursuant to section 9 of the Act of Decem-
7 ber 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), ~~\$10,269,100~~ \$11,402,300, to
8 remain available until expended.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 *Administrative provisions: The limitation contained in*
11 *the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, on the*
12 *number of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles which*
13 *may be purchased is hereby increased from "two hundred*
14 *and eighty" to "three hundred and eighty".*

15 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

16 *Topographic surveys: For an additional amount, fiscal*
17 *year 1946, for "Topographic surveys", \$13,900.*

18 *Geologic surveys: For an additional amount, fiscal year*
19 *1946, for "Geologic surveys", \$800.*

20 *Gaging streams: For an additional amount, fiscal year*
21 *1946, for "Gaging streams", including the objects specified*
22 *under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation*
23 *Act, 1946, \$321,100, and the amount that shall be available*
24 *only for cooperation with States or municipalities is hereby*
25 *increased from "\$1,300,000" to "\$1,620,000".*

1 *Classification of lands: For an additional amount, fiscal*
2 *year 1946, for "Classification of lands", \$800.*

3 *Arkansas River compact: For payment of the compen-*
4 *sation, without regard to the civil-service and classification*
5 *laws, including time performed in travel, and expenses, in-*
6 *cluding travel, of the person appointed by the President,*
7 *pursuant to Public Law 34, Seventy-ninth Congress, to*
8 *participate as the representative of the United States in*
9 *the negotiation of a compact between the States of Colorado*
10 *and Kansas relative to the division of the waters of the*
11 *Arkansas River and its tributaries, to be available until*
12 *June 30, 1947, \$15,000: Provided, That, notwithstanding*
13 *the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the Presi-*
14 *dent is authorized to appoint a retired officer of the Army as*
15 *such representative without prejudice to his status as a retired*
16 *Army officer who shall receive such compensation and ex-*
17 *penses in addition to his retired pay.*

18 *BUREAU OF MINES*

19 *Drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colorado: For continuing*
20 *the construction of the drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colorado,*
21 *including the objects specified under this head in the Interior*
22 *Department Appropriation Act, 1944, to remain available*
23 *until expended, \$485,000, of which \$8,000 shall be available*
24 *for personal services in the District of Columbia.*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$20,000; and the amount which may be expended for printing and binding is hereby increased from "\$25,000" to "\$29,000".

Regional offices: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Regional offices", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$35,000.

National parks: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National parks", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, ~~\$100,000~~ \$123,300.

National monuments: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National monuments", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$30,000.

National historical parks and memorials: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National historical parks and memorials", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$51,000.

National military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries:

1 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National
2 military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries", including the
3 objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-
4 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, \$25,000.

5 Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and
6 Nevada: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for
7 "Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and
8 Nevada", including the objects specified under this head in
9 the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$5,000.

10 Recreational demonstration areas: For an additional
11 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Recreational demonstration
12 areas", including the objects specified under this head in the
13 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$10,000.

14 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For an
15 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and
16 expenses, National Capital parks", including the objects
17 specified under this head in the Interior Department Approp-
18 priation Act, 1946, \$70,000.

19 *FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE*

20 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

21 *Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents:*
22 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Con-*
23 *trol of predatory animals and injurious rodents", including*
24 *the objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-*
25 *ment Appropriation Act, 1946, \$20,000.*

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Municipal government of Saint Croix: For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1946. ~~\$100,000~~ \$150,000, to be paid in monthly installments.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Office of the Assistant Solicitor General: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Office of the Assistant Solicitor General", \$29,350.

Tax Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for the "Tax Division", \$18,360.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Damage claims: For the payment of a claim for damages to privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 113, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$37.50.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1946, \$1,172,400.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Contingent expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1946, \$4,825.

Traveling expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Traveling expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1946, \$35,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1946, \$172,760.

APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

Apprentice Training Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Apprentice Training Service", includ-

1 ing the objects specified under this head in the War Man-
2 power Commission Appropriation Act, 1946, and including
3 not to exceed \$3,250 additional for printing and binding
4 and \$59,000 additional for travel expenses, \$431,500.

5 NAVY DEPARTMENT

6 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for real
7 and personal property damage, adjusted and determined by
8 the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
9 entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of
10 claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine
11 Corps forces in foreign countries", approved April 22, 1943
12 (31 U. S. C. 224d-224i), as fully set forth in House Docu-
13 ment Numbered 352, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$11,132.56.

14 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

15 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

16 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
17 COLUMBIA

18 For additional amounts for "Salaries in Office of Post-
19 master General and bureaus and offices", Post Office Depart-
20 ment, fiscal year 1946, as follows:

21 Office of the Postmaster General, \$12,700.

22 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, \$1,200.

23 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
24 \$31,500.

1 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
2 \$20,600.

3 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
4 \$30,000.

5 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
6 \$28,800.

7 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department,
8 \$5,300.

9 Office of the Chief Inspector, \$9,600.

10 Bureau of Accounts, \$9,400.

11 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

12 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses: For an addi-
13 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Contingent and mis-
14 cellaneous expenses", including the objects specified under
15 this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
16 1946, \$25,000.

17 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

18 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

19 Personal or property damage claims: For an additional
20 amount for "Personal or property damage claims", for the
21 fiscal year 1946 and prior years, \$65,000.

22 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

23 Clerks, division headquarters: For an additional amount,
24 fiscal year 1946, for "Clerks, division headquarters",

1 \$22,500, and increase the limitation on the number of clerks
 2 from "three hundred and sixty-seven" to "four hundred and
 3 twelve".

4 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

5 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount,
 6 fiscal year 1945, for "Domestic Air Mail Service", including
 7 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office
 8 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$595,000.

9 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

10 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount,
 11 fiscal year 1946, for "Indemnities, domestic mail", \$728,000.

12 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For an
 13 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Unpaid money
 14 orders more than one year old", \$390,000.

15 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

16 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For
 17 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Post office
 18 stationery, equipment, and supplies", including the objects
 19 specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
 20 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, \$3,600: *Provided*, That the
 21 limitation on the amount available for the pay of employees
 22 in the District of Columbia in connection with the shipment
 23 of supplies is increased from "\$63,800" to "\$67,400".

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$265,000.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Transportation, Foreign Service", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$1,327,000.

The limitations under the appropriation, "Foreign Service quarters", fiscal year 1946, on the amounts which may be used for allowances for living quarters shall be exclusive of amounts paid in accordance with the Act approved March 26, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 118c), for losses sustained due to appreciation of foreign currencies.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Representation allowances, Foreign Service", \$23,000.

Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries of clerks, Foreign

1 Service", including the objects specified under this head in
2 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$838,000.

3 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
4 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Miscel-
5 laneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", including
6 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
7 State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$258,000.

8 Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For an addi-
9 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign Service,
10 auxiliary (emergency)", including the objects specified
11 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
12 Act, 1946, ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$4,770,000.

13 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
14 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Contingent expenses, Foreign
15 Service", including the objects specified under this head in
16 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$960,000.

17 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

18 International conferences (emergency): For an addi-
19 tional amount for "International Conferences (emergency)",
20 fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this
21 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946,
22 ~~\$2,500,000~~ \$3,000,000.

23 United States contributions to international commissions,
24 congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount, fiscal
25 year 1946, for "United States contributions to international

1 commissions, congresses, and bureaus", as follows: Inter-
2 national Bureau of Weights and Measures, \$29,403; Inter-
3 national Office of Public Health, \$10,209.36; Inter-American
4 Statistical Institute, \$1,947; Food and Agriculture Organi-
5 zation of the United Nations, \$577,500; International Labor
6 Organization, \$80,000, to be available for the expenses of
7 participation by the United States in the meetings of the
8 General Conference and of the Governing Body of the Inter-
9 national Labor Organization and in such regional, industrial,
10 or other special meetings, as may be duly called by such
11 Governing Body, including the objects specified for these
12 purposes in the Department of State Appropriation Act,
13 1946; in all \$699,059.36.

14 Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees: The ap-
15 propriation "Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees"
16 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby
17 continued available until April 1, 1946.

18 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-
19 sion, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount,
20 fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, International
21 Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico", includ-
22 ing the objects specified under this head in the Department
23 of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$175,000.

24 Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project: For an addi-
25 tional amount for construction of the Douglas-Agua Prieta

1 sanitation project, including the objects specified under this
2 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943,
3 \$60,000, to remain available until expended.

4 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

5 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

6 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
7 year 1946, for "Printing and binding", \$4,000.

8 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

9 *Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For*
10 *an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Division of*
11 *Disbursement, salaries and expenses", including the objects*
12 *specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appro-*
13 *riation Act, 1946, \$1,000,000.*

14 Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, For
15 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and
16 binding", Division of Disbursement, including the objects
17 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appro-
18 priation Act, 1946, \$54,000.

19 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

20 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
21 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,218,000.

22 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

23 Salaries and expenses: The limitation under "Salaries
24 and expenses", Bureau of Internal Revenue, on the amount
25 which may be expended for printing and binding, fiscal

1 year 1945, is hereby increased from “\$2,000,000” to
2 “\$2,274,274”.

3 WAR DEPARTMENT

4 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

5 DAMAGE CLAIMS

6 For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or
7 destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted
8 and determined by the Secretary of War under the pro-
9 visions of the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the settle-
10 ment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of prop-
11 erty or personal injury or death caused by military personnel
12 or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of
13 the War Department or of the Army”, approved July 3,
14 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set forth in *Senate*
15 *Document Numbered 107, and House Document Num-*
16 *bered 349, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$118,144.91 \$276,-*
17 *627.43.*

18 CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING

19 RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

20 *The third proviso under the head “Reserve Officers’*
21 *Training Corps” in the Military Appropriation Act, 1946,*
22 *is hereby amended by deleting therefrom the words “, or for*
23 *additional motor transport or tank units unless in replacement*
24 *of existing cavalry units”; and the fourth proviso under said*

1 head is hereby amended by deleting therefrom the words "Air
2 Corps,".

3 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

4 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

5 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

6 The proviso contained in the War Department Civil Ap-
7 propriation Act, 1946, under the head "Rivers and harbors
8 and flood control", reading "*Provided further*, That any
9 appropriation for civil functions under the Corps of Engineers
10 for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available for contracting in
11 such manner as the Secretary of War may determine to be
12 in the public interest without regard to the provisions of sec-
13 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 3 of the River
14 and Harbor Act of August 11, 1888", is hereby repealed.

15 RIVERS AND HARBORS

16 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Rivers
17 and harbors", including the objects specified under this head
18 in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946,
19 \$25,516,000, to remain available until expended.

20 FLOOD CONTROL

21 Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal
22 year 1946, for "Flood control, general", including the ob-
23 jects specified under this head in the War Department Civil
24 Appropriation Act, 1946, ~~\$81,759,000~~ \$84,259,000, to re-
25 main available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of

1 this appropriation shall be available for constructing the
 2 Garrison- ~~(North Dakota)~~ Reservoir beyond dimensions
 3 which would provide for a higher pool elevation than one
 4 thousand eight hundred and thirty feet or for constructing
 5 dikes or levees which would provide for a higher pool eleva-
 6 tion than one thousand eight hundred and thirty feet for
 7 operating such dam *Provided, That no part of the appropria-*
 8 *tion for the Garrison Reservoir herein contained may be*
 9 *expended for actual construction of the dam itself until*
 10 *suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior to be*
 11 *equal in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the*
 12 *Three Affiliated Tribes shall be offered to the said tribes in*
 13 *exchange for the land on the Fort Berthold Reservation*
 14 *which shall be inundated by the construction of the Garrison*
 15 *Dam.*

16 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Flood
 17 control, Mississippi River and tributaries", including the
 18 objects specified under this head in the War Department
 19 Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$15,000,000, to remain
 20 available until expended.

21 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED 22 CLAIMS

23 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

24 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
 25 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-

1 mined by the following respective departments and independ-
2 ent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act
3 to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
4 against the Government of the United States in the sum not
5 exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28,
6 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Docu-
7 ment Numbered 350, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

8 Executive Office of the President:

9 Office for Emergency Management:

10 War Production Board, \$136.35;

11 War Shipping Administration, \$78.72;

12 Office of Price Administration, \$230.40;

13 Office of Strategic Services, \$21.50;

14 Independent offices:

15 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,
16 \$97.84;

17 Selective Service System, \$106.98;

18 Federal Security Agency, \$234.68;

19 Federal Works Agency, \$203.65;

20 National Housing Agency, \$205.50;

21 Department of Agriculture, \$901.99;

22 Department of Commerce, \$189.20;

23 Department of the Interior, \$1,298.80;

24 Department of Justice, \$844.43;

1 Navy Department, \$60,962.23;

2 Post Office Department, \$3,520.89;

3 In all, \$69,033.16.

4 *(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or*
5 *losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined*
6 *by the following respective departments and independent*
7 *offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act*
8 *to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising*
9 *against the Government of the United States in the sum*
10 *not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved Decem-*
11 *ber 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in*
12 *Senate Document Numbered 108, Seventy-ninth Congress,*
13 *as follows:*

14 *Executive Office of the President:*

15 *Office for Emergency Management:*

16 *War Shipping Administration, \$676.57;*

17 *Federal Security Agency, \$591.54;*

18 *Federal Works Agency, \$100.85;*

19 *Department of Commerce, \$609.65;*

20 *Department of the Interior, \$149;*

21 *Navy Department, \$33,612.21;*

22 *Post Office Department, \$598.25;*

23 *Treasury Department, \$1,843.08;*

24 *In all, \$38,181.15.*

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in *Senate Document Numbered 111*, and House Document Numbered 356, under the following agencies:

Under—

Independent offices: Veterans' Administration,
\$60.42;

Department of Agriculture, \$6,287.50;

Farm Security Administration, \$1,702.50;

Navy Department, \$3,000;

War Department, \$7,490.50;

In all, \$18,540.92;

Veterans' Administration, \$60.42;

Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration,
\$1,950;

United States Maritime Commission, \$549.14;

Department of Agriculture, \$6,287.50;

Farm Security Administration, \$1,702.50;

Navy Department, \$3,000;

1 *Coast Guard, \$2,250;*

2 *Office for Emergency Management: War Shipping Ad-*
3 *ministration, \$4,750;*

4 *War Department, \$18,031.60;*

5 *In all, \$38,581.16;*

6 together with such additional sum as may be necessary to
7 pay costs and in turn as specified in such judgment or as
8 provided by law.

9 *(b) For the payment of a judgment, rendered against*
10 *the Government of the United States by a United States*
11 *district court under the provisions of an Act entitled "An*
12 *Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty*
13 *for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to*
14 *public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other*
15 *purposes", approved March 3, 1928 (46 U. S. C., 781-*
16 *789), and which was certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress*
17 *in Senate Document Numbered 112, \$35,144.95.*

18 ~~(b)~~ (c) For the payment of judgments Numbered Civil
19 3934-PH, 788, 754, and 755 rendered by United States
20 district courts, in the total amount of \$19,933.36, and certi-
21 fied to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document
22 Numbered 355, together with such amount as may be neces-
23 sary to pay interest, to be paid from funds of the Recon-
24 struction Finance Corporation.

25 ~~(e)~~ (d) None of the judgments contained under this cap-

tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

~~(d)~~ (e) Payment or interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-ninth Congress in *Senate Document Numbered 114* House Document Numbered 357, under the following agencies, namely:

Legislative branch: Architect of the Capitol, \$16,776.90;

Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration, ~~\$2,167.89~~ \$8,383.51;

National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority, ~~\$22,350.41~~ \$72,350.41;

Veterans' Administration, \$2,155.14;

Interior: Indians, \$850;

Navy Department, \$6,223.23;

Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues), \$60,274.76;

Department of State, \$21,657.76;

1 Treasury Department, ~~\$27,804.56~~ \$32,804.56;

2 War Department, ~~\$341.58~~ \$1,294.58;

3 In all, ~~\$159,752.23~~ \$222,770.85; together with such
4 amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and when
5 specified in the judgments.

6 *(b) For the payment of judgment numbered 45990*
7 *rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Alfred Oscar*
8 *Schaffer, in the amount of \$4,170.10, and certified to the*
9 *Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 115,*
10 *together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest,*
11 *to be paid from funds of the Reconstruction Finance*
12 *Corporation.*

13 ~~(b)~~ (c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
14 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except
15 such as has become final and conclusive against the United
16 States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

17 AUDITED CLAIMS

18 SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be
19 due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations
20 the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
21 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
22 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations here-
23 tofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal
24 year 1943 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and

1 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of
 2 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth
 3 in *Senate Document Numbered 106*, and House Document
 4 Numbered 353, Seventy-ninth Congress, there is appropri-
 5 ated the sum of ~~\$3,182,938.53~~ \$6,225,198.02, together
 6 with such additional sum due to increases in rates of ex-
 7 change as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
 8 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
 9 of the General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and ac-
 10 counted for as a single fund, and ~~\$911.91~~ \$1,483.79 payable
 11 from postal revenues; in all, ~~\$3,183,850.44~~ \$6,226,681.81.

12 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 13 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
 14 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
 15 service of the United States mustered into service for the
 16 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Phil-
 17 ippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
 18 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
 19 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been
 20 certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of
 21 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War
 22 Department in House Document Numbered 348, \$1,730.63.

23 SEC. 206. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
 24 General Accounting Office under sections 218 and 222 of title
 25 31, United States Code, as amended by the Permanent Ap-

1 appropriation Repeal Act, June 26, 1944 1934 (48 Stat.
2 1226), and which has been certified in *Senate Document*
3 *Numbered 110*; and House Document Numbered 351,
4 Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

5 Under War Department: Claims of officers and men of
6 the Army for destruction of private property, ~~\$39.24~~ \$70.39.

7 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this
9 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
10 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
11 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
12 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
13 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
14 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is
15 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
16 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
17 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
18 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
19 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
20 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
21 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
22 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
23 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
24 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal

1 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
2 other provision of existing law.

3 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the "First De-
4 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives November 30,
1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

[Report No. 857]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, October 29), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

DECEMBER 13 (legislative day, October 29), 1945

Reported with amendments

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
passed December 17, 1945, for actions of Fri. and Sat., December 14 and 15, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Journment.....9,14	G.A.O.....10	Personnel.....4,10,18,26
ropriations.....1,10	Health.....26	Property, surplus...10,17
inking and currency.....5	Highways.....10	Public works.....10
geting.....6,11,21	Housing.....7,13,20	Reclamation.....10,15
C.C.....10	Imports.....6	Relief foreign..1,2,10,27
ectrification.....10	Irrigation.....12	Research.....10
ployment.....6,11,21	Labor, farm.....10,19	Seeds.....3
10.....10,23	Lands, farm.....12	Taxation.....22
ood control.....10	Livestock industry.....24	Veterans.....7,17,20
ood distribution.....10	Marketing.....19,24	Wages.....10,19
oreign affairs.....8,10	Nominations.....5	Wildlife conservation..16
restry.....10,13,24	Parity.....19	

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed deficiency appropriation bill; agreed to \$750,000,000
for UNRRA; and to Tydings amendment to increase farm-labor item to \$25,000,000.
House passed modified full-employment bill.

SENATE - December 14

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill; H. R. 4805,
which was reported with amendments earlier in the day (S. Rept. 857)(pp.
12211, 12215-42). (For bill's provisions see Dec. 15, below.)

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. McKellar, Tenn., to provide \$750,000,000
additional for UNRRA (pp. 12229-42).

Rejected, 23-45, an amendment by Sen. Bankhead, Ala., to increase salaries
of members of Congress by \$3,300 (pp. 12220-8). Sen. Tydings, Md., suggested
a substitute to provide a \$5,000 increase for members of Congress and a \$2,500
increase for Cabinet members, but no action was taken (p. 12223). During de-
bate on the Bankhead amendment, Sen. Taylor, Idaho, mentioned Secretary Ander-
son's recent testimony recommending higher salaries in the Executive Branch (pp.
12227-8).

FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Brooks, Ill., recommended relief shipments of food, cloth-
ing, etc., to Europe (pp. 12211-2).

SEED ACT AMENDMENTS. Received from this Department a proposed bill to make
various amendments to the Federal Seed Act. To Agriculture and Forestry Com-
mittee. (p. 12211.)

FEDERAL PAY BILL. Sen. Downey, Calif., submitted an amendment which he intends
to propose to this bill, S. 1415 (p. 12213).

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK NOMINATIONS. Received the nomination of Clarence E. Gauss,
and confirmed the nomination of Lynn U. Stambaugh, to be Export-Import Bank

Directors (pp. 12242-3).

HOUSE - December 14

6. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BILL. Passed, 255-126, as reported this bill, S. 380 (pp. 12244-72).

Rejected the following amendments:

By Rep. Dirksen, Ill., to create a National Inventory Commission to make a national inventory of facilities and conditions affecting the national economy (pp. 12245-52).

By Rep. Folger, N. C., to change "free competitive enterprise" to "competitive private enterprise" (pp. 12254-5).

By Rep. Judd, Minn., (48-58) to provide for Senate confirmation of members of the Council of Economic Advisers (pp. 12255-7).

By Rep. Outland, Calif., (95-185) to reinstate the provisions of the original bill (pp. 12262-71).

Rejected, 136-242, a motion by Rep. Hoffman, Mich., to recommit the bill (pp. 12271-2).

Rep. Murray, Wis., listed quota requirements regarding agricultural commodities as precedents for his proposed quotas on watch imports (p. 12252).

7. HOUSING; VETERANS. The Public Buildings and Grounds Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 122, to provide adequate housing for veterans (H.Rept. 1442) (p. 12278). Majority Leader McCormack announced plans to bring up this bill Dec. 18 (pp. 12273-4).

8. UNO BILL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S. 1580, the UNO bill (pp. 12244, 12278). Majority Leader McCormack announced plans to bring up this bill today (pp. 12273-4).

9. ADJOURNED until Mon. Dec. 17 (p. 12277).

SENATE - December 15

10. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 4805 (pp. 12283-310). Agreed to all committee amendments except one decreasing the amount for transmission lines in the Central Valley Project (pp. 12302-9); and to amendments by Sen. Tydings, Md., to increase the farm-labor item from \$22,000,000 (Committee figure) to \$25,000,000 and to increase from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 the amount required to be apportioned among the States for this program (pp. 12286-7); by Sen. Downey, Calif., to increase the amount in the Committee amendment for the Civil Service Commission from \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000 (pp. 12300-1); and by Sen. Lucas, Ill., to increase from \$84,259,000 to \$84,659,000 the amount available for flood control, general, War Department (pp. 12309-10).

Sens. McKellar, Tenn., and others discussed War Department's flood control work and inserted statements relative to projects involved (pp. 12292-300).

Sens. McKellar, Glass, Hayden, Tydings, Russell, McCarran, Brooks, Bridges, Gurney, and Ball were appointed conferees (p. 12310).

As passed, the bill includes provisions for:

Foreign plant quarantine (E&PQ), \$250,000 (House figure was \$125,000. Budget estimate was \$250,000).

Forest roads and trails, \$4,000,000 (same as House figure and Budget estimate) of which \$2,000,000 is for forest development roads and trails and \$2,000,000 is for forest highways.

Reforestation, \$300,000 (not in Budget estimate) for planting some 26 million trees now in forest nurseries.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 91

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1945

No. 222

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, October 29, 1945)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, we thank Thee that in the fullness of the times the lamps of prophecy were dimmed by dawn when the Star of the Morning arose, as Thou didst gather Thy light into life and the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us. Once more a weary and war-worn world lifts agonized eyes to the Star of Hope and hails the birth that broke the ages in two. We commemorate His holy nativity, His lowly toil, His lonely way, the gracious words of His lips, the deep compassion of His heart, His friendship for the fallen, His love for the outcast, His care for the sick, the hungry, and the naked.

We thank Thee that He who came to a crib of straw and could not be stopped by a cruel cross is our Great Contemporary, and that when from our plenty we feed and warm and clothe even our enemies, we, too, bow at the manger and keep Christmas in our hearts as the Christ of the Holy Night whispers, "Ye do it unto Me." In His dear name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, December 13, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FILED DURING THE RECESS

Under authority of the order of the 11th instant,

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal

years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, reported it on December 13, 1945, with amendments, and submitted a report (No. 857) thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, it had been my purpose on yesterday to ask that the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] be excused from attendance upon the sessions of the Senate on yesterday and also today because of the attention he is giving to public business. I defaulted on my intention and my obligation, and I now therefore make the request that the Senator from Nebraska be excused for his failure to attend yesterday and that he be excused also from his obligation to attend today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I do not intend to object—I do not know how the Senate can excuse the Senator from Nebraska nunc pro tunc, so to speak. Certainly I am not raising any objection. I realize the Senator from Nebraska is engaged on important public business; but I hardly know how we can go back and excuse him for a previous absence, except for the sake of the RECORD. I was simply wondering what precedent and policy we might be making.

Mr. WHITE. It seems to me that if we can excuse a Senator from attendance today, Friday, we can excuse him for his failure to be present on the preceding day.

Mr. HILL. I certainly shall not object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senator from Nebraska is excused.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL SEED ACT OF AUGUST 9, 1939

A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, recommending the enactment of

legislation affecting the administration of the Federal Seed Act of August 9, 1939; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS— WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN NAMES

Four letters from the Attorney General, withdrawing certain names from reports relating to aliens whose deportation was suspended more than 6 months, heretofore transmitted by him to the Senate pursuant to law; to the Committee on Immigration.

PETITIONS

Petitions were laid before the Senate by the President pro tempore and referred as indicated:

A letter from Clarence Poe, president and editor of the Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C., relating to world-wide abolition of peacetime military conscription; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A letter from Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, to the United States, transmitting a resolution adopted by the Municipal Council of Santa Rita, Province of Samar, P. I., commending the President and Congress of the United States and General MacArthur for liberating the oppressed people of the Philippine Islands; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RELIEF OF PEOPLE OF GERMANY, AUSTRIA, AND HUNGARY

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I have received petitions signed by approximately 100,000 citizens of Illinois reading as follows:

We, the undersigned citizens, respectfully petition the Government of the United States to reestablish postal, wireless, and banking services with Germany, Austria, and Hungary, and to allow relief shipments of clothing, food, and other necessities to save the lives of millions of people in Germany, Austria, and Hungary.

Mr. President, these signatures are evidence of a very extensive anxiety and activity on the part of many of our citizens to be of direct assistance to distressed people in central Europe, particularly the nations named in their petition, as they face disaster, disease, and famine, as well as death from the cold.

Several times I have taken this matter up with the State Department and other Senators have done likewise.

The establishment of these services would allow direct methods of relief.

The same humanitarian reasons that have impelled our extreme generosity in providing billions for UNRRA would seem to urge our Government to reestablish these services so that loyal citizens of the United States could make their own personal and direct contribution to alleviate pain, suffering, and death in this part of the world.

ANTI-POLL-TAX BILL—PETITION

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for printing in the RECORD and appropriate disposition petitions from a number of citizens of the State of Illinois.

The petitioners request me to support the bill (H. R. 7) making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers, now on the Senate Calendar. This bill is known as the anti-poll-tax bill. In addition to urging my support, they ask me to vote for cloture so that the bill may be brought to a vote and not be defeated by filibuster.

I ask that one of the petitions be printed in the RECORD without the signatures attached.

There being no objection, the petitions were received, ordered to lie on the table, and one of the petitions was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, without the signatures attached, as follows:

Whereas a bloc of southern poll-tax Congressmen are jeopardizing the passage of such vitally necessary legislation as the full employment bill, the \$25 for 26 weeks unemployment compensation bill, the 65-cent per hour minimum wage bill, and other important legislation needed to insure full employment and security for the American people; and

Whereas the poll tax disfranchises 7,000,000 white and 3,000,000 Negro people in 7 Southern States and deprives them of a voice before the Government, thereby threatening the rights of all American citizens; and

Whereas the proposed substitute bill, the constitutional amendment, is impracticable and can only serve to confuse the issue and prolong this undemocratic practice;

Therefore we, the undersigned, urge Congress—

To give H. R. 7, the anti-poll-tax bill, precedence on the Senate Calendar;

To vote for cloture so that the bill will come up for a vote and not be defeated by a filibuster;

To vote for H. R. 7, the anti-poll-tax bill, to insure full democracy for all American citizens and provide a truly representative Government.

NAVY RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS—LETTER FROM PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I have just received under date of December 7 a letter from my friend and former colleague, President Harold W. Dodds, of Princeton University, commenting on recent reports that Congress is moving to reduce the Navy Reserve Officers Training Corps organization throughout our colleges and universities to a prewar basis and may reject plans of the Navy Department for providing a large number of officers in the future from Navy ROTC ranks. As Princeton University was one of the institutions designated for carrying on an enlarged Navy ROTC, President Dodds has made a careful study of this matter and his observa-

tions, therefore, are especially worthy of our serious consideration.

President Dodds' comments on the development of the ROTC units in our colleges and universities are particularly pertinent at this time because he has been urging delay in the adoption of universal military training.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD President Dodds' full letter to me on this important subject.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY,

Princeton, N. J., December 7, 1945.

The Honorable H. ALEXANDER SMITH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: I am deeply concerned as a college president and a citizen by reports that Congress is moving to reduce the Navy ROTC organization to a prewar basis and to reject the plans of the Navy Department for providing a large number of regular officers in the future from NROTC ranks. The purpose of this letter is to call your attention to the reasons why I consider that it would be a grave mistake to follow the course which seems to prevail in Congress.

In the interval between wars, the colleges of the country have had much first-hand experience with the method of producing officers for the armed services through the system known as the Reserve Officers Training Corps. Although at Princeton we had only an Army unit in being, my observation of that unit here, my observation of the operation of the ROTC system in general, and the record which our Army ROTC graduates have made in this war, have convinced me beyond any doubt of the validity of that method for training officers and of the great need for its perpetuation. Because, therefore, I believe that the testimony of those who have had this first-hand experience with the ROTC may be of some value, I am communicating to you some thoughts on the program for a postwar Navy ROTC.

In general, I feel that a reduction of this program to prewar levels would be a mistaken and shortsighted policy. In particular, I feel that there are certain considerations which should be given ample weight in determining future policy.

First, a curtailment or reduction of the present program at this time would represent on the one hand the scrapping of the training which the Navy has given to the trainees now in the program by failing to continue it to the terminal point at which it becomes productive. On the other hand, it would create great difficulties for those colleges in which ROTC units have been set up and in which all the plans and programs have been formulated with the idea that the ROTC was to continue at the size which had been determined and announced. This will merely add one more difficult problem for the colleges, which are already harassed by the multitude of problems attendant upon reconversion to peacetime status. Nor would the curtailment of the program fail to work great hardships upon many of the individual trainees, who had rightly formulated plans for their education on the assumption that they were to have the opportunity to continue through the program which the Navy had outlined. If now, after having progressed part way through that program, they are obliged to reorient themselves to a program of purely civilian education, the readjustment will be most difficult.

Secondly, and of greater significance, the reduction of the program will result in a double injury to the Navy. Not only will there be an interruption to the orderly program of officer procurement upon which the

effectiveness of the postwar Navy will so largely depend, but there will follow beyond any doubt a definite injury to the prestige of the Navy, which rightly or wrongly will be accused of having failed to live up to its moral obligations toward the trainees in its program and toward the educational institutions which have cooperated with it.

In the third place—and this is as important a consideration as any—it seems to me that the reduction of the NROTC program will constitute a blow to a rapidly disintegrating national morale. And it is needless to point out that any blow at the national morale has its repercussions in diminishing national strength and thus diminishing American influence in international affairs. On the other hand, the articulation of plans for an expanded postwar ROTC will convey a definite assurance that we mean to implement an adequate postwar Navy and will, therefore, sound a badly needed note of firmness and orderly approach to the problems of the future.

It is true that I have argued for delay in adopting universal military service for young men. I think that the subject is in great confusion and that it is only a part of a larger picture, namely, completely adequate national defense backed by national morale. But I have no doubts whatever as to the advisability and wisdom of continuing selective service until we know what we shall need. I can see no way by which our national influence can count for anything toward the building of the sort of world in which we want to live if we continue to withdraw from our obligations and to reduce our military strength as we are. To the continuance of selective service I would link strong Reserve officer training programs for both the Army and the Navy.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD DODDS.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. BILBO, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 3995) to extend the provisions of the act of July 14, 1945, providing for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, to pilots and marine engineers of the Fire Department, reported it without amendment.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF PEARL HARBOR INVESTIGATION HEARING

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Printing, I ask unanimous consent to report without amendment Senate Concurrent Resolution 43, submitted by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] on December 11, 1945, and request unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 43) was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act, approved March 1, 1907, the Joint Congressional Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 5,000 additional copies of each part of the hearings held before said joint committee during the Seventy-ninth Congress, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 27, a concurrent reso-

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is detained at a conference being held at the White House.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are detained on official business at Government departments.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] has been excused. He is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANFILL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is absent due to the necessity for special treatment for his recent injury.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1946

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] if he will yield to me for the purpose of taking up the deficiency appropriation bill. As the Senator knows, that bill has been before the committee for weeks—I have forgotten exactly how many, but five or six, as I recall—and much work has been done on the bill. We hope to get away next week. I trust the Senator from California will agree that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside for the purpose I have indicated.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I shall not make any objection. I simply wish to say that I have heretofore agreed that the Federal pay bill which is now before the Senate may be laid aside. I am very conscious of the heavy responsibilities the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee carries on his shoulders. I feel I should yield, and I am very happy to do so.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first consid-

ered. I also ask Senators to watch carefully as the amendments are taken up, and I suggest that all controversial matters be postponed until later.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—General appropriations—Legislative," on page 2, after line 2, to insert:

SENATE

For payment to Minnie McN. Johnson, widow of Hiram W. Johnson, late a Senator from the State of California, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 6, to insert:

For payment to Mary T. Peavey, daughter of John Thomas, late a Senator from the State of Idaho, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 8, to insert:

There shall be paid to each Senator, after January 1, 1946, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties, to be paid in equal monthly installments. For making such payments through June 30, 1946, \$120,000.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I do not think this amendment should be agreed to without the Senate realizing what is proposed to be done. This is a proposal to give to each Senator \$2,500 to assist in defraying expenses relating to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties, to be paid in equal monthly installments.

Mr. President, it had been my hope that the entire question of salaries, expenses, and retirement might be deferred until such time as the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress had an opportunity to report. Since the Senate rejected this proposal when it first came before us, I felt that the matter ought not to be disposed of without there being an understanding of exactly what was contemplated.

So far as I am personally concerned I am sure every Senator knows that I am not pleading in behalf of the dignity or jurisdiction of the Committee on Organization. I did have the feeling—and I shall be entirely frank about it—that there would be a better opportunity for a complete consideration of the problems, which I think are interrelated, namely, the questions of salary, retirement, and proper deductions of expenses directly and legitimately connected with the discharge of the duties and responsibilities of the offices of, respectively, Representative and Senator, and that they might be better considered if the whole matter could be taken up de novo.

While I know that there is much force in the argument that the House has provided this amount for its membership, and therefore the Senate should not be left in a different position, I frankly had the feeling that if we left the situation just as it is, the House having appropriated this expense accounts for its Members, and the Senate

not having done so for its Members, it might be very helpful in getting the entire problem and all its interrelated factors considered at one time.

I hope the able chairman of the committee will pardon me for having made this statement, but I wanted my own position in the matter to appear in the Record. I reemphasize that the Senator knows me well enough to realize that I am not standing on the jurisdiction of the Organization Committee, because clearly the ultimate legislative jurisdiction lies with the Appropriations Committee or some other committee of the Congress. But I was rather pleased at the outcome of the situation last spring, because I felt that, in a way, it resulted in what might be said to be an anomalous condition that would be helpful in getting a full and balanced consideration of the problems of salary, retirement and appropriate and legitimate deductions for expenses in connection with the discharge of the duties of the senatorial office.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I think it is proper to make a statement in this connection. Apparently the view of Senators was that, the House having increased the compensation of its Members, Members of the Senate should be placed on a parity with Members of the House. Let me say to the Senator from Wisconsin and to other Senators that, as I recall, both in the subcommittee and in the full committee, the vote was unanimous, with one exception. I voted against the proposal, but I was so overwhelmingly overruled that I feel there is nothing to do but to go along and let the provision become law. For that reason I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Has Congress enacted any basic law authorizing the payment of these expenses, or an appropriation to pay them?

Mr. McKELLAR. There is no law, but last year such a provision was held to be in order in the House. The two Houses have the power, of course, to fix the salaries of their own Members.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It has been stated that this sum would be tax-exempt. That statement was made with reference to the payment made to House Members under the provisions of the bill which was passed earlier this year.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not think it would be tax-exempt. I do not know what the authorities have held, but it seems to me that it would not be tax-exempt.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue informed me that it would not be tax-exempt. That is what he told Members of the House, and for this reason I shall vote for it.

Mr. McKELLAR. That was my understanding. I have always heard that it was not tax-exempt.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The item is designated in the bill as expenses, and not as

salary. If it is for expenses, and if that is the purpose of it, and it is not simply an increase in salary, why would not any expense which a Senator actually incurred be a proper deduction from his income tax? The item is designated as an expense allowance. If it is used for expenses, it strikes me that it should be exempt from taxation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me say to the Senator that during the rather long time I have been a Member of Congress I have had a great many expenses, and I have never been given any tax exemption on the salary which I have received. I do not believe that this item would be tax-exempt. I believe that the Bureau of Internal Revenue has held that it was not tax-exempt, so far as Members of the House were concerned.

Mr. McCLELLAN. My principal objection is that we are terming it "an expense allowance." The truth is that we are increasing our salaries in the amount of \$2,500, and every Senator knows it, and we ought to say so and call it salary, and not expenses.

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I would support the amendment and vote for it if the reference to expenses were eliminated and it were termed an increase in salary. To me it seems to be a subterfuge. In fact, we are increasing our salaries to that extent. I think we are entitled to such an increase, and probably more; but I would much prefer to vote for a salary increase rather than for an expense allowance, if it is to be subject to taxation. If it is for expenses, it ought to be exempt from taxation. If it is not for expenses, but is an increase in salary we ought to say so, and vote for a salary increase that, of course, will be subject to income taxes. That is the objection I have to the amendment. It goes under the guise of expenses when, in truth, we all know, and I think every one else in the country will know, that it is simply an increase in salary, and the Senate ought to say that it is salary and not expenses.

Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. WILLIS, and Mr. ROBERTSON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will yield first to the Senator from California, and then to the Senator from Indiana. Before doing so, let me say that this amendment was offered by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and it received the approval of the overwhelming majority of the Appropriations Committee—all except one member. Under those circumstances it seems to me that there is nothing to do but submit it to the Senate and let the Senate vote on it.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield first to the Senator from California.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, there are 96 Senators, and each of us inhabits a different world, where different conditions prevail. Let me say to the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] that, so far as I am concerned, the allowance of approximately

\$200 a month would be an allowance purely and solely for expenses. Since I have been a Member of the Senate there has not been a single month when my traveling expenses, extra clerk hire, taxicab, telephone, and telegraph expenses have not exceeded that sum. Mine may not be a typical case. Up until the time when my poverty compelled me to give up my California home, I was put to an expense of between \$100 to \$150 a month, at the very minimum, in providing for my California home, that being an extraordinary expense. Also, the allowance for travel has hardly been sufficient to pay the cost of transporting across the continent my wife and children, and the furniture, and other items which I have had to have transported.

This is a condition which is so ridiculous that it can hardly be described. The Collector of Internal Revenue refused to allow me to deduct from my income-tax return the extra amount which I was compelled to pay to hire additional clerks to do the work of Uncle Sam. That position was taken because, said the Bureau, "We assume that Senators would have judgment enough to allow themselves all the money they need for clerk hire or traveling expenses, taxicabs, and other expenses; and since such an allowance is not made, we must assume that they are not official expenses."

So far as the Senator from California is concerned, he certainly will be able to present to the tax-collecting authorities a statement of official expenses totaling at least \$200 a month; and I take it that under those conditions official expenses would be deductible, although, of course, the amount stated in the amendment would not be deductible, but would have to be accounted for as income.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I promised to yield to the Senator from Indiana, which I now do.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I was not present at the meeting of the Appropriations Committee when this item was passed on. For some reason, notice of the meeting did not reach me. I believe the meeting was held on rather short notice. If I had been present at that meeting, I would have voted against this proposal. I would have joined with the Senator from Tennessee, who voted against it.

Mr. President, I feel that we are very inconsistent in trying to adopt this proposal at this time. We have already passed on this item at this session of the Congress, within a few months; and it seems to me that it is very inconsistent for us to bring it up at this time.

The second point is that only this week, when the senior Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] desired to include in the pay bill an increase in the salaries of Members of Congress, an informal poll was taken, and a majority of Senators expressed their opposition to including such an item in the bill. The reason why they did so was that they felt that at this time, when the problem of wages in private industry is a very critical question between labor and industry, it would be inconsistent for us, as Members of the lawmaking body of our country, to take

a stand on the question and further complicate the problem. Therefore, I feel that we are wholly inconsistent in considering such a proposal at this time.

I agree with the Senator from Arkansas that this is really a salary increase. Let us say so. So far as the amount being exempt from Federal income tax is concerned, I believe that, as a matter of justice, we should have an allowance to take care of the additional expenses incurred in maintaining our offices and residences in Washington while we have our permanent homes in the States. But that is not the problem here. I think we are very inconsistent in considering the proposal at this time, and I wish to express my disapproval of it.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, in response to the statements which have been made by the very able Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], I merely wish to state that I have had similar experiences with reference to the problems of meeting extraordinary expenses which were occasioned by the necessity of living in Washington and performing the duties of my office. Like the Senator from California, I, too, had to give up my home in my State because I positively could not maintain two homes on the salary which I am receiving. But my contention is that if we appropriate money in order to meet our actual expenses incident to our services in Washington as representatives of the people, it should be subject to deduction if actually used for that purpose. We should not have to pay an income tax on money spent in connection with actual expenses incident to our office. If the purpose of the proposal is to increase our income while at the same time requiring that we shall pay an income tax on it, I think we should increase our salaries sufficiently to take care of our extraordinary expenses and call it salary. If we are to be subjected to these extraordinary expenses and feel that it is necessary to appropriate a special allowance in order to take care of them, such allowance should not be taxable as income.

But, Mr. President, in my opinion the proper way to resolve this problem is simply to increase our salaries a reasonable amount, call it salary and pay tax on it and not resort to this kind of subterfuge.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I thoroughly agree with what has been stated by the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], by the distinguished Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS], and by the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN]. This is not an item for meeting expenses; it is an increase in salary. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has made it very clear that its interpretation of the word "home" as applied to a Senator of the United States, is that his home is in the city of Washington. So long as that is the interpretation of the Internal Revenue Bureau, no deduction is allowed for any amount, no matter what Senators might vote themselves in the way of salaries. I am opposed to the proposal because it is purely and simply an increase in salary.

Today is the first time that many of us have known anything about the item. I am opposed to it. I ask for the yeas and nays on the question, Mr. President. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, I am very much in accord with what has been said by the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] and the other Senators who have spoken. There is no question in the world that something must be done for Senators who sit here and work day and night. Something should be done so that all Senators can make both ends meet, and live respectably. But I have been one of those who have felt that this subject should be taken up in its entirety and not part by part by making a loud noise about a little something here and there. I believe the whole question of the compensation and expenses of Senators should be carefully reviewed. We should know what we are doing. I think we should determine to take up this subject shortly after we convene next year, and grant whatever relief is proper and wise in connection with the services rendered and the necessities involved.

I thought that I might read from a memorandum which I hold in my hand which indicates the salaries paid to Senators and Representatives from the time our Government was established.

The compensation of Senators and Representatives up to 1816 was \$6 a day. It was increased to \$1,500 a year shortly thereafter.

In 1856 the salary was increased to \$3,000 a year. In 1866 it was increased to \$5,000 a year. In 1873 it was made \$7,500 a year. Then apparently some one objected, and the salaries were reduced in 1874 to \$5,000 a year. That may have been due to a reduction in the increased cost of living following the Civil War, so that it was felt justifiable to reduce the salaries to \$5,000 a year.

In 1907 the salaries were increased again to \$7,500 a year and they remained at that figure until 1925, when they were increased to \$10,000 a year.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I think the cataloging should be completed. In 1930, I believe, the salary was not \$10,000 a year.

Mr. HAWKES. I thank the Senator for his correction. I do not have that information on my memorandum.

But, Mr. President, what I have said gives a general idea of how the salaries have ranged since the Government was founded.

I feel very much the same as the Senator from Arkansas has expressed himself. If we are going to grant and justify an expense account it should be so defined by law that there can be no question as to whether it is taxable or not taxable. All expenses associated with industry, such as expenses of traveling salesmen and officers of the company, are nontaxable, provided that they are within reason. The present language of the bill does not define expenses. I understand that there is no definition supplied in connection with a Senator or a Representative. I believe the definition should be written into the law so that there can be no question as to

whether such expenses are deductible or taxable.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, let me inquire if a definition that the home of a Senator or Representative must be considered as being in the State from which he comes cures the situation?

Mr. HAWKES. It seems to me that it would help to cure the situation, but I feel very strongly as does the Senator from California. I can tell Senators that for the one item of coming to Washington from New Jersey and returning—New Jersey is a close-by State, and I take my wife back and forth, which entails a proper expense—my expenses for railroad fare and food on the train is nearly \$2,400 a year. I feel that I must return home to New Jersey occasionally because the constituents in a close-by State expect their Senators to return home often.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. They do in all States.

Mr. HAWKES. I receive demands every week to return home.

Mr. President, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am heartily in favor of the salaries of Senators and Representatives being increased to a point which will enable Senators and Representatives to live decently and respectably, and perform their duties without worry and care. But I feel very strongly that, inasmuch as we took the action which we took a few months ago, and inasmuch as only a few days ago the Senator from California withdrew an amendment dealing with the question of increasing the salaries of Senators, now is not the time to increase them. I am convinced that we should thoroughly study our own needs, become familiar with the situation, and return here with a sound recommendation with which we may face the people without fear of them believing that we are trying to mulct the Government, but that instead, we are trying to provide decent compensation and expenses for the representatives of the people.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in the committee I offered the amendment. In answer to some of the statements which Senators have made, I simply wish to say that the amendment is not inconsistent. It is consistent. There is no inconsistency about it. This proposal was not first made by the Senate. It was made by the House of Representatives. Let me point out that the House not only made the proposal and adopted it last June, the House also made the payments retroactive to the 1st of January 1945. So the Members of the House were paid the additional allowance of \$2,500 for the full year. This will certainly make more consistent the position between the Senate and the House.

The amendment is simply an attempt to make the Members of the Senate equal to that of Members of the House of Representatives, on an expense basis. The amendment is in no way inconsistent. I offered it. I joined in offering it before. I have offered it now, and I am again telling the Senate that if the Senate is to degenerate into a millionaires' club, it will be a sorry day for America.

Therefore, Mr. President, in the interest of being able to keep in the Senate a cross-section of America, which it should be, and to have some Senators who are rich, some who are poor, and some whose incomes are moderate, I offered the amendment, and I say that it is sound to have the House of Representatives and the Senate placed on an equal basis.

After we adopt this amendment, if the House of Representatives states that it is ready to repeal the provision, insofar as it is concerned, or if hereafter a major adjustment is made in the salaries of Members of Congress, certainly I shall be open-minded in regard to repeal of the amendment on such a basis. This was considered by the Appropriations Committee last night. The committee voted it out. People have known about it.

Last June I heard Senators stand on this floor and say how terrible it was that the House of Representatives had taken such action and that there would be a great public hue and cry—that the public would rise up and protest against this action by the House. However, when I left here and traveled around the State and country, I found that people said to me, "Why, I supposed, of course, that your expenses were paid—that when you went from Washington to New Hampshire to make a speech or to participate in an official conference your expenses were paid. Why, of course, we thought they were paid. We thought all expenses of Senators and Congressmen were paid."

Mr. President, people have an entire misconception of what a Senator or a Member of the House of Representatives receives in the way of salary. I am glad the Members of the House had the courage and foresight to make such a provision for themselves, and now I am merely trying to have a similar provision made for Members of the Senate, so that the treatment received by Senators will be equal to that received by Members of the House of Representatives.

I hope that if we adopt the amendment now Senators who object to it will have the good taste not to accept the allowance involved.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I should like to ask a question of the Senator regarding the exemption. What would be the effect of the addition of the following language:

There shall be paid to each Senator, whose home for tax purposes shall be considered the State he represents.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think that would strengthen the amendment. I would welcome the addition. I proposed the amendment in the form in which it was proposed in the House. I did not try to change it from the House version. But I think the suggestion the Senator has made probably would settle the argument which has been going on, and would strengthen the provision. Personally, I would favor it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It seems to me that to have a tax on an allowance of \$2,500 for people who are serving the Government and are away from home is a most discriminatory and absolutely improper procedure. It has irritated me ever since I heard of it. I should like to have the Senator include that language in the amendment.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I wish to say a word about the situation. In normal circumstances, and generally, I am in complete harmony with the views expressed by the Senator from Wisconsin. I am quite content to have determination of the proper amount of salaries of Members of Congress and determination of the question of retirement for Members of Congress await a report from the committee of which the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin is the chairman.

But here we are confronted with a situation for which I think there can be no possible justification. The Senate and the House of Representatives are supposed to be coordinate branches of the Congress of the United States; and yet by action taken by the House of Representatives and acquiesced in by the Senate, the Members of the House of Representatives have been accorded an advantage, a preference, a benefit to the extent of \$2,500 a year more than is accorded to Members of the Senate of the United States. I resent that situation. I am quite ready to brush aside all technical questions, all questions of procedure, and to move directly and instantly to the restoring of the equality which the Senate should enjoy with the House of Representatives in the matter of salaries or in the matter of allowances for expenses, whichever the proposal may be.

The objections to the amendment remind me of something which happened some years ago when I was a Member of the House of Representatives. A merchant marine bill was pending before the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and various witnesses would come before the committee and would pound their chests and tell of their love of the American ship and the American merchant marine, they would state that they wanted American ships to be on every sea and to be in every port of the world, with the flag of America at the masthead, and carrying the commerce of America to the people and markets of the world. But then from all sides criticisms and objections would be directed to this feature and that of the proposed legislation, notwithstanding all the encomiums which the general purposes of the measure had received.

After one meeting, Mr. Lasker, who then was Chairman of the Shipping Board, came into my office and said he never had undergone an experience quite like his recent one before the committee. He said the nearest to it occurred when he was appointed to a committee, in Chicago, to solicit funds for some Jewish relief; and he was assigned to canvass a certain section of the city with which he was not particularly familiar, so he was given a guide. As he would come to a particular store, his guide would tell him the business which was conducted in the store and would also tell him what

should be contributed by the owners or managers of the store.

He said that finally, as he was about to enter a certain store, the guide said to him, "There are a couple of brothers here, and they are pretty well to do. They can give plenty if they will, but they are pretty tight, and you will have to work on them." Lasker said he went into the store and met a man who turned out to be the older brother. What happened was substantially as follows: Lasker asked the man for a contribution, but he said, "No; I cannot." Lasker then asked why he could not contribute, and the man said, "Well, my old mother is over in Warsaw, and I have to send her money regularly; and my wife is sick and in a hospital here in Chicago, and the hospital bills are simply terrifying in their amount and frequency." When he was further pressed to make a contribution, the man said, "I have a daughter in one of the fancy finishing schools in the East, and the authorities of the school seem to devote their entire time to offering justifications for this charge or that charge or some other charge, and the total of the charges is positively staggering. So I simply cannot give you anything." At that point the door opened and another man entered. He turned out to be the younger brother. Lasker asked him for a contribution, but the younger brother said, "No." Then Lasker said, "Come on, now; you know you can contribute something if you want to." But the man said, "No; I cannot do it." Then Lasker called his attention to the fact that he was not supporting his mother, he did not have a wife in a hospital, he did not have a daughter in one of the fancy finishing schools in the East, and all it would mean if he made a contribution of a couple of hundred dollars would be that he would have only that much less to spend on his lady friends in Chicago. But still the man refused to contribute. Lasker finally turned to him and said, "Will you honestly tell me why you will not contribute?"

The man said, "Yes; I will. It is because I don't like mince pie."

Lasker said, "What does that have to do with whether you will contribute?"

"Well," the man said, "when you ain't going to do a thing anyhow, one excuse is as good as another."

Mr. President, that is the situation here. When some Senators take the position that they simply are not going to vote for this proposal, when they take the position that they will not insist that the Senate of the United States stand on a basis of equality with the House of Representatives, one excuse serves as well as another. Mr. President, the multiplicity of excuses is simply astounding.

I happen to be one of those who hope that the day is not far distant when there will be a salary increase for the Members of the Congress of the United States. I happen to be one of those who hope that the time is coming in the near future when we may draft a retirement law for Members of Congress, recognizing that throughout the whole political life of this Nation retirements are approved, recognizing that throughout industrial America the principle of retirements and

annuities has been constantly expanding, until today what we term modernized industry recognizes and practices the principle.

Mr. President, I hope that we are going to bring the Senate up to an even level with the House of Representatives in this matter. I care not whether it be called salary or expenses or what not. I want equality to be brought about between the House and the Senate, and because this amendment will help in this direction I am for it as reported by the committee.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, I merely wish to make a brief statement. I intend to vote against this amendment. I am not going to vote against it for the reason that I do not think there should be an additional salary paid to Members of Congress. I have been for that, and I am for it now; but not in this manner. I have had the opportunity to serve on the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee considering proposed increase in the salaries of Federal judges and that committee, although it has not acted as yet, has, I think, been of the opinion that it would be desirable to have an opportunity to consider an all-around salary bill which would include Members of Congress. I am just as enthusiastic for an increase in the salaries of Members of Congress as, I think, any other Senator; I recognize the justice of it; but I do not want to do it in this way. That is the reason I shall vote against the amendment. Whether that is a sufficient reason in the minds of other Senators or not, that is my position.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I was at the White House with a committee of Senators and missed a portion of the remarks of the Senator from New Hampshire. I should like to ask him if the additional compensation will be tax-exempt.

Mr. BRIDGES. No; it is on the same basis as the additional compensation paid to Members of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am reliably informed it is not tax-exempt, and has been so held by the tax authorities.

Mr. BYRD. Did not the Internal Revenue Bureau give an opinion that under some conditions it is tax-exempt?

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand that the Internal Revenue is of the opinion that it is not tax-exempt.

Mr. BYRD. That is not my understanding.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, a few minutes ago the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] made a statement about that, after calling the Internal Revenue Collector. He said it was not tax-exempt. That statement was made on the floor of the Senate less than 20 minutes ago.

Mr. BYRD. I was not present at the time. I am asking for information.

Mr. BANKHEAD. If it is left to the determination of the public officials in charge of such matters, it is not tax-exempt.

Mr. BYRD. If the fund, when spent for certain expenses, would be tax-exempt, I want to know about it, because I think it is a vital question. I think it a subterfuge to vote to Senators and Rep-

representatives money that is in any way tax-exempt.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I sought an answer from the Bureau of Internal Revenue a few months ago after the House acted. The answer I got was that the House appropriation is tax-exempt insofar as any expenditures would be tax-exempt for any taxpayer receiving expense money. Then, I tried to discover what that meant, and I do not know the answer.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from New Hampshire what expenses does he refer to. The amendment provides that \$2,500 shall be paid to each Senator "to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties."

What are those expenses?

Mr. BRIDGES. Senators and Members of the House who live near Washington probably do not have as many expenses as Senators who live some distance away. I think there would be included, for instance, expenses incurred in going to their home State and returning. Members of Congress are allowed expenses for one trip a year, but the average Senator makes many more trips than that. For example, I think last year I made 13 trips to New Hampshire and return. Then, Senators constantly are going to various places to make speeches as a part of their official duties and then they have traveling expenses in connection with attending conferences. Probably the average Senator will make 50 or 60 speeches or participate in that number of meetings in a year. Furthermore, personally, I feel that inasmuch as Senators and Members of the House of Representatives are obliged to maintain homes in their respective States, when they come to Washington the amount of rent they pay here in the District of Columbia should normally be chargeable as an expense, just as in the case of a businessman, a labor leader, or an agricultural leader who visits Washington to present a matter to the Congress or to participate in a conference of some sort. He further pays all his own expenses in or about Washington.

Mr. BYRD. Does the Senator think that expenses of that character should be deductible?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes; they should be deductible, just as the expenses of a businessman are deductible.

Mr. BYRD. Does the Senator want to establish the principle that all Government employees when they are away from their domiciles should get their living expenses paid when assigned to Washington or some other place.

Mr. BRIDGES. No.

Mr. BYRD. That is what the amendment does in the case of Members of Congress.

Mr. BRIDGES. No. The Senator is aware that Senators and Members of the House must maintain two homes. Each must have a home in his home State or home district or he could never

run for Congress, and when he comes to Washington he must maintain a home here, whether in a hotel, an apartment or in a house. So an elective officer coming to Washington is in a peculiarly different position from that of a person working for the Government and on the Federal pay roll. So my answer to the Senator is by no means do I want to see the principle extended to nonelective officials and employees. I want mere justice. Let us keep the Senate a cross section of America and to do that adequate salaries must be paid and necessary expenses taken care of.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I merely wish to make a brief observation. If the Senate wants to raise its own salaries it ought to do it directly; it ought not to come in the back door instead of the front door. Personally I think that this is a subterfuge. As in fact it is an increase in salary under the classification of expenses and if it is actually for expenses in the conduct of official business it is deductible from the income tax. I said as much when the same question was before the Senate previously. I think it a great mistake to raise salaries in this manner. If the Senate wants to raise the salaries of its Members let it be done directly and not take something in the way of expenses that have never heretofore been considered as expenses and have not been considered as deductible from the income tax. Whatever we do, let it be done in a straightforward manner.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the yeas and nays have been requested and ordered, and the Senator will have an opportunity as will every other Senator to act in a straightforward way.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish merely to make this observation: I voted against this same proposal when it was before the Senate a few months ago. I voted against it because I felt that if there was to be an increase in the salaries of Members of Congress it ought to be made with the understanding that it was an increase of salaries to Members of Congress and that we ought to come in through the front door and tell the American people that that was what we were doing instead of coming through the back door under the guise of an expense account increasing our salaries. Whether it will be tax-exempt or not, so far as I am concerned, is immaterial. When the matter was before the Senate previously we voted to deny it to ourselves, but we did not vote to deny it to the Members of the House of Representatives, and therefore we established a discrimination between the compensation of Members of the Senate and Members of the House which has never before existed in the history of the United States. That so far as I am concerned, is also immaterial because I voted to deny it to Senators and I also voted to deny it Members of the House, but the majority was in favor of giving it to Members of the House and denying it to the Senate.

I dare say there is no Member of this body who needs the \$2,500 extra compensation more than I need it; but, Mr. President, I am not willing, under the guise of an expense account, to vote my-

self \$2,500 a year extra, notwithstanding the fact that Members of the House are now obtaining it. I have said here and I repeat that I think I would vote for an increase in the salary of Members of Congress if it was presented on its merits and as an increase that the American people could understand, but I would not vote for an increase in the salary of Members of Congress alone. I have said and I repeat that even if it comes up on its merits as a direct increase in the compensation of Members of the Congress, brought in by the front door instead of the back way through the kitchen, I will not vote for it unless and until all Government employees have had their salaries considered and determined upon the basis of justice and equity in a scheme designed to consider all salaries. I mean by that from the President of the United States down through the judiciary, the legislative branch, and all other branches.

I think there would be justification for a readjustment of the salaries of all Government employees. In view of what we know, I think we might well increase either the salary or increase the allowance of the President of the United States. I have a very deep conviction that we should increase judicial salaries, from the Supreme Court all the way down through the Circuit Court of Appeals to the district courts. Whenever an all-inclusive bill is brought before the Senate readjusting the salaries of all departments of our Government, I shall then be prepared to vote for it on its merits, and I think I shall support it, unless I conclude that it is extravagant and unjustified. But I will not vote for an increase in the compensation of Members of the Congress of the United States by themselves, under any pretext, until and unless there is a suitable adjustment in the compensation of all Government employees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee on page 2, beginning with line 9, which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, after line 8, it is proposed to insert the following:

There shall be paid to each Senator, after January 1, 1946, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties, to be paid in equal monthly installments. For making such payments through June 30, 1946, \$120,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BANKHEAD (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], and permit my vote to stand. If the Senator from Louisiana were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from North Caro-

lina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS], the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY and Mr. MYERS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is detained at a conference being held at the White House.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are detained on official business at various Government departments.

I wish to announce further that, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] would vote "nay."

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] has been excused. He is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANFILL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is absent due to the necessity for special treatment for his recent injury.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] is detained in committee meeting.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] is necessarily absent. If present, he would vote "nay."

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] is absent on official business. If present, he would vote "nay."

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] would vote "nay," if present. His general pair and its transfer have been announced.

The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS—24

Ball	Gurney	Mitchell
Bankhead	Hayden	Murray
Bridges	Hill	Pepper
Brooks	Hoey	Taylor
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Thomas, Utah
Downey	Kilgore	Tobey
Fulbright	Maybank	Wagner
Green	Mead	White

NAYS—47

Austin	Huffman	Radcliffe
Barkley	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Elilo	Knowland	Revercomb
Bushfield	La Follette	Robertson
Byrd	Langer	Saltonstall
Capper	Lucas	Shipstead
Connally	McClellan	Smith
Donnell	McFarland	Tunnell
Eastland	McKellar	Tydings
Ellender	McMahon	Vandenberg
George	Millikin	Walsh
Gerry	Moore	Wiley
Gossett	Morse	Willis
Hart	Murdock	Wilson
Hawkes	O'Daniel	Young
Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney	

NOT VOTING—25

Aiken	Bailey	Briggs
Andrews	Brewster	Buck

Butler	Hatch	Stewart
Capehart	McCarran	Taft
Carville	Magnuson	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	Myers	Wheeler
Ferguson	Overtton	Wherry
Glass	Russell	
Guffey	Stanfill	

So the amendment was rejected.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 4129) to provide for the reorganization of Government agencies, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

SALE OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT-OWNED MERCHANT VESSELS — MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I enter a motion to reconsider the votes whereby the Senate, on December 12, agreed to the committee amendment, as amended, to House bill 3603, to provide for the sale of surplus war-built vessels, and for other purposes; and to the amendment proposed by the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] striking out, on page 32, line 13, the word "dry-cargo."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion will be filed.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, how did the Senator from Maryland vote on that subject?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, my motion is a privileged one. I simply move to reconsider.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Is the Senator from Maryland making a motion to reconsider at this time?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I am filing the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is simply filing the motion.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Will the Senator from Maryland further yield?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Yes; I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Would the Senator disclose when he proposes to press his motion to reconsider?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I wish I could answer the Senator from California, but I can simply say at the earliest moment possible. Under the rules of the Senate a motion such as this must be filed within 3 days of the action that was taken, and this is the third day, so I am entering the motion to protect the situation. At the earliest possible moment I shall ask that it be taken up and pressed for action. That will be, I trust, in a day or so.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Can such notice of intention be filed by a Senator who did not vote on the prevailing side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. When no record vote, or yea-and-nay vote is taken, such a motion may be made by any Member. The motion is filed.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1946

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from Alabama that his amendment will not be in order until consideration of committee amendments is concluded.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I should like to have the amendment read so the Senate may understand it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, after line 12, it is proposed to insert the following:

The compensation of Senators, Representatives in Congress, Delegates from the Territories, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico shall be at the rate of \$13,300 per annum each; and the compensation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Vice President of the United States shall be at the rate of \$19,950 per annum each.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, while we are on this subject I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama. [Putting the question.]

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, is the question on the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is.

Mr. BYRD. I ask for the yeas and nays on that amendment. I think we should have a yea-and-nay vote on it.

Mr. President, I understand the Chair put the question on the amendment. Was the amendment agreed to or rejected?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has not announced the result. The Chair is in doubt as to the result.

Mr. BYRD. Then I withdraw my request for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, before the request for the yeas and nays is granted, I wish to make a brief explanation of the amendment. There seems to be a practically unanimous feeling in the Senate that the present salary situation, particularly with respect to Senators, but also with respect to Members of the House, is not justified, and that it is not in the public interest. I think it can be well said that the statements which have been made by individuals of intelligence in this Nation who have considered the subject, and expressions by various writers and commentators and newspaper editors, indicate that the sentiment is overwhelmingly in support of the plan to increase the salaries of both Senators and Representatives. While that is true and while

I believe there is a predominant sentiment in the Senate in favor of such action, still it seems impossible, for one reason or another, because of objections made on one ground or another, because of excuses of one nature or another—it seems impossible for a majority to agree upon the method of making the increase and, possibly, its amount.

Personally I believe the salary of a Member of Congress should be fixed at at least \$15,000. Some Senators think the salary should not be fixed at so high a figure. Some think, as is shown by the majority leader's statement, that it ought to be contingent upon what increases are made, and when such increases are made, in the salaries of the ordinary employees of the Government.

Mr. President, I do not consider that the congressional salary should be upon the same basis as the salaries of stenographers and other worthy workers in the Government service. The Congress of the United States constitutes the board of directors for the greatest Government in all the world. It is a board of directors handling the expenditure of many billions of dollars. It is a board of directors chosen by the American people, whose duty it is to levy taxes upon such items and in such amounts as will bring revenue into the Treasury in a fair and just way, without undue oppression upon the wealth or the poor. That, Mr. President, is the most difficult problem that ever confronted an American legislative body. Still there are some who think we ought to have cheap men on that board of directors, men who are willing to perform these duties and assume these responsibilities and carry these burdens at a compensation comparable with that of workers who engage in mental or physical work by the hour, and who have no such burdens and responsibilities as are placed upon this great body of men.

So Mr. President, in the face of the numerous declarations made that this is not the time to do it, that this is not the way to do it, I submit the question: When will there be a suitable time and a suitable way to go on record?

We know the necessity for men in politics, subject to popular elections, to keep an eye upon the time when they will be required to submit their candidacies to the electorate of their States. How many men have we heard say "Well do not forget my election comes up next year." I have no criticism at all to make of men who take that factor into account. I merely point it out to indicate that ordinarily one-third of the membership of this body have deterring influences to prevent them from a full and free expression of their judgment upon this great business proposition.

Mr. President, I hear it said, as other Senators have heard it said, by some Members of Congress, that we ought not at this time to pass upon the salaries of Members of Congress, because it may have an influence upon the labor situation, upon the question of the amount to be paid industrial workers in the controversies which are now pending. We have heard it said—and we know it is in the air—that some Members of Congress want the adjustment of this sub-

ject, the real settlement of the law and the facts, made after all these labor problems have been settled and gotten out of the way.

Mr. President, there is no connection between the compensation or the salary to be paid to this great body of directors for 125,000,000 people, who handle hundreds of millions of dollars, and a wage dispute between employees and employer. Labor does not seek cheap men to lead and handle their organizations and to adjust their differences with employers. Do Senators hear labor talking about removing a \$25,000 or \$50,000 a year president of the CIO or of the American Federation of Labor, or of any other labor organization, in order to get a cheaper man, to save a little, of the salary of the men who are looking after the affairs of the great body of workers? No. In fact, I am advised that the labor organizations approve an increase in the salaries of Members of Congress.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. My problem in connection with this issue is this: I quite agree that there should be an increased level of compensation for Members of Congress, but I cannot escape the feeling that I am under contract with my constituency, that I accepted the contract at \$10,000 a year, and that any increase should be effective only after the intervention of an election.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I appreciate the conscientiousness of the Senator from Michigan, and his desire to observe his obligation. I look upon him as a thoroughly honest man. I like him. But the Senator should know that at least two-thirds of the Senators are not in that position, and he is voting to adjust the salaries of all of us, and not merely his own. If his conscience restrains him until after the intervention of an election, he can settle that question as the late Senator Borah did on one occasion, by simply not receiving the check for the increased amount of the salary. That would fully comply with the personal obligation which he feels, and I do not doubt that he feels it, as it has been stated. But he is helping to hold back a decision which in my judgment the Senator from Michigan realizes ought to be made by the Congress at this time, and without delay.

Many Senators are amply able to serve without any salary. Sometimes I think we ought to establish a system whereby we would serve as dollar-a-year men. We seem to be drifting in that direction. As the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] has said, we seem to be drifting in the direction of having rich men predominate in the Senate. Of course, the matter of salary is of no concern to many Members.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. If we are to proceed on the basis of what might be called parity with the whole Federal employee picture, my information is that since 1941 Federal employees have received an increase of approximately 21 percent. Is that figure substantially accurate?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I believe so, subject to correction by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

Mr. TYDINGS. Under the Byrd plan, they would receive a still further increase, which would bring them up to an increase of approximately 33 percent as compared with 1941.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is the basis of my amendment.

Mr. TYDINGS. So those who argue that Members of Congress should not receive any increase greater than that received by Federal employees have that argument taken away from them under the Senator's plan.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is correct.

Mr. TYDINGS. Likewise, as the Senator has pointed out, the last time the compensation of Members of Congress was increased was in 1925. That was nearly 21 years ago. So if we are to be anywhere near consistent in the position we take, pro or con, we ought not to make one argument at one time, and then use another argument at some other time. We ought to be consistent.

Mr. BANKHEAD. This amendment is offered to meet the issue fairly and squarely.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Let me complete this statement, and then I shall be glad to yield.

It is agreed in the debates by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], who is a great economist, and by the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNER], as I understand, that the average increase in the cost of living since 1941 has been 33 percent. That is the position of the Government in its effort to hold down run-away inflation, and that is the position announced by Judge Collett. Members of Congress have had no increase in their compensation since 1925. I have offered an amendment to adjust the situation directly, not by circumvention, not by any claim that a certain item is tax-exempt or not tax-exempt. My amendment would adjust the compensation of Members of Congress in the same way that the compensation of Federal employees is sought to be adjusted, by increasing our salaries, not to what many of us think they ought to be, but to an extent which would recognize that Federal employees are seeking and are likely to get, an increase of 33 percent. My amendment would provide the same degree of increase in the compensation of Members of Congress.

I now yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. HAWKES. I thank the Senator for yielding. I know that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] always wishes to be accurate. The point which he raises is a very good point, but I wish to emphasize the fact that it does not apply to the schedule of the Senator from Virginia, because, beginning with \$5,200, the over-all increase is 21 percent, instead of 33 percent; and when we reach a salary of \$5,600, the total over-all increase is 20.25. At \$6,000 it is 19½ percent. At \$8,500 the percentage is 16.41, and so forth. I know that the Senator wishes to recognize those facts.

Mr. TYDINGS. I was taking the over-all figure. However, as I understand, in the lower brackets the Senator from Virginia would allow substantially the full increase advocated by the Senator from California.

Mr. BANKHEAD. To those receiving salaries up to \$2,000 a year.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator from Virginia told me a moment ago that according to his recollection the increase in Federal salaries from 1941 to 1945 was 21 percent.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. I should like to make it clear that that is on an over-all basis. The increase in the case of those receiving \$10,000 is \$1,440.

Mr. TYDINGS. Of course, to be perfectly fair the Senator from New Jersey would have to admit that the average employee of the Government who receives \$8,000, \$9,000, or \$10,000, and who would receive an increase under the proposed legislation, does not have to maintain two homes. He has the advantage of retirement pay when he completes his service. He has no election expenses. He does not have to transport his children from the place where he is appointed to Washington and return. If we wish to be frank about it and face the issue, all kinds of conditions enter into the congressional status which are not incident to any other situation. If a Federal employee is moved by Government order, he is paid a certain allowance for moving expenses.

I am interested in this argument, not primarily from the standpoint of personal aggrandizement for myself or anyone else, but because I believe that there are certain elements of justice which are visible and ought to be faced by the Members of this body. I agree with what the Senator from Alabama has said. One of the worst things that could happen to this body, or the other House, would be to make it a rich man's club. To my personal knowledge many Members of Congress who are provident in their manner of living, have a difficult time making both ends meet and paying their taxes and other expenses. That is not a healthy condition for a Member of a legislative body.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. HAWKES. Let me say to the Senator from Maryland that apparently he was not in the Chamber when I spoke a few moments ago.

Mr. TYDINGS. No; I was not. I was at the White House.

Mr. HAWKES. I wish to be fair. I agree with what the Senator from Alabama has said. The situation must be corrected. But my point is that we have a committee working on the subject and I should like to see a report on it, just as I would want a report in connection with a business which I might be operating. By following that procedure the question can be decided in such a way that later there will not be criticism regarding things forgotten or things done a second time. I am heartily in accord with what the Senator has said.

Two or three times in this debate emphasis has been placed on the point that we do not wish to make this a rich man's club. No one in the United States is more in accord with that statement than am I.

The Senate should be a place where men of ability, patriotism, honesty, and integrity can be elected to serve their constituents and the people of the United States, to the benefit of all the people. The question of money or lack of it should not be a determining factor.

Mr. TYDINGS. I thank the Senator. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama further yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think we are making a fundamental mistake if we conceive of the Congress as we conceive of the Federal employment establishment. Senators have no retirement. They cannot pay into a retirement fund. Neither can Members of the House of Representatives. Members of the Congress have no long tenure of office guaranteed on good behavior, because many fine and well-behaved Senators have, for one reason or another, been eliminated from this body. I think this body is cheapened if it is considered on any basis other than that of a body whose Members are elected for a limited period of time.

Mr. BANKHEAD. It is a separate branch of Government.

Mr. TYDINGS. I wished to have the Senator yield to me for a moment so that I could point out that in the Appropriations Committee of this very body this matter was amply considered and discussed. A vote was taken in the committee, and there is on the calendar a bill, with a favorable report which was almost unanimous, advocating an increase to \$15,000 of the salaries of Members of the House of Representatives and Members of the Senate, and an increase for the President, an increase for the Vice President, and an increase for members of the Cabinet. All their positions are of short tenure. There is no relationship between the service they render and the service rendered by those in the classified service of the Federal Government. As I have said, that bill is on the calendar. Naturally, a Member of Congress who will be up for reelection next year, as will all the Members of the House of Representatives and one-third of the Members of the Senate, will be in a very difficult position if he supports any bill for any salary increase for Members of Congress at this time, because it is the mechanism of demagoguery, which happens to be a part of democracy, for an opponent to say, "He voted himself a salary increase." But, Mr. President, under that philosophy, 150 years from now, even if everything else went up 500 or 1,000 percent, the salaries of Members of Congress would be what they are today.

No Member of Congress has received a salary increase since 1925. Yet we have given to the employees in the classified service an increase, in round numbers, of 21 percent. Why, then, if we are going to argue the relationship between service in Congress and the classified service, should not Senators and Mem-

bers of the House of Representatives have received increases in their salaries? Since they have received none, and now that the Senator from Alabama has attempted at the last moment to establish some platform of justice, it seems to me that the argument and logic of the case, as proven by the opponents of his amendment, are all on his side. The very arguments made to defeat his proposal were made to defeat the other proposal; but now that the circumstances are reversed the Members who made such arguments have retreated from them.

I think the Senator has made out a good case. I think we should consider it, not from the standpoint of politics, but, in view of all the circumstances, from the standpoint of what is just and fair for the welfare of the country in this emergency.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me, to permit me to ask a question?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. As I understand, the proposal made by the Senator from Maryland and approved by the Appropriations Committee would be effective at the end of this Congress.

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes; if it passes.

Mr. BYRD. This amendment is to be effective immediately, as I understand.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes; because we are not asking for the full \$15,000.

Mr. BYRD. However, I understand that the Appropriations Committee has recommended that the increase to \$15,000 be made at the end of this year.

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes; and that is the way it should be done.

Mr. BANKHEAD. However, Mr. President, let me point out that I have not heard that the Senator from Virginia is supporting it.

Mr. BYRD. That may be. But I asked the question. Regardless of whether I am going to support it, I am entitled to know the facts.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I trust the Senator will obtain the facts.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I would much prefer to have the proposal taken up as a separate matter and have the increase made effective at the end of the present Congress, rather than now. But my point is that when that matter comes up under its own steam, new arguments will be made and the matter will be laid aside for further study and the present situation will continue to prevail.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Of course, that is what will happen. We all know that it is always easy to find excuses when one is opposed to a certain proposition.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I understand that the proposal is to establish equality of treatment temporarily.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is all it amounts to.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It is not an attempt permanently to increase the salaries of Members of the Senate, as I understand.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The Senator said he had not heard that the Senator from

Virginia was supporting the bill providing that the salaries of Senators shall be \$15,000. The suggestion also was made that in the next election some point might be made if Members of the Congress voted to increase their own salaries. However, I would not be affected by such an argument, because I will not be involved in the next election.

The point I make is that the salaries of Members of Congress should be increased. The Senator from Maryland pointed out why the matter of increasing the salaries of Members of Congress should not be considered simply on the basis of comparison with increases granted to persons in the classified Government service, namely, because there is very definitely a difference between the expenses and the circumstances involved. I take it there is a very definite difference between the position of a person in the classified Government service, however worthy he may be, and the position of a Senator or Member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

I take the position, and I wish to make it plain, that I am ready to support the bill which has been reported by the committee. In order that the record may be straight, I wish to say that I think \$15,000 a year is the minimum salary which Members of Congress should receive, and I think such an increase is justified and we should have the courage to bring up the measure providing for that salary and to vote for it. But Mr. President, I do not want to increase my salary under any guise or pretext that it is expenses.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator. But the trouble is that we simply cannot get a sufficient number of Members to face the music.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The other reason why I wished to make the statement I have made is that I did not wish to leave an inference that I am opposed to having the salaries increased. I wish to make it clear that I am ready to vote for an increase in salaries, and I think the salaries of Members of Congress should be the amount reported by the committee.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am glad the Senator has made that statement, although personally I understood his position. I am glad he has made it for the benefit of other Senators.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. Tentatively, Mr. President, I should like to propose, as a substitute for the pending amendment of the Senator from Alabama, the following:

The compensation of the Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be at the rate of \$20,000 per annum, each. The compensation of Senators, Representatives in Congress, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico shall be at the rate of \$15,000 per annum, each; and the compensation of heads of the executive departments who are members of the President's Cabinet shall be at the rate of \$17,500 per annum, each.

Mr. President, that is the proposal which was recommended almost unani-

mously by the Appropriations Committee, with the proviso that it should not go into effect until January 3, 1947, as I recall. I would much prefer to support the proposal I have just stated rather than the one offered by the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama. The proposal I have just stated would eliminate the nasty implication of Members of Congress voting to increase their own salaries; at least, it would do so as far as we humanly could eliminate it. I would rather see the matter handled in this fashion.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, the Senator knows that I am in favor of his proposal. Of course, I hope he will not complicate the issue at this time.

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes, Mr. President; the Senator from Alabama has expressed his approval of this proposal. But after standing by for a long time and seeing no action taken, he has taken the stand he has today.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is correct. Later I shall vote for the bill which has been referred to, and I hope the Senate will take up the entire question and will deal with it broadly and effectively in comprehensive legislation.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] made a most convincing address, one which impressed me very deeply. He is always a clear thinker. He pointed out that we are occupying an anomalous position, a position which really brings the Senate of the United States into disrespect. It subordinates Members of the Senate to the superiority of the House, because in public opinion salaries are paid in large measure according to the ability of the occupants of the office.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Not until I complete my statement, and then I shall yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. President, the Senator from Maine pointed out that the House of Representatives favorably considered this matter. Of course, the House of Representatives is composed of able men. Many of them later become Members of the Senate. Nearly all of them do so at their first opportunity. The House of Representatives adopted the amendment providing for an increase of \$2,500 a year. I have not heard any complaint about it among the people. Some Members of the Senate thought that it would result in a strong protest being made. The only criticism which I have heard is, "Why do not you Members of the Senate have the courage to do the same thing, and keep yourselves on an equal plane with the Members of the House of Representatives? Do you feel inferior to them? Have you lost courage?" The people understand that nearly everyone at the present time is facing the change which has taken place in the standards of living.

Mr. President, it has been said that we may make the Senate a rich man's club, or require Senators to earn additional compensation in order to meet their necessary obligations while living in Washington. Many of them came from sections of the country where the cost of living is not so high as it is in Washington. It is not in the public interest to force upon them a difference in stand-

ards of living without making it possible for them to meet the increased costs. The people who reside in the States who send Representatives to Congress do not obtain the best results by sending a type of man to the Senate, for example, who bids for the office, or a rich man who does not need any salary, or a man who must earn additional compensation by engaging in professional or business transactions.

Mr. President, the Senate has come to be an all-time body. When I first became a Member of the Senate it was approximately a half-time body. The Senate was in session about 6 months at the most during any year. The present salary of a Senator was fixed on that basis before the lame-duck amendment was adopted. The time which a Senator must actually consume in fulfilling his duties as a Member of the United States Senate has gradually increased until now no Member of the Senate can carry on his law practice, his banking business, his insurance business, his real-estate business, or any other kind of a business, and do full justice to the rights of his constituents and other citizens in his State. It has become necessary for him to separate himself from any private business he may have had. I have had to do so, and I know several other Senators who have had to do likewise. It has been necessary to sever all connections with other legitimate means of earning a livelihood which a Senator may have had. It has been necessary to give his constituents all his time and his best thought, as well as the greatest amount of study and research that it is possible for him to give.

Mr. President, I think the people want to pay their Representatives reasonable salaries. They know that officials in industry receive salaries ranging from \$25,000 a year to even as high as \$250,000 a year for conducting the business of only one company. Such salaries are carried into the costs of production, or transportation, or whatever it may be, and passed on down the line to the consuming public. So, after all, the people pay those high salaries. They may not know specifically how it is done, but nevertheless they must pay them. The stockholders are willing that it be done because they want able men to transact the business affairs of their corporations and companies.

Mr. President, let us take for example the Cabinet members and heads of the various governmental departments. I have a long list of Government officials who receive salaries of \$12,000 a year and more. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] has a similar list.

Mr. BYRD. I have a list of approximately 10 or 15 such officials.

Mr. MAYBANK. I have a list which is much longer.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a list of executives and officials of the Government receiving salaries of more than \$10,000 a year.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Salaries of more than \$10,000

Executive Assistant (White House).....	\$12,000
Director, Office of Economic Stabilization.....	15,000
Director, Export-Import Bank.....	15,000
Director, Office of War Information.....	12,000
Administrator, Surplus War Property Administration.....	12,000
10 Cabinet members (each).....	15,000
Comptroller of the Currency.....	15,000
Collector of customs, New York.....	12,000
General manager, Anchorage, Alaska (Department of the Interior), the Alaska Railroad.....	14,400
Federal Security Agency (Director).....	12,000
Administrator, Federal Works Agency (includes pay and allowances for commissioned officer on active list of U. S. Army, etc., p. 271, Official Register of United States).....	12,000
Comptroller General.....	12,000
Chairman and 9 other Commissioners, Interstate Commerce Commission (each).....	12,000
Commissioner, U. S. Maritime Commission.....	12,000
Administrator, National Housing Agency.....	12,000
Commissioner, Office of Federal Housing Administration.....	12,000
Administrator, Office of Price Administration.....	12,000
4 members, U. S. Tariff Commission (each).....	11,000
Administrator, Veterans' Administration.....	12,000
9 Supreme Court Justices (each).....	20,000
2 Chief Justices (each).....	20,500
U. S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, 6 judges (each).....	12,500
(1 of above places vacant)	
3 circuit judges, first circuit (each).....	12,500
6 circuit judges, second circuit (each).....	12,500
5 circuit judges, third circuit (each).....	12,500
3 circuit judges, fourth circuit (each).....	12,500
6 circuit judges, fifth circuit (each).....	12,500
6 circuit judges, sixth circuit (each).....	12,500
5 circuit judges, seventh circuit (each).....	12,500
7 circuit judges, eighth circuit (each).....	12,500
6 circuit judges, ninth circuit (each).....	12,000
4 circuit judges, tenth circuit (each).....	12,500
5 judges, U. S. Court of Claims (each).....	12,500
4 judges and 1 vacancy, U. S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (each).....	12,500
Total.....	118
Court judges.....	78
Number of Federal employees receiving \$10,000 per annum.....	176
United States district judges receiving \$10,000 per annum.....	101
Customs court judges receiving \$10,000 per annum.....	9

Mr. BANKHEAD. In many instances, in addition to salaries which are higher than the salaries received by Members of Congress, automobiles are supplied.

Mr. BRIDGES. And chauffeurs.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes. In some cases officials are supplied with two or three automobiles, as well as chauffeurs. The automobiles are used in connection with the transaction of business in Washington. Yesterday the Appropriations Committee considered a request from the Maritime Commission, or the Civil Aeronautics Board, for authority to purchase seven airplanes. Free automobiles do not travel fast enough. Of course, the

furnishing of the airplanes would include expenses for pilots.

Mr. BRIDGES. And probably copilots and hostesses.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. The officials who are now furnished with long, sleek limousines and chauffeurs, as many bureaucrats are, would not be satisfied with airplanes unless they were also furnished with pilots, copilots, and good-looking hostesses. [Laughter.]

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, if the present situation prevails, I believe that the standards of Congress will be lowered. Two things should be considered. One of them is that the tax law giving businessmen the right to deduct expenses incurred in making trips which are necessarily made in connection with the conduct of business, should be repealed.

With reference to the subject of automobiles, does any Senator know how many automobiles are furnished to Government employees? The number runs into thousands. Some time ago the Senate witnessed a debate in which the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] took part, concerning the number of automobiles which should be allowed the TVA. The Senator from Tennessee fought vigorously to have the number reduced.

Mr. McKellar. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. McKellar. As the Senator knows, as the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee, yesterday I appointed him, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Russell], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Brooks] to be a committee of three to examine into the number of automobiles now being supplied to Government officials, who has them, how many there are, what the cost is of maintaining them, and everything concerning the subject. I think these matters should be examined, and I am sure the committee will do its duty.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I think it is unfortunate we have waited so long as we have waited, and have let them get such a firm grip on a situation of that sort, while we, with power to keep them out of office, we, who are required to pass on the qualifications of every one of them, go around trying to catch a ride, thumbing a ride from time to time in order to get downtown, or to reach our apartments.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. The very distinguished Senator from Alabama has always been a man of courage, and he has stood here and voted for what he believed to be right in this matter.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BRIDGES. I wish to ask him whether he can imagine, if the \$2,500 expense account creates this racket in the Senate, what would happen if he should propose that each Senator and Representative should be furnished a long, sleek Packard limousine or Cadillac limousine, with a chauffeur, such as

every bureau in Washington has, at least one, and sometimes more?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I would need the detail of a whole regiment of soldiers to get me out of the Senate Chamber, if I seriously made such a proposal.

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. A while ago, in answering a question propounded by the Senator from Arkansas, the Senator from Alabama stated that his proposal would not fix the salaries of Senators and Representatives on a permanent basis.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is true.

Mr. ELLENDER. What is there in the language to indicate that?

Mr. BANKHEAD. This is merely a deficiency appropriation bill, and the appropriations under it run only to June 30.

Mr. ELLENDER. Not according to the copy of the amendment I have. The amendment I have states that "the compensation of Senators, Representatives in Congress, Delegates from the Territories, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico shall be at the rate of \$13,500 per annum each; the compensation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Vice President of the United States shall be at the rate of \$19,500 each."

Mr. BANKHEAD. I had a proviso in the amendment. I intended to include the words "to June 30." I will amend it now, because this is a deficiency bill, and I have no intention of fixing a permanent program. I think Congress will do its duty and in the regular way deal with the salaries of Members of Congress, as well as other officials, probably. But I do not think we should mix our compensation with that of any other group of employees or officials of the Government. We are legislative, they are executive, and I do not intend to vote to provide for a readjustment of compensation as between Senators and Representatives and other officials.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will the Senator further yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Certainly.

Mr. ELLENDER. Suppose Congress should adopt the Senator's proposal. Would not the Members of the House of Representatives receive, in addition to the compensation fixed, the \$2,500 extra they are now receiving?

Mr. BANKHEAD. The Members of the House would, of course. We cannot deal with them. I am dealing with the Senate. I have pointed out that it is disgraceful for us to remain in the situation in which we have been, and neglect the whole compensation program so far as the Senate is concerned.

Mr. ELLENDER. So that if Congress should adopt the Senator's proposal a United States Senator would be paid at the rate of \$13,500 a year, and Members of the House \$16,000. Am I correct?

Mr. BANKHEAD. No.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is what it would be. The \$2,500 additional now paid Members of the House, plus the \$13,500, would aggregate \$16,000.

Mr. BANKHEAD. If we count the \$2,500 as compensation.

Mr. ELLENDER. It is really salary.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Whatever it may be, that should not deter us for, while Members of Congress are not, of course, on a starvation basis, yet they are on a basis far below what they have heretofore enjoyed socially, economically, and in business.

Mr. President, I do not care to take further time. Every Member of the Senate understands what is involved. They say, "Yes, we should have more pay; we need it; it is in the interest of the people that we should have it, but—" There is always "but, if, and." Some circumstances arise which keep some from going on record. I stated that I would add to the amendment the provision that it should apply through June 30, 1946.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be so modified.

Mr. BANKHEAD. As I have said, I am not trying to go fully into this subject at this time. It would not satisfy me to stop at \$13,500 as permanent compensation. I do not think that is adequate; I do not think it is sufficient. My amendment merely meets the various arguments which have been made, and will put many to the test as to whether the arguments which have been made on this floor are really the result of the convictions of those who have spoken that Members of Congress should have their salaries increased commensurate with the increase in the cost of living. I make it apply for only a time, until Congress can work out a permanent program. It would commit the Senate to the idea that something, at least, must be done. If we cannot agree on anything else, here is a little; we will at least make a start. If we cannot agree on anything else, then we will have this, and perhaps get this much.

Mr. BRIDGES. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. In connection with his very forceful and able address relative to this problem, I think the Senator from Alabama should at this time point out that many very able men in both branches of Congress have to face the prospect of leaving the Congress. There were two very recent examples in the House of Representatives. One was Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, who is one of the very able Members of the House.

Mr. BANKHEAD. He is the ranking Democrat on the great Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BRIDGES. Then there is Mr. RAMSPECK, chairman of the Committee on the Civil Service, another very able man.

Mr. BANKHEAD. He is the whip of the majority party, it may be pointed out.

Mr. BRIDGES. Both of them have been forced, as a result of the salary situation, to leave the Congress as of the first of the year, and take positions where they will receive two or three or four times what they are getting as Members of Congress.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Let me point out one further argument, that the tax on his salary would decrease the amount a Senator would receive, so that he would

get but little more than \$11,000. The Government by way of tax would take \$3,000 or more out of the salary fixed. So the Government would not even pay out as much as is provided.

Congressional salaries were fixed back in the old days when Federal salaries were all exempt, when salaries of Members of Congress were exempt. A salary increase to about \$11,000 would be the total effect of the proposed amendment.

Mr. President, earlier in my remarks I stated from memory approximately the amount of money that would be left to a Member of Congress from a salary of \$13,300. I now have the correct figures before me, and I ask that this statement of figures be substituted for what I stated from memory.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Under the Revenue Act of 1945 a Member of Congress with a salary of \$10,000 per annum (claiming himself and wife as exemptions) would have withheld from his salary \$1,604.40, leaving his net salary \$8,395.60. (Tax equals 16 percent of salary.)

With a salary of \$15,000 per annum, he would have withheld \$2,580, leaving his net salary \$12,420. (Tax equals 17.2 percent of salary.)

With a salary of \$13,300 per annum, he would have withheld \$2,256.96, leaving his net salary \$11,043.04. (Tax equals approximately 17 percent of salary.)

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LANGER. What is the pending amendment? May we have it read at this time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], as modified, will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, after line 12, it is proposed to insert the following:

Up to and including June 30, 1946, the compensation of Senators, Representatives in Congress, Delegates from the Territories, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico shall be at the rate of \$13,300 per annum each; and the compensation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Vice President of the United States shall be at the rate of \$19,950 per annum each.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may I inquire whether that pay increase takes effect immediately, if we adopt the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator repeat his inquiry?

Mr. LANGER. Does the increase in salary, or whatever Senators may choose to call it, take effect immediately after the bill is passed and signed by the President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On the 1st of January.

Mr. LANGER. Of next January?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I want to make my position very plain and clear, and I shall take but a minute to do so. So far as I am personally concerned the people of my State elected me as one of the two Senators from my State under a contract to pay me \$10,000 a year. I want to make it very clear that I believe I would be betraying the trust of the people of the State of North Da-

kota if I voted to increase my own salary one single penny, either directly or by any artifice or subterfuge.

I intend to vote against any measure in any shape, manner, or form which will in any way increase that salary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], as amended.

Mr. LANGER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his suggestion for a moment?

Mr. LANGER. Yes.

Mr. TOBEY. I wish to make a statement in the best of feeling to my colleague from North Dakota. He said that the people of his State elected him to serve here at a contract price of \$10,000. That is one way of putting it. I was elected in 1933 to serve in the House of Representatives, when the salary was \$10,000. One of the first acts I voted in favor of was an economy measure, so-called, which reduced my salary \$1,500 a year for 3 years. That was done by act of Congress. It was a commendable act. It was a necessary act. The condition which then prevailed no longer obtains in this country. I am only speaking to the Senator's argument that he was elected under contract. The Congress of the United States has the power to fix the salaries of its own Members, and that is what the amendment now pending proposes to do. It is not a question of a compact with the voters of the States at all. We are sufficient unto ourselves, and the people of whatever State we come from will accept our judgment, I am sure, with equanimity and with confidence.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I want to say that I was elected governor of my State at a salary of \$5,000. It was decreased 20 percent, and made \$4,000. I simply submit that if any Senator cannot get along on \$10,000 a year, the amount which was his pay at the time he was elected, he has a very simple method out, and that is to resign and let somebody else take his place who can live on \$10,000 a year.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. Amplifying the remarks of my colleague on my right, again in the best of feeling, I point out that his argument seems to me to be that if costs have gone up and Senators cannot live on the \$10,000 fixed salary, then they can resign. Of course, that is elementary. We all know that. But is the Senator from North Dakota going to apply that rule all along the line to men who toil, men who labor, men who spin, and simply say to them if their costs of living go up, "If you do not like your job, get out"? Or is the Senator going to act as a statesman, a man of foresight and courage and guts, and say to the men who labor and toil, "If your costs have gone up we are going to see to it that you receive adequate compensation"? What is the Senator's answer to that question?

Mr. LANGER. The answer to that is that in a period of drouth, when half our people in the drouth South were on re-

lief, I did not notice United States Senators at that time reducing their salaries, let us say, one-half, to \$5,000, or such a sum as that.

Mr. TOBEY. That, Mr. President, does not answer my question. Would the Senator apply the rule he applied in the present case to those who toil for a living, and would he say to them, "If your living costs have gone up, and if you do not like your present condition, then get out and quit your job"? Is that the rule the Senator would apply to them?

Mr. LANGER. I will answer the Senator by saying that when Senators were conducting their election campaigns the salaries of Members of Congress were \$10,000 a year each, and everyone knew it. There are many individuals who do not run for public office because they figure they cannot get along on \$10,000 a year. If the salary of Members of Congress were \$15,000 a year the Senator from New Hampshire might have a candidate running against him in the State of New Hampshire who might say, "I will run for this office since the salary is \$15,000 a year." The Senator knew when he was running for Senator that he would receive a salary of \$10,000 a year for a period of 6 years.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, the Senator from North Dakota has not yet answered my question, but I will leave the matter as it now stands. My question was: In the specific instance I have given would the Senator apply the principle of economic sanction to those who toil, regardless of how much their cost of living has gone up? Would he say to them, "If you are not willing to accept the wage paid when you came on this job, very well, get out"? Is that the policy the Senator would adopt?

Mr. LANGER. The Senator speaks of policy. The situation is simply this, that the people who toil or who spin are not hired for a period of 6 years. They are not public officials. They hire out for a day or a month—

Mr. TOBEY. Or for a year—indefinitely, in future.

Mr. LANGER. Well, make it 5 years. They simply go to the boss who employs them, and talk it over, and they come to an agreement.

Mr. TOBEY. Would the Senator's answer to the people who toil be, "If you do not like your present situation, get out"?

Mr. LANGER. Oh, no. But, Mr. President, we are elected under a peculiar situation. We are in a position of trust. We cannot say, "We are going to raise our own salaries," because we are in that position of trust. We not only represent ourselves, but we represent the people of the country.

Mr. TOBEY. Do not the people of North Dakota, the State from which the Senator comes, have confidence enough in BILL LANGER, United States Senator, to say, "He is down there in Washington on the job. He knows what the cost of living is. He knows the expenses that BILL LANGER and his colleagues have to meet. If they need more pay to meet expenses, then they ought to have it." Would not the people of North Dakota say that, I ask the Senator?

Mr. LANGER. I want to say to the junior Senator from New Hampshire that BILL LANGER is not going to put it up to the people of North Dakota or to the people of any other State.

Mr. TOBEY. If the question, as I have just stated it, were put to the people of the Senator's State, would they not say "Amen"?

Mr. LANGER. I do not think so.

Mr. TOBEY. Well, try it on them and see.

Mr. LANGER. No; I am not going to do that.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I believe that the argument of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is extremely inconsistent. He contends that he made a contract with the people of North Dakota to work for a certain salary. I take it that the Senator from North Dakota intends to vote for the Downey bill. I intend to vote for the Downey bill. Most of those affected by that bill are now working under a contract with the Government, working under civil service at a certain rate of pay. According to the argument of the Senator from North Dakota, we would not be justified in voting for a 20-percent increase in the case of Government employees. They agreed to come to Washington, or to work in North Dakota or New Mexico, at a certain definite salary, under civil-service rules. However, I believe that under the circumstances which affect Government employees, the Congress is justified in voting them an increase of 20 percent, and possibly more.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The answer is, of course, that the distinguished Senator is begging the question. He knows very well that every man who takes a job under the Government realizes that if he renders satisfactory service he may receive more pay. He may be up-graded. But we are elected for a definite term of 6 years at \$10,000 a year. Perhaps some other man in New Mexico might have been a candidate for the same office had he known that the salary was to be \$15,000.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am willing to take a chance with anyone who wishes to take a shot at the Senatorship from New Mexico, either this afternoon or at election time. However, the point which the Senator made was that we were elected to Congress at a salary of \$10,000, and that, even if the cost of living should go up, we would not be justified in seeking an increase.

Last night the Committee on Appropriations worked until about 8 o'clock. It reported a bill which is being properly presented by the Senator from Tennessee. The bill involves appropriations of billions of dollars. Does the Senator believe that any private industry which trusted a group of men to spend the amount of money carried in the bill which we are now considering would pay them only \$10,000 a year?

Mr. LANGER. The answer to that is that we knew exactly what we were going to get for a period of 6 years, namely, \$10,000 a year. A man working for pri-

vate industry knows when he is employed that he may receive an increase.

Mr. CHAVEZ. If the increase suggested by the Senator from Alabama becomes law the Senator from North Dakota, in keeping with his desire to comply with his agreement with the people of North Dakota, will not be compelled to take the increase.

Mr. LANGER. I understand that. Of course, I would not be compelled to take it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, this situation reminds me of something which happened in my home State several years ago. In one of the largest counties in the State there was a movement to increase the salaries of county officers. The proposal met with the approval of everyone but the prosecuting attorney. He was asked if he did not want his salary raised. He said, "No. It may cause some good man to run against me." [Laughter.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

Mr. LANGER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Austin	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Ball	Hill	Pepper
Bankhead	Hoey	Radcliffe
Barkley	Huffman	Reed
Bilbo	Johnson, Colo.	Revercomb
Bridges	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Brooks	Kilgore	Russell
Bushfield	Knowland	Saltonstall
Byrd	La Follette	Smith
Capper	Langer	Taylor
Carville	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Chavez	McFarland	Tobey
Connally	McKellar	Tunnell
Donnell	McMahon	Tydings
Downey	Maybank	Vandenberg
Ellender	Mead	Wagner
Fulbright	Millikin	Walsh
Gerry	Mitchell	Wherry
Gossett	Moore	White
Green	Morse	Willis
Gurney	Murdock	Wilson
Hawkes	Murray	Young
Hayden	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. EILBO in the chair). Sixty-eight Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

Mr. LANGER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I should like to say a few words about the proposed salary increase. I speak as a poor man. I have never been rich. During all my life I have always tried to be provident and keep my finances in as good order as possible. Before I came to the Senate the greatest debt I ever incurred at one time was \$2,500. At the present time I am in debt to the extent of approximately \$14,000.

I am not excited about the contract. I did not draw up a contract to come here at a definite figure. I may have

known just before I was elected to the Senate what the salary was. I ran three times before I made the grade. I am certain that I can say in all truth that during one or two of those campaigns I was not at all certain what the salary was. I did not care. I would have run if it had been \$5,000, \$6,000, or any other figure. I wanted to come to the United States Senate because I felt that I could be helpful to the people. So it is not a matter of the salary at which I agreed to come here. Some Senators may consider themselves bound by a sacred contract. The Senator from North Dakota says, "If you do not like it you can resign." Certainly if one had a high regard for his contract he would not resign. If he had agreed to come here for 6 years, and could not live on his salary, he would stay here and starve to death, but he would observe his contract.

I do not mean to imply that anyone is likely to starve on \$10,000 a year; but I think I can give a pretty fair account of what happens to a man who has no other resources. I came here and took up residence in a hotel. For five and one-half months my wife and I and two small children lived in a hotel. It was not very pleasant. During all that time we diligently sought some place to live. For \$250 a month we could have obtained an apartment just large enough for us to get into, with two bedrooms, no room to accommodate help of any kind, and no room for guests.

Mr. President, I repeat that we could have gotten an apartment of that kind for \$250 a month; that was the minimum. The only fly in the ointment was that those who controlled the apartment would not rent it to us because we had children. For a furnished house to accommodate us the owners or agents wanted around \$400 or \$500 a month. So we decided that the sensible thing to do was to buy a house. We found that a great majority of Senators live in the northwest section. So we went to a real-estate agent, and said to him, "We would like to live out there with the rest of the boys and be sociable." So he took me out there and showed me a house. It was a brick colonial house of seven rooms, with a lot about 12 feet wide and about 50 or 60 feet long on one side of the house. The garage doors were falling off their hinges; the plaster was coming off the ceilings in the house. It had an attic which was not finished, although the real-estate dealer pointed out that it would be very easy to finish it and have another room up there. He wanted \$24,000 for it. I said to him, "Mister, I am in the wrong neighborhood. You can just turn around and start in another direction, some place."

So he took my wife and me into the Southeast section, and we looked around. We looked at row houses. They are pushed right up together, you know, and they are very dark. My family have not been used to living in luxury, but at least out in Idaho there is lots of sunshine, and it is free. [Laughter.] In Idaho we had windows on all four sides of our

house and we could get some sunshine without any extra cost.

We looked at row houses. Even the best of them are dingy. That is the only way they can be described. The owner of one wanted \$10,000 for it. I offered to buy it for that figure, and the woman said she would speak to her husband about it. When I went back they wanted \$12,000.

Then I went across the street, near here, and found an old row house three stories high, on top of a basement, and the basement was on top of the ground. But there was one good thing about the house: it had hardwood floors. Well, the owner wanted \$8,500 for that one. We would have gotten lots of exercise running up and down the four flights of stairs, and the house would have had to be remodeled and refurbished completely before we could live in it. So I said, "Well, I will take it; but first I want to see a contractor, to see how much it will cost to fix it up so that we can live in it." The owners wanted \$3,500 for the house; and I found out that a contractor would want \$5,000 to fix it up so that we could live in it. But I said, "Well, all right; I guess it is about the best deal we can get." So I went back to the house, but when I got there it had a sign on the front, "Sold." They had sold it while I was considering the contract. [Laughter.]

So we started looking again. We found a house. It was a double-width row house, made of brick. It was twice as wide as any other row house we had seen, but the owners wanted \$15,000 for it. We had decided that we could not possibly go above \$10,000, but that house looked much nicer than a single-width row house; it looked something like a real house; it had some room in it. So we decided we would take it, anyway. We bought it in March, with the understanding that we could occupy it within 30 days. But we did not actually get in until May; we simply could not get the people out of it before then.

So we are there now. There is nothing fancy about the house. It was built long ago when hardwood was plentiful but pine was scarce. So all the trimmings of the house are made of hardwood, but they are real high-toned and the floors are made of pine.

I saw plainly that we would not be able to make ends meet, the way things were going; so I put my wife on the pay roll, and she is on the pay roll now. We have always worked together, and regardless of whether she was on the pay roll, I am sure she would spend a great deal of her time at the office because we enjoy each other's company. Nevertheless, she is on the pay roll and she is going to stay there until someone passes a law that will take her off the pay roll. [Laughter.]

So I feel that most certainly Members of the Congress should have more money. I do not believe the people of Idaho expect me to go into debt, as I have had to do here, and stay in that condition and pay out a good percentage of my salary as interest to the banks, as I am doing now.

I may point out that last night I read in the newspaper that Mr. Mayer, of Loew's, Inc., which I believe is the name of the organization, made \$900,000 last year. That is almost as much as the entire Senate made. Well, maybe he is worth more than all of us put together; I do not know. [Laughter.] I will wager that he has more guts than there are here. Even if we trim down the figure and consider it after the deduction of taxes, Mr. Mayer receives a greater net income than do more than 14 Senators.

We have had presented to us the Heller study, which was made by a group composed of labor leaders, farmer representatives, consumer representatives, and business leaders. They studied the problem, and they said Members of Congress should be paid at least \$25,000 a year. The mayor of New York is paid that much, I understand. Bill Green and John L. Lewis get that much. Yet we who must decide on stupendous tax bills and appropriations and UNRRA and all the other problems which come up do not seem to think we are worth the money.

I am not afraid of raising our salaries. If after raising our salaries I find that a better man will run against me and will beat me, that will be all right. I came here firmly determined to vote as though I never expected to come back here. I am going to work like hell, to get back [laughter], but I am going to vote that way.

I wish to compliment the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] for taking the firm, courageous stand which he did. I wish to compliment the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] for his action in this matter. I understand he is a man of considerable wealth, and I appreciate especially having a man in his position stick out his neck when he does not have to do so. I wish to compliment the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] for putting up the fight he has made on this proposition. I understand that the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], also a wealthy man, is likewise in favor of the proposal.

Certainly I do not wish to see this body become a rich man's club. As the Senator from North Dakota said, if you do not like it you can quit and let someone who has more money take the job. Mr. President, that is what it amounts to.

Mind you, I will stay here at \$10,000; I would stay here at \$5,000. In that event I would pitch a tent out here on the lawn, and I would defy them to put me off. So I would stay here. But I do not believe the people intend to have us receive such small salaries while we are representing them here.

I wish to call attention to the fact that we are allowed no tax deductions whatever—none at all. I also wish to call attention to the fact that Representative RAMSPECK and Representative WOODRUM have resigned from the House of Representatives simply for financial reasons—or else they did not tell the truth. They said that was the reason, and I am willing to take their word for it.

The other day Secretary Clinton Anderson appeared before us, and he was

practically crying. He said his good men were leaving his Department because he could not pay them enough.

Mr. President, I will vote for any measure which may be proposed to provide for either temporarily or permanently increasing the salaries of Members of Congress. As I have said, if any Member of Congress does not wish to receive the increased salary, he can vote to help us poor benighted heathens who do want it to receive it, and then he will not have to take it for himself.

So, Mr. President, for all these reasons I hope this amendment will be adopted. I believe its adoption is justified by all the facts of the case. I do not believe that we signed any contract to continue here at the same salary. In fact, we did not sign any contract. At any rate, we got the job to come here and be Senators, to think for ourselves and, literally, to think for the people of America insofar as legislation is concerned. There is only one way in the world to raise congressional salaries, and that is for us to raise them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], as modified. On this question the yeas and nays have been demanded and ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BANKHEAD (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], and will vote. I vote "yea." If the Senator from Louisiana were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS], the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY and Mr. MYERS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] are detained at a meeting of the Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are detained on official business at various Government departments.

I announce further that on this question the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] has a pair with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK]. I am advised that if present the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] would vote "yea," and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] would vote "nay."

I wish to announce further that if present and voting the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY and Mr. MYERS] would vote "yea" and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] would vote "nay."

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] has been excused. He is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] is absent on official business. If present he would vote "nay." His general pair and transfer has been announced.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is absent due to the necessity for special treatment for his recent injury.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANFILL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] is detained in a committee meeting.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], who would vote "nay" if present, is paired on this question with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], who would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—23

Bankhead	Hoey	Murray
Bridges	Johnston, S. C.	Pepper
Chavez	Kilgore	Taylor
Downey	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Fulbright	McMahon	Tobey
Green	Mead	Tydings
Hayden	Mitchell	Wagner
Hill	Morse	

NAYS—45

Austin	Hawkes	Radcliffe
Ball	Hickenlooper	Reed
Barkley	Huffman	Revercomb
Bilbo	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Brooks	Knowland	Russell
Bushfield	La Follette	Saltonstall
Byrd	Langer	Smith
Capper	McFarland	Tunnell
Carville	McKellar	Vandenberg
Connally	Maybank	Walsh
Donnell	Millikin	Wherry
Ellender	Moore	White
Gerry	Murdock	Willis
Gossett	O'Daniel	Wilson
Gurney	O'Mahoney	Young

NOT VOTING—28

Aiken	Ferguson	Overtton
Andrews	George	Shipstead
Bailey	Glass	Stanfill
Brewster	Guffey	Stewart
Briggs	Hart	Taft
Buck	Hatch	Thomas, Okla.
Butler	Lucas	Wheeler
Capehart	McCarran	Wiley
Cordon	Magnuson	
Eastland	Myers	

So Mr. BANKHEAD's amendment as modified was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 14, to insert:

The unobligated balance of the appropriation for mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators, for the fiscal year 1945, is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1946.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 18, to insert:

The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1946 is hereby amended by striking out "night watchman, \$1,920", under the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, and inserting in lieu thereof "special officer, \$2,280", and the necessary amount is hereby authorized to be expended from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate beginning January 1, 1946.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 3, to insert:

Beginning January 1, 1946, the salary of the secretary for the majority shall be at the rate of \$5,400 per annum and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 4, to insert:

The Sergeant at Arms is authorized to install in the offices of Senators special telephone wiring plans with features to pick up, hold and intercommunicate on one to three lines, the cost thereof to be paid out of the appropriation for "Miscellaneous items, contingent expenses of the Senate."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 9, to insert:

For an additional allowance for stationery of \$500 for each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$48,500, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1946.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 13, to insert:

For an additional amount for "miscellaneous items," exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1945, \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contingent expense of the House," on page 4, after line 8, to insert:

Whenever the usual day for paying salaries in or under the Senate or House of Representatives falls on Saturday, the respective disbursing officers are authorized to make such payments on the preceding workday.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 12, to insert:

NATIONAL MEMORIAL STADIUM COMMISSION

For carrying out the provisions of Public, No. 523, of the Seventy-eighth Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to consider a site and design for a National Memorial Stadium to be erected in the District of Columbia," approved December 20, 1944, fiscal year 1945, \$1,183.47, to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Commission.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 21, to insert:

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

The provisions of section 6 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917," approved May 10, 1916, as amended (relating to dual compensation), shall not apply to services rendered by the assistant clerk and stenographer of the Joint Committee on Printing from May 16 to August 3, 1944.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Architect of the Capitol," on page 5, after line 6, to insert:

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol buildings: For an additional amount for the Capitol Building, including the same objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1946, \$19,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 11, to insert:

Erection of a statue of George Washington on the Capitol Grounds: To enable the Architect of the Capitol to acquire a statue of George Washington and a suitable granite pedestal upon which to erect such statue and to defray all expenses of erecting such statue upon the Capitol grounds, all as authorized by the act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$25,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "The Judiciary—Court of Customs and Patent Appeals," on page 6, after line 4, to insert:

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of criers: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946; for "salaries of criers," \$20,000.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the amendment?

Mr. McKELLAR. This provides for 16 additional criers who shall act as bailiffs and messengers for the Federal Judges. They will receive salaries of \$2,100 per annum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Executive Office of the President," on page 6, after line 12, to insert:

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the act of March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267, 78th Cong.), to be available for expenditure in the manner specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Appropriation Act, 1945, and subject to the recommendations contained in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946, \$400,000,000: *Provided*, That this additional appropriation shall not become available prior to the enactment of the bill (H. R. 4649, 79th Cong.) to enable the United States to further participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the committee on page 7, line 1, to strike out "\$400,000,000" and insert "\$750,000,000."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the House has passed a bill authorizing \$1,350,000,000 more for UNRRA. The Senate committee has reported the bill. This amendment would make the appropriation contingent upon that bill becoming the law.

It was reported to the full committee that now is the crucial time to make these appropriations if any are to be made. It is said that looking after the needy in the countries which are enumerated in the bill will require at least

the \$750,000,000, until April 1, and in addition thereto furnish seed for the planting of crops in the various countries where there have been very much smaller crops because of the ravages of war.

For that reason the President has very urgently requested that the additional appropriation be fixed at \$750,000,000. It seems to me that if the Congress is to authorize it, it would be better to provide the money while it will do the most good. We all know that the principal distress and trouble will occur between now and the 1st of April, and it seems to me that the seed should be furnished in order to give these distressed people a chance to make crops for themselves in the coming year.

Mr. President, for these reasons the amount carried in the amendment is sought to be raised from \$450,000,000 to \$750,000,000. The vote in the committee was very close. I hope the Senate will generously provide this sum for the poor and needy of the other countries, and give them a chance to work out their salvation by furnishing them seed.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Will the amount first proposed, \$450,000,000, or the \$750,000,000 proposed by the able Senator from Tennessee, be taken into consideration when the new appropriation for UNRRA, just passed by the House, comes before the Senate?

Mr. McKELLAR. I did not catch the question.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Will the figure which is placed in the bill, whether it be \$450,000,000, or \$750,000,000, as now proposed by the Senator, be deducted from any amount hereafter appropriated for UNRRA?

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course it will be. The bill is in the House, and the bill reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, have authorized the appropriation of \$1,350,000,000. The amount carried in the bill now before the Senate will be taken out of that authorization. We cannot appropriate unless an appropriation is authorized, and if the Senator will examine the amendment he will see that inasmuch as the bill which was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday has not passed, we have to provide that this appropriation shall not be available until the bill passes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. That means that if the authorization is passed, whatever may be appropriated under the pending bill will be a credit against that authorization?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true. The Senator has it exactly correct.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. I wish to reiterate what I said in the committee. We are going at the foreign loan business and the UNRRA appropriations just as if we were going over Niagara Falls. We cannot go over a little bit. We are apparently over. We were told originally that \$1,350,000,000 would be the end. We were given that assurance by Governor

Lehman. But before they were through they were here with another request for \$1,300,000,000.

At that time I complained that we did not know where this money was going, and no Member of the Senate knows today. We have not had a hearing and pinned Governor Lehman down to find out whether the needy will actually get this money.

Mr. McKELLAR. Governor Lehman was before the committee, and every Senator on the subcommittee had the right to pin him down and ask him any question on earth he desired to ask.

Mr. BROOKS. Will the Senator say to me now that he is convinced that all this money will reach only those who are the needy?

Mr. McKELLAR. I could not say so because I have not the information.

Mr. BROOKS. No one else can say so.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not think anyone on earth can say that. All we can do is to take the word of those who are administering the appropriation.

Mr. BROOKS. Will the Senator say whether or not he believes the people who are the beneficiaries of the relief even imagine it comes from America?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not so sure about that. I will state to the Senate what I said to the committee yesterday. My own judgment is that we should see to it that the money goes without cost to the people for whom it is appropriated—that is, to the people themselves, and not to various governmental agencies. On an amendment to that effect I was voted down, and my recollection is my distinguished friend the Senator from Illinois helped vote me down. Am I wrong about that?

Mr. BROOKS. The Senator is dead wrong about it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am happy to make the correction, then, in my own mind, and to make the statement to the Senate, because I would not do the Senator an injustice for anything in the world. The Senator is too good a man for anyone to do him an injustice.

Mr. BROOKS. I call the attention of the Senator to the fact that when we were appropriating \$500,000,000 I made my protest that we had not written anything into the law which would insure that the recipients of relief would at least know that it came from America, and at that time the distinguished Acting Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations said he would join me in that.

Mr. McKELLAR. I did join the Senator, but, unfortunately, my amendment was voted down.

Mr. BROOKS. I am sure we cannot stop this now, but I protest again, and say that in passing these laws relating to foreign dealings under the UNRRA we are not insisting that the people in the foreign countries at least know where the money is coming from, and there is no provision which would enable us to know that they actually get the food. I protest against giving the money to foreign governments and letting them do whatever they want with the money to further their power politics, regardless of the people who are starving. I cannot conscientiously oppose an ap-

propriation to feed the poor, but I can conscientiously oppose the way we are doing it.

A bill comes over from the House and is referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. They report it to the Senate. Before we even see it, we have to appropriate the money. They say they are not responsible for the appropriation, we say we are not responsible for the legislation, but like a flood the money goes out, and it will continue to go out, until somebody says, "Stop this thing until we can ascertain that the people of the world are going to be at least grateful for the hard-earned taxes our people will have to pay for the rest of their lives because of their great, Christian-hearted, humanitarian instincts."

I realize I cannot stop this today, but I am going to keep on protesting, and with all my energy I ask the Committee on Foreign Relations, before they come again with a bill, please to write into the bill a provision which will prescribe where the money is to go, so that at least we may be assured where it goes.

Mr. McCLELLAN and Mr. CONNALLY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield first to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois made reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and I should like to comment.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator from Arkansas will permit, I yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Certainly.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Illinois seems to lay the blame on the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BROOKS. I did not lay it on one committee. I laid it on both committees.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator referred to the fact that the Committee on Foreign Relations had reported the bill before he saw it. If the Senator had cared to appear at the hearings, he could have seen it and could have testified. The Committee on Foreign Relations held hearings for 2 days on the matter, and we invited anyone who cared to come and testify to appear; so the Committee on Foreign Relations is not solely responsible. We did report an authorization, but the Senator from Illinois does not have to vote for the appropriation unless he cares to do so. The appropriation is one thing, and the authorization is another, so it is up to the Senator from Illinois. If he does not like it, he can vote "no."

Mr. BROOKS. I suggest to the Senator that I did vote "no," and I will vote "no" again, not because I do not want suffering people fed, but because I am not sure they will get the food.

Mr. CONNALLY. The only way the Senator could be sure about that would be for him to go over and distribute the food himself.

Mr. BROOKS. It would be much better if we had Americans distributing the food, and it would be better if we had veterans who fought in these countries placed in charge. I understand we are to give hundreds of millions of dollars to

Italy, and there are many servicemen who were in Italy, away from their families, trying to beat down the Italians to the point where they would quit shooting our soldiers, and if we would send some of our servicemen back to distribute this money, they could at least let recipients know that America was sending it.

Mr. CONNALLY. Senators of both the majority and minority were present when the committee went into this matter, and there was not a vote against the authorization. It is up to the Senate to decide whether it wants to appropriate the money or not. It is easy enough for the Senator from Illinois to talk about the questions he raises. Anyone can do that. That is one thing, and our duty here is another.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I shall yield to the Senator from Arkansas in a moment, but before doing so let me say to the Senator from Illinois that I am sure he recalls that the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations took a very determined, firm, and vigorous stand in favor of putting into the Appropriation Act exactly what the Senator suggests on the floor of the Senate today. I still think it was a mistake not to have done it, but it was not done. It has all depended on whether we pass the authorization bill which is before the Senate. So every Senator will have two whacks at the proposal, once in voting against the appropriation if he feels he should do it, and once in voting against the authorization bill.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Very much of the information I desired to obtain has already been given since I first rose and asked the Senator to yield. I did want to understand—and I did not understand on the first reading of the amendment—I did want to understand that this appropriation is yet subject to the action of Congress, even if the amount contained in this bill is authorized. It is still subject to the action of the Congress on the bill which has been reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is entirely correct about that.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I want to ask the Senator whether he knows if the bill reported by the Foreign Relations Committee makes any change in the basic law, the law we passed originally.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have not read it and I would refer the Senator to the Senator from Texas. I inquire of the Senator from Texas if the bill reported by his committee makes any change in the terms of the basic law respecting UNRRA.

Mr. McCLELLAN. In other words, is the bill reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee practically the same as the original act?

Mr. CONNALLY. Practically so. I have not compared them line by line. Any Senator can examine them.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I voted against the original bill because I thought then, and I think it is being demonstrated now, that we have been providing the money and paying about

90 percent of every dollar that goes into UNRRA.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; 71 and a fraction percent is paid by the United States. The largest part of the remainder is paid by Great Britain and Russia.

Mr. RUSSELL. No, Mr. President; not Russia.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; Russia makes no contribution.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Except to the cost of administration.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; the contribution to administration is paid on the same pro rata basis of percentage.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Russia does make a contribution under the basic law, as I remember, to the administration expense.

Mr. McKELLAR. Wait one moment and I will give the Senator the figures.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I think that is correct. That is unimportant, however.

Mr. McKELLAR. That was my idea, but it was disputed by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who is a member of the committee, and one of the most valuable members of the committee. His statement made me hesitate and doubt whether I was correct in the matter.

Mr. McCLELLAN. My recollection is that Russia makes no contribution to UNRRA—that is, to the funds which are distributed—but it does make a contribution to the administrative expense, the expense of distributing. I think that is correct. That is my recollection of the original act. The Senator from Tennessee says we are paying approximately 71 percent.

Mr. McKELLAR. A little more than 71 percent.

Mr. McCLELLAN. A little more than 71 percent; that is assuming that all the other countries are contributing. But I dare say that if we take into account that part which has been contributed by Great Britain and by other countries out of lend-lease we have given them, it will be found we are contributing more than 90 percent of the total amount.

Mr. McKELLAR. I could not say about that, but the Administrator said that all other countries had paid their pro rata share as agreed upon.

Mr. McCLELLAN. That is very much like the situation we have now respecting the loan to Britain. Britain will come into the International Bank and will do several other things if we will furnish the money. That is the way they have gone into UNRRA. We furnished them lend-lease and then they came along with their contribution to supplement our direct contribution of more than 71 percent of the whole.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is clear we have furnished 71 percent.

Mr. McCLELLAN. We have furnished directly 71 percent and more indirectly. That is the reason I make this point. I opposed the bill in the beginning, and the record of my remarks at that time will substantiate what I am saying now. Distribution is being made in the name of an international organization, and we are furnishing substantially all of the money. We find ourselves in the situation today where this relief money and

goods and services and so forth are actually being turned over to governments of other countries and they are administering it and distributing it in the name of those governments, and taking credit for it, and America is getting no credit. Yet America is paying 90 percent of the bill. I do not like the set-up. I want to make and am willing to make a contribution to the people of the world who need help. I want to do it, however, in the name of America, and under the American flag, and let those who receive help know that America is giving them the help they are getting. But today it is not being done that way.

Mr. President, I had a little opportunity while overseas to inquire how UNRRA was administered. The reports I received; and I received them from high authority, were to the effect that UNRRA was not being administered so America received any credit for what was done whatever. I think that is true. For that reason I am not going to vote for the bill to continue UNRRA. I will vote for a bill to authorize appropriations to be expended in the name of my own country, and let the American people get credit for it, and let the help go direct to those who need it, and not to some other government which will distribute it to their political advantage and get credit for it. Let the people know that America is doing it.

It is proposed that we spend a great deal of money for this purpose. How will that money be obtained? It will not be obtained by taxing ourselves. Every dollar of it will be added to the national debt. You, Mr. President, know that, and I know it. We are taxing others who are to come after us, to pay for this. But I do think that since our Government is willing to go so far to help those in distress, I think it ought to be done in the name of the United States of America. For that reason I am going to oppose this appropriation and I expect to oppose the original bill unless some correction is made in it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator a question. If the Senate passes the bill which has been reported from the Foreign Relations Committee, and authorizes an appropriation of \$1,350,000,000 for the purposes stated in the bill, does it not become the duty of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate to appropriate that money? Considering that this season of the year is the cold season, the trying season for the distressed people whom it is sought to aid, does not the Senator from Arkansas think that we ought to contribute sufficient at this time to tide them over until warmer weather comes and to give them the seed to plant their crops? It can be done with \$750,000,000, if it is appropriated now. It cannot be done if we appropriate only \$400,000,000. Does not the Senator think that if the Senate passes the bill reported by the Foreign Relations Committee—and this appropriation is dependent on whether the Senate passes that bill—we can do more good by distributing the money at the time when it is most needed?

Mr. McCLELLAN. That may be true, if we are going to spend the money. But

I do say to the Senator that since I am going to oppose the bill that authorizes the expenditure, I am not going to vote for the expenditure until I have voted against the bill. If we commit ourselves, then the situation may be different. I did not oppose the appropriation made the other day, but I thought that appropriation was to take care of the immediate needs.

Mr. McKELLAR. No. Those needs have already been met.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. When UNRRA was started we all understood it was to provide relief, not reconstruction, not rehabilitation, but relief for the suffering people of the liberated areas.

Mr. McKELLAR. The name of the organization is UNRRA—United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Mr. BROOKS. But it was designed to relieve the people of the liberated areas. Now we have changed it somewhat, and I think the Senate ought to know where the money is going; what countries are going to receive it.

Mr. McKELLAR. It will be received by the same countries that received it before, except in the case of two subdivisions of Russia that now are also going to receive aid. Those are people who were overrun by the Germans and were kept under German rule for about 4 years, until the Russians received our help at Stalingrad and made the westward back sweep toward Germany.

Mr. BROOKS. Can the Senator from Tennessee tell the Senate whether Russia has asked us to feed the people of these two subdivisions of Russia?

Mr. McKELLAR. No, I cannot. They are provided for in the bill. Governor Lehman testified that they had asked for this relief. I wish to say to the Senator that if people in Russia are suffering and we can help them I should like to help them for this reason: I think Russia helped us more in the last war than did any other nation.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair). Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not like to take issue with the Senator from Tennessee on that point, but I think the United States of America helped Russia much more than Russia helped us.

Mr. McKELLAR. Well, we helped Russia and Russia helped us. She had an army in the field against Germany which was not well fed, which was not well clothed, and did not have sufficient ammunition. We furnished the Russians with those things, and they did a wonderful work, and are now in possession of a part of Germany. I honor them and respect them for what they did. Everyone knows that there is not one-millionth of a particle of communism in me, but I honor and respect people who fight for their country, and I am willing to help them.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I have no disrespect for Russia. I admire Russia for her contribution to the war. I take issue only when Senators stand up and say that Russia did a great deal more for us than we did for Russia.

Mr. McKELLAR. No, no. I stated that I thought that Russia had done more in this war to help America win it than had any other nation. I do not care what nation it is. I think I can maintain that position.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. I wish to reiterate that this is a rather loosely handled affair in its entirety, and I resent turning over money to Russia without Russia asking for it and letting that Government sell our food to its people. We are going to tax our people to feed them, and no one in Russia will know where the food came from.

Mr. McKELLAR. Governor Lehman stated that two districts had applied for aid. Let me read what was said, so as to be certain about it:

I would also like to mention in this connection the limited program of relief and rehabilitation assistance through UNRRA to the two Soviet Republics of the Ukraine and White Russia. Any invaded country is entitled to seek UNRRA assistance, provided that the established procedures and policies for such assistance, as agreed upon among the member nations and embodied in the UNRRA resolutions, are observed. The Soviet Union had made an application for UNRRA aid shortly in advance of the Council meeting in the amount of \$700,000,000, which was only enough to cover a part of the minimum supplies essential to relieve their civilian population on terms similar to those of adjacent areas.

Those are the facts. For my part, I would infinitely rather help the indigent and needy in a nation which went to the front and helped us in this great struggle than to help the indigent and needy in countries which either played on both sides or which did not help us at all.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. A few days ago I heard that if one wished to see Mr. Lehman, he must first obtain the consent of a Britisher. I did not believe it at the time, but I hold in my hand the headquarters telephone directory, issued by the Bureau of Finance and Administration, Division of Administrative Services. Sure enough, I find that Mr. Lehman's assistant, in charge of the office here, the man whom one must see if he wishes to see Mr. Lehman, does not come from Tennessee. He does not come from the State of Montana. He does not come from Maine. He does not come from any one of our 48 States. He is a Britisher.

Looking further, we find the Office of Senior Deputy Director General, the man who will have charge of the \$750,000,000. Who is he? Not one of the veterans whom my distinguished friend from Illinois mentioned a few moments ago. He is Sir Robert Jackson, of England, who

has an office here, and who will handle the \$750,000,000 which we shall appropriate sooner or later. So I have prepared an amendment, to which I believe the Senator from Tennessee will have no objection. It is the same as the committee amendment, with this additional language:

Provided, That all of said money shall be administered and distributed by American veterans of World War I and World War II.

Would the Senator accept such an amendment?

Mr. McKELLAR. I would be loath to accept it without having any evidence on the question. The Senator could have brought that amendment before the committee, where it could have been considered by the committee. The committee did not refuse the request of anyone to be heard. It did not turn down Mr. Lehman and those associated with him. It did not turn down those who were against Mr. Lehman. I believe that Governor Lehman has a room in my hotel. I myself have never called on him, but I know that he would be glad to see the Senator at any time; and if the Senator has any trouble in meeting Mr. Lehman, I will take the trouble to see that the Senator meets Governor Lehman if he would like to meet him.

I believe that the Senator has a great deal of misinformation on this question. It is true that others than Americans are working for this service, because it is an Allied Nations' service. It is true that we furnish most of the money. We furnish 71 and a fraction percent of the money. It may be that all those in charge of the administration should be Americans. I certainly would like to see American soldiers get any jobs they want. I do not think I have ever turned down a soldier in my life. I have been a Member of Congress for 34 years, but I do not think I have ever turned down a soldier who wanted a job or who wanted any other favor. I do not expect to do so. But I do not believe that it is the proper thing to do to offer such an amendment at this point, providing that the administration of these funds shall be handled by returning soldiers, when we have not had any evidence on the question.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I should like to make this observation to the Senator from North Dakota: My information is that the second largest contributor to this fund is Great Britain. We contribute approximately 71 percent of the whole enterprise, but the 29 percent which we do not contribute amounts to approximately half a billion dollars, which is a very sizable sum of money. Of that half a billion dollars, the major portion comes from the British. It seems to me, therefore, entirely appropriate that in an international organization composed of 44 nations the deputy administrator, the next one under the head, the head being an American, should be a representative of the British. I am advised that the deputy administrator is not only a Britisher, but a Scotsman, and that he is very

cautious about the expenditure of money. So there is a positive advantage in having a Scotsman looking after our expenditures, to see that the money is not wasted. Perhaps there is an asset rather than a liability in that respect.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

Let us look at this thing in a fair way. Australia contributes to this fund. It is a part of the British Empire. It contributes \$38,000,000. Canada contributes \$69,000,000, and Egypt \$4,000,000. The Union of South Africa contributes \$18,000,000. The United Kingdom contributes \$322,000,000.

It will be seen, Mr. President, that the United States Government contributes the greater part of the fund, but the British Empire contributes a very large sum, the next largest sum. In order to sustain the statement which I have made, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a table showing the contributions of all countries as of September 30, 1945.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Status of contributions (operating and administrative)—all countries, as of Sept. 30, 1945

[Values in United States dollar equivalents]

Country	Total contributions authorized or in process of authorization	Total contributions paid or available on request	
		Amount	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Australia.....	\$38,400,000	\$38,400,000	100
Belgium*.....	175,000	175,000	100
Bolivia.....	95,000	32,000	33
Brazil.....	30,000,000	10,000,000	33
Canada.....	69,369,000	69,369,000	100
Chile.....	2,153,000	0	0
China*.....	875,000	875,000	100
Colombia.....	2,356,000	52,000	2
Costa Rica.....	400,000	0	0
Cuba.....	35,000	35,000	100
Czechoslovakia*.....	175,000	100,000	57
Denmark*.....	19,000	0	0
Dominican Republic.....	350,000	245,000	70
Ecuador.....	150,000	0	0
Egypt.....	4,256,000	70,000	2
El Salvador.....	129,000	5,000	4
Ethiopia*.....	9,000	9,000	100
France*.....	700,000	700,000	100
Greece*.....	87,000	87,000	100
Guatemala.....	9,000	9,000	100
Haiti.....	49,000	49,000	100
Honduras.....	59,000	59,000	100
Iceland.....	718,000	718,000	100
India.....	24,042,000	24,042,000	100
Iran.....	18,000	0	0
Iraq.....	18,000	18,000	100
Liberia.....	9,000	9,000	100
Luxemburg*.....	9,000	9,000	100
Mexico.....	3,602,000	1,148,000	32
Netherlands*.....	262,000	262,000	100
New Zealand.....	8,476,000	8,476,000	100
Nicaragua.....	129,000	5,000	4
Norway.....	52,000	52,000	100
Panama.....	409,000	142,000	35
Paraguay.....	38,000	10,000	26
Peru.....	1,000,000	793,000	79
Philippines*.....	9,000	9,000	100
Poland*.....	175,000	100,000	57
Union of South Africa.....	18,135,000	4,130,000	23

*The Council recommended that member countries whose area had not been occupied by the enemy contribute 1 percent of their national income for 1945. Countries indicated by the asterisk are those whose area was occupied by the enemy and such countries have contributed only to the administrative expenses.

Status of contributions (operating and administrative)—all countries, as of Sept. 30, 1945—Continued

[Values in United States dollar equivalents]

Country	Total contributions authorized or in process of authorization	Total contributions paid or available on request	
		Amount	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*.....	\$1,750,000	\$1,000,000	57
United Kingdom.....	322,400,000	322,400,000	100
United States of America.....	1,350,000,000	800,000,000	59
Uruguay.....	520,000	485,000	93
Venezuela.....	1,017,000	17,000	2
Yugoslavia*.....	122,000	70,000	57
Total.....	1,822,760,000	1,284,166,000	63

Mr. McKELLAR. I now yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. I ask the distinguished Senator from Arizona if he does not believe that when Mr. Lehman is called away, as he very frequently is, to Europe and other countries, the man in charge of all this money should be an American citizen? I may suggest that many American citizens are of Scotch ancestry.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, this is the situation: If we ask other nations to joint with us in this enterprise we must show our willingness to be cheerful givers, and ask them to give cheerfully. In order that that may be done, there must be some kind of recognition of the contributions made by other nations. Would the Senator go to the extreme and say, "Whereas 71 percent of this money is contributed by the United States, regardless of what other nations put into this fund they shall have no representation in determining how the money shall be distributed"? I am sure the Senator will agree that that would not be the right thing to do.

I cannot agree with Senators who say that this should be entirely an American operation. I base that statement upon our experience with American relief after the last war. We turned over to Mr. Hoover many millions of dollars. The relief was labeled American relief. The administration was headed by an American. The beneficiaries of that relief received aid from an American source, and it was so understood by everyone. What happened? We did not have enough to go around. We did not give everyone all he wanted, and when we came out of it we gained no particular credit. Looking back 25 years ago, does anyone think that there are people in Europe who are grateful to America when we did not have money enough to take care of them fully?

There is an advantage in the present arrangement. There will not be money sufficient to take care of all the needy, but the failure to take care of all the needy will not be blamed upon the United States alone, which is considered the richest country in the world and able to grant relief. A world organization composed of 44 nations will say, "We have come to the time when we must

stop." That time has been fixed by the organization, so far as Europe is concerned, as the 31st of December next year, approximately a year from now. In other areas it will extend into the spring of the following year.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to reply to the question which was raised by the Senator from North Dakota. The other evening I spent more than 2 hours with the Deputy Administrator, who comes from London. At first he did not impress me. After talking with him and listening to him for more than 2 hours I was very much impressed with his knowledge of the whole situation throughout Europe, as well as the situation in China and Korea. I believe that he is a very careful administrator. We, who put up 71 percent of the money, have the Administrator in Governor Lehman. He is the policy-maker, as I understand, the man to whom I refer is the Deputy Administrator, with personnel under him. I should say that he is an extremely well qualified man. He did 4 years' work in Malta. Following that he did a great deal of work in Cairo. As the distinguished Senator from Arizona has stated, he is a Scotsman. After listening to him, I came to the conclusion that he was extremely careful as to how the money was being spent.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts believe that out of 130,000,000 Americans, we could find one just as capable as the man the Senator has described?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Certainly.

Mr. LANGER. Then why should not we use him?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Because the policy-maker is an American, and I think it is much more important that the policy-maker be an American, rather than to have an American as the administrator of personnel, who is under the policy-maker. I think an American should be the one to be the policy-maker, the one to guide the policies. That is what I am proposing.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me answer the Senator from North Dakota. He has suggested an amendment which he wishes to have me accept on behalf of the committee. The Senator has had some little experience with the workings of the Appropriations Committee for the last several weeks because he has been before it. I am quite sure he would say openly, to everyone, that that committee has acted exceedingly fair and just and has heard all witnesses who cared to be heard.

Mr. LANGER. I will attest to that; it is true.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have tried to be exceedingly fair in every way, not only in respect to this matter, but in respect to all other matters. I do not think the Senator, upon reflection, would ask us to accept an amendment of this kind unless testimony had been adduced. The Senator can get one opinion about UNRRA from one person and another opinion

about it from another person. After all, we depend upon the testimony which is presented to us; and if ever there was a free and fair opportunity for all interested people to be heard on all the questions which come before us, it was had in connection with consideration of this deficiency bill by the committee. We have been daily at work, as I remember, for approximately 6 weeks. We have been at work very vigorously for 2 weeks, but the matter has been before us for twice that long, I am sure. We have been working very vigorously and actively, trying to settle these questions. We barred the door to no one who wished to tell us what he thought about the question before us.

So I hope the Senator from North Dakota will not insist upon the amendment which he has suggested.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Personally, I wish to attest to the very fine work of the Appropriations Committee. However, in my judgment the committee is not informed about the work of UNRRA. For example, I hold in my hand a list of the heads of UNRRA in all the countries in which it is operating. Does the Senator from Tennessee know that 90 percent of all the men who are administering UNRRA in Europe are Britishers? I can understand why it might be necessary to hire one occasionally, of course.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to relate to the Senator a story which will show how wrong he is.

Mr. LANGER. Well, I hold the list in my hand.

Mr. McKELLAR. A soldier who has returned from one of the European countries receiving UNRRA aid said that while he was abroad he entered a restaurant to eat lunch, and that after he had been there a few minutes a man drove up in an American limousine with UNRRA marked on it. The soldier—a major in the Army, and he is a splendid young man—said he thought that would be a good chance to talk to someone from home, especially in view of the fact that when the UNRRA officer entered the restaurant he sat down at the same table, to eat his lunch. So the major said to him, "How did you leave things at home?"

The answer was, "Huh?"

The major said, "Well, how did you leave things in America?"

Again the answer was, "Huh?"

Then the major said, "Don't you speak English?"

Again the answer was, "Huh?"

In other words, Mr. President, the UNRRA representative could not speak a word of English. Certainly, if England has reached the point of having men who cannot speak the English language, that is most unusual.

I do not believe all these UNRRA men are English. I think all the nations are represented proportionally or substantially proportionally among the UNRRA representatives. Out of a total of 8,471, Great Britain has 2,285.

Mr. LANGER. Yes; but I am speaking of the heads. They are the ones I am interested in.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the head was not an American, the Senator would have some complaint, it seems to me. But the head of this organization is an American; he is a former Governor of the State of New York. He has a very excellent reputation. I do not know him, except very casually, but he bears a very fine reputation. I believe he has twice been elected Governor of the State of New York, and apparently he acted in a very reasonable and sensible way while serving as governor of that State.

It seems to me, since we furnish 71 percent of the funds for this purpose, that if the head of the organization was not an American, there would be some reason for complaint on our part. But when we furnish the larger part of the fund and when Great Britain as an empire furnishes the second largest amount, nothing could be more natural or fairer, in my judgment, than that the head of the organization should be an American and that the second in command should be a representative of the British Empire. For that reason, it seems to me the Senator's argument is not well founded.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, if I may be permitted to say a word at this juncture, I should like to point out to the distinguished acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee that in the same conference which I had with the Deputy Administrator the other evening he told me—and the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], who was there, will confirm the statement—that there are now openings for at least three Americans among their top policy positions, if they can get them, but that the great difficulty is to get American citizens who will serve at the salaries which UNRRA is able to pay.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me once more?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I wish to make clear to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that I am not impugning anything in regard to the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand.

Mr. LANGER. The Appropriations Committee is a very fine group of men, and they treated me nicely; but I wish to say that I hold in my hand a list of the top men in the UNRRA organization, and the list shows their addresses and locations.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator will have the list printed in the Record. However, under the circumstances, in view of the fact that the British Empire is furnishing the second largest share of the fund and, I suppose, is being as generous as it can be, it seems to me that in all fairness the British should have the second place in the administration of the fund.

Mr. LANGER. Then I will adopt the suggestion of the distinguished acting chairman of the committee and I will ascertain the country of origin of each of the men on the list, and I will have that information placed following the name of each of them.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well; that will be fine.

Mr. LANGER. In that way the distinguished Senator from Tennessee will have the information. I shall submit it to him, and he can have it placed in the RECORD if he wishes to do so.

I simply wish to call attention to the fact that in Frankfort, Germany, the man in charge of the operations of UNRRA is Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick Morgan.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me say that no UNRRA relief is being furnished in Germany.

Mr. LANGER. I beg the Senator's pardon; I have the information on the list which I hold in my hand.

Mr. McKELLAR. It may be on the list, but I am sure UNRRA is not furnishing relief in Germany. Relief in Germany is being furnished by the Army—not by UNRRA.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. Perhaps UNRRA is supervising the work at camps in Germany where displaced persons are temporarily located, but no German receives relief under UNRRA. A citizen of another country who, during the war, was taken prisoner, sent to Germany, and used there as a slave laborer, and is now temporarily held in a camp in Germany until he can be returned to his native country, can receive UNRRA relief. UNRRA is supervising work of that kind. If a large number of Frenchmen, Italians, Austrians, or citizens of various other countries, who were captured by the Germans during the war and were taken to Germany and placed in concentration camps there, met with some delay in returning to their homes after they were released, would the Senator object to having UNRRA employ a British lieutenant general to supervise them until they could be sent home?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, my objection is that a great many nations contribute to UNRRA relief, and I do not see why 90 percent of the heads of UNRRA in Europe and 50 percent of the heads of UNRRA in the East should be British citizens. That is my opinion.

Mr. McKELLAR. That cannot be the case, because I have before me a list of the persons who are employed by UNRRA, and it indicates the nations from which they come. The total number is 8,471, and only 2,285 come from Great Britain.

Mr. McCLELLAN. How many come from the United States?

Mr. McKELLAR. Two thousand three hundred and fifty-three come from the United States.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Two thousand three hundred and fifty-three of those in the employ of UNRRA are from the United States; is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. McCLELLAN. And the total number of UNRRA employees is approximately 8,000?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, how many of the heads which UNRRA employs in the various countries are British citizens and how many are American citizens?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not believe the tabulation which I have shows the heads by countries.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I think it would be very unfortunate if an amendment such as the one which has been suggested should be accepted.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is the Senator speaking of my amendment?

Mr. TUNNELL. No; I am speaking of the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator from Delaware is in favor of the amendment which I have offered to increase the amount to \$750,000,000, because if we are to help these people at all, the necessary funds should be promptly appropriated. Of course, the money cannot be used until the Senate authorizes the appropriation. If the authorization is made, at least the sum proposed will be spent.

Mr. TUNNELL. I am strongly in favor of the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee; but to incorporate a proviso that the money which we contribute for the use of the UNRRA can be spent only by an America is merely to invite restrictions by other nations, and we would soon face the situation of the UNRRA having no authority to spend or allocate any money. Such a situation would be very unfortunate.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the Senator is entirely correct. I believe that we should not do anything in the Senate which would bring about a situation of the kind to which the Senator has referred. I may say that the committee had all the facts before it. I am sure that there was some mistake made in connection with the statement that 90 percent of the employees are of British appointment.

Mr. TUNNELL. The money which is being distributed in the various foreign countries is spent by the governments of those countries.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes..

Mr. TUNNELL. So I cannot conceive of all those who are associated with the distribution of the funds being under British control.

Mr. McKELLAR. They are not under British control.

Mr. TUNNELL. If the pending proposal is not for the purpose of saving lives and the relief of suffering, we should not contribute anything at all.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. TUNNELL. If the money is to be used for such a cause, we should not object too much to the person who will be appointed to do the job.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. MEAD. First of all, I wish to say that I have enjoyed the Senator's exposition of UNRRA's case. I think he has presented it very well.

With reference to the personnel involved, we must always have in mind that the work to be done is not here in this country, but is abroad. The necessity for speaking the language of the country in which the work is being done is always present. Until very recently

it was difficult to recruit a sufficient personnel in this country to take care of the work abroad. We were told that the cost of employing natives of the localities in which the work was being done was insignificant in comparison to the cost of taking our people to those countries for the purpose of administering the work.

Mr. McKELLAR. That fact was brought out before the committee, and I thank the Senator for bringing it out again.

Mr. MEAD. Immediately after UNRRA was organized it was necessary to recruit hastily a commission for each of the various countries in which UNRRA was to operate. But now the political and military situation is much clearer and many of the commissions are being reorganized. Take, for example, the Polish Commission. The man who is heading that commission is one of the heroes of the war, a general of the Canadian Army by the name of Drewry. By the way, he was in command of a large Polish force in the Hook of Holland. Associated with him on that commission are outstanding Polish Americans from Detroit, New York, Milwaukee, and other cities in the United States. They are men who were leaders in their respective communities, and are entirely familiar with the situation in Poland. They have been enabled to become members of the commission because the political and military situation of the world has cleared.

Mr. McKELLAR. Are they American citizens?

Mr. MEAD. Yes.

Mr. President, I ask that the amendment to the committee amendment be agreed to.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I dislike very much to differ with the distinguished acting chairman of the committee; but I believe that a majority of the committee reduced the request from \$750,000,000 to \$400,000,000 on the basis that \$400,000,000 would carry UNRRA until at least March 1 and thereby give the committee, upon reconvening in January, an opportunity to call before it Assistant Secretary of State Clayton and perhaps Governor Lehman, and take another look at the way UNRRA is running its show. This item was brought up late yesterday afternoon, following the close of the hearings, on a verbal request of the President, as well as a letter from Representative CANNON, chairman of the House committee. No testimony was introduced in regard to the subject. It seems to me that if \$400,000,000 will carry UNRRA until March 1, and until the committee can take a look at the matter again, the figure contained in the committee amendment is an appropriate one and should be agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I read from a memorandum from the State Department:

If UNRRA is to ship the \$700,000,000 worth of supplies which it has scheduled for February, March, April, and May, it must have the money to order those supplies immediately. In January alone UNRRA must furnish the procuring agencies of the United States Government—the Department of Agriculture and Treasury procurement—with

orders amounting to \$315,000,000, to be paid for out of money UNRRA does not now have. In February it must furnish the procurement agencies with orders amounting to an additional \$254,000,000. In March it must furnish orders amounting to \$230,000,000. That means that it must place orders exceeding \$700,000,000 within the first 3 months of next year. It cannot place those orders until it receives the money from this Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that the entire memorandum be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNRRA urgently requires an additional appropriation of at least \$750,000,000 before the recess period. The reasons why an appropriation of at least \$750,000,000 is required are as follows:

1. The supplies and services financed out of the first \$1,350,000,000 appropriation made by the United States will have been completely used up by the middle of February. That includes the \$550,000,000 which has just been appropriated by the Congress.

2. The supplies and services financed by the contributions of approximately \$500,000,000 which have been made by countries other than the United States will be completely used up by the middle of March.

3. In February, March, April and May, UNRRA plans to ship more than \$700,000,000 worth of supplies from the United States, for which it does not now have the money. It is of the utmost importance that those shipments be made on time. If we can ship food and clothing quickly enough to get the people of Europe and China through the winter, and if we can deliver enough seed, fertilizer and agricultural equipment in time for the spring planting, we should be able to get these people back on their feet by fall, so that we can bring this relief operation to an end. If we do not get these supplies there in time, this year's harvest will be as bad as last year's, and we may have to continue furnishing relief indefinitely.

4. This is the crucial moment in the battle. Just as in military matters, speed is the essence of military strategy.

5. If UNRRA is to ship the \$700,000,000 worth of supplies which it has scheduled for February, March, April and May, it must have the money to order those supplies immediately. In January alone, UNRRA must furnish the procuring agencies of the United States Government—the Department of Agriculture and Treasury Procurement—with orders amounting to \$315,000,000, to be paid for out of money UNRRA does not now have. In February, it must furnish the procurement agencies with orders amounting to an additional \$254,000,000. In March, it must furnish orders amounting to \$230,000,000. That means that it must place orders exceeding \$700,000,000 within the first 3 months of next year. It cannot place those orders until it receives the money from this Congress.

6. The reason why UNRRA needs the money now for the shipments which it plans to make through next May is that it takes from 4 weeks to 4 months between the time the Government procurement agencies receive an order from UNRRA and the time that the supplies are loaded on board ship. During that period, the Government procurement agencies must find suppliers and sign contracts with them, the suppliers must obtain the goods, the goods must be shipped to port, and at the port they must be loaded on board the ships. Those things take time.

UNRRA plans to stop sending supplies to Europe at the end of December 1946, and to stop sending supplies to the Far East at the end of March 1937. Those cut-off dates

were fixed on the assumption that UNRRA would be able to supply—by this spring—the essential materials, such as seed, fertilizer, trucks and the like, which will be needed if the receiving countries are to get back on their own feet. If Congress fails to appropriate now the money which is required to carry out this program, it will truly be penny wise and pound foolish.

Mr. HAYDEN. If we must plan far ahead I am sure, as a businessman, the Senator from Minnesota will agree that authority should be given to proceed.

Mr. BALL. May I ask the Senator where the memorandum came from which he has been reading? We did not have it before the committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am merely saying that if this memorandum which has been supplied to me is correct, it would of course answer the Senator's statement.

Mr. BALL. Since within only the past few days Congress approved an appropriation of \$550,000,000, which obviously must have been committed some weeks before it was appropriated, it is perfectly evident that if UNRRA, on the basis of our authorization, goes ahead and makes its commitments on—

Mr. HAYDEN. No; this is the situation: They did not make a firm commitment to buy anything that they were not authorized to buy. They actually canceled orders which they hoped to have filled. They did not take advantage of bargains which they could have made. Moreover, they had to borrow \$50,000,000. The situation was bad. We should have made \$550,000,000 available to them some 6 weeks ago. The effect of not appropriating \$750,000,000 will be to put them right back in the same situation they were in. That is what convinced me that if we are planning to go ahead with this work it should be known how much money will be available in order that proper plans may be made. I am afraid that \$400,000,000 will not be sufficient, and I am satisfied that \$750,000,000 will be sufficient.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator was good enough to say some kind things about me a few minutes ago, and I wish to return his friendly sentiments. As he knows, I am his admirer. He has done a great deal of work on the committee. Every man on the committee wanted to do exactly what he thought was right.

The Senator will recall that the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] came before the committee and recited substantially what the Senator from Arizona has said.

Mr. President, I know that the Senator from Minnesota wants this money to be used where it will do the most good. I am convinced in my own mind that the Senator will agree that the time during which it will be most needed will be between now and next April. Money will be needed in connection with planting. Seed must be made available. Those facts lead me to hope that the Senator will vote in favor of granting \$750,000,000. Whether it will be expended will depend on whether the Senate passes the bill reported by the Foreign Relations Com-

mittee. But if that bill shall be passed we can greatly aid the people who need UNRRA's help by spending the money within the next 3 or 4 months. I hope the Senator from Minnesota will not object too strongly to the amendment.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, in view of the memorandum which the Senator from Arizona has read, which indicates that UNRRA is running out of funds and will need at least \$315,000,000 during January and \$254,000,000 during February, I would be inclined to agree that it will be doubtful if we can get an additional appropriation through Congress before March 1.

I am inclined to withdraw position which I took in the committee. I told the acting chairman of the committee, as well as all the other members of the committee, that it seemed to me to be an unusual procedure, without having a budget estimate, to appropriate more than half of a total authorization which has not yet been passed by the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. A Budget estimate was made. But the Senator has been very fair. I thank him for the position that he takes. I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I should like to give my assurance to the Senator from Minnesota, on the strength of the testimony submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations, that if this appropriation is to be authorized at all, it is perfectly obvious that as a matter not only of good business, but as a matter of meeting the challenge which we confront in the field, it is indispensable that the major portion of the fund should be available the first few months of the next calendar year. It is perfectly apparent that the burden of human suffering is concentrated in the winter months.

Mr. McKELLAR. It certainly is.

Mr. VANDENBERG. It is equally obvious that if our objective is to put these people on a self-sustaining basis again, the burden of furnishing seed, fertilizer, elementary agricultural implements, and the like, concentrates in the spring of the year. So I am convinced from every point of view that we are completely justified in concentrating the major portion of this expenditure in these preliminary months, and in making appropriations on the basis recommended by the committee.

It seems to me that really it comes down to this: We had better stay out of UNRRA, and we had better face that naked issues in the authorization bill and defeat it rather than so crimp UNRRA under an expectation that we are going to support it that it cannot adequately meet the situation on a business basis.

Of course, we have the cart before the horse, with an appropriation ahead of the authorization—

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true, but the appropriation is dependent on the authorization.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I understand that. I think the basic issue is, Are we to support UNRRA for another year? The answer is "Yes" or "No." If the answer is "Yes," I think there can be no doubt on earth that the appropriation now requested for commitment in the early months of the next calendar year is absolutely indispensable to the plan upon which we are working.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Michigan that I wish to thank him for having made this statement, which sets forth the facts much better than I could have stated them. I wish to say to him also that last night—some time between 7 and 8 o'clock—we tried to get both the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] to come before the committee. It was a hurry-up matter, and the Senator from Michigan had already gone to his home, and for that reason we did not reach him. We would have liked to have his advice then, and I am perfectly delighted to hear what he has to say about the matter at this time.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I am very sympathetic toward the program of feeding the people in Europe who are suffering, regardless of who they are or where they are. What disturbs me about UNRRA is the reports I have received. One of the reports came to me directly from a man who was connected with UNRRA, and who served in UNRRA in Yugoslavia, and was still with UNRRA. He said that I could get the same report he was giving me from our Ambassador or Minister to Yugoslavia, whose report is now in the State Department.

He said, first of all, that Tito kept UNRRA representatives waiting in Rome for about 6 weeks while people were starving in Yugoslavia, until UNRRA would agree to turn over the distribution of the food and materials, the trucks, and whatnot, to Tito himself or to his government, and that it was finally agreed to do that, contrary to all the agreements which had been entered into by the various governments, with the understanding that the representatives of UNRRA would have a chance to go in and check up as to who was getting the materials and the food.

This man told me that when our representatives went into Yugoslavia they were unable to check up on the facts for the simple reason that they had to get permits to travel from one place to another, and that the authorities would let them go only where they wanted them to go. He said there was constant propaganda being carried on by the Tito government against the United States and against Great Britain. For instance, they were saying that while the cans of food were marked with the United States label, the food actually in the can was furnished by Russia. He said the Tito government was giving the food only to its own partisans, letting the other people starve, and would not give them food,

and that some of the materials were being sold. I am extremely disturbed about UNRRA for that reason. I think that when we are furnishing 71 percent, or whatever the amount is—

Mr. McKELLAR. Seventy-one and a fraction percent.

Mr. WHEELER. The man who made these reports to me is a reputable man, one who is now working for UNRRA, or was 2 or 3 months ago, and said he expected to continue to work for them. He told me I could get the same story he was giving me if I would get the report of our minister to Yugoslavia from the State Department.

Mr. President, if what this man told me affords a true picture of what is going on, then it seems to me it is very important that the people of the United States, who are putting up 71 percent of the money necessary to furnish food for these starving people, should at least be getting some good will out of it.

I agree that that is not the principal thing to look for in our attempt to feed these people. We want to see democratic governments established in those countries. We want to see the "four freedoms" established there, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the others, but if the food and the other things we are furnishing are being used in just the opposite direction—and it will be used in just the opposite direction—unless it is known that the United States is furnishing it—and unless it is going to all the people, regardless of whether or not they are Tito's partisans or are Serbians, who were Mihailovitch's followers—I do not think the people of this country want to be parties to going into a country and favoring one class, and letting one class of people profit and the other people starve. I think it is highly important that the true facts be brought out before the committee with reference to what is actually going on.

The same report came to me not only with reference to Yugoslavia, but with reference to some of the other countries. I think the matter should be thoroughly investigated in order definitely to ascertain how the food and materials are being distributed.

Frankly, I agree with the Senator from Arkansas that the relief should be distributed by the Government of the United States, just as was done after the last war. I was in Europe after the last war, and I know the United States derived a tremendous amount of good will out of what we did in feeding the people of Russia, in feeding the people of Hungary, in feeding the hungry people of Europe generally at that time. The situation is far more critical now even than it was after the last war.

Mr. President, I have a great deal of confidence in Governor Lehman, in his honesty, integrity, and ability, but if the information I have received is correct, if some of these governments are forcing us to turn the materials over to them, and they are selling a part of them, that knowledge should be brought home to our people. The information with reference to what was going on in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria came to some of us when we were in Rome from newspapermen who had just been in those countries. It

came to us from intelligent, responsible people from all over Europe.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator wish to comment on what has just been stated?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I wish to make a comment in response to what has been said by the Senator from Montana.

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I wish to say a word particularly in view of my previous statement. I would not want what I previously said to indicate for an instant that the UNRRA record is satisfactory, either from my own standpoint or from the standpoint of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I think there is very serious doubt in the minds of all of us about some of the phases of UNRRA.

I wish to say in mitigation, however, that it is to be remembered that this organization had to be hastily thrown together in the face of a world calamity and that it was probably utterly impossible to anticipate that in its first year of operations, and no matter what the auspices which operated it, it would run into doubtful situations upon many occasions. I think a number of those difficulties have now been corrected. I specifically inquired during the hearings before the Foreign Relations Committee whether relief in a given country went to those who required it, or only to the political partisans of the governments in control, and the assurance was given us that it went to all now, although I think it is quite clear that in many instances in the initial stages of the operation that was not true.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, the Senator is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. Let me ask him if he has ever received a report concerning what went on in Yugoslavia from our minister in Yugoslavia?

Mr. VANDENBERG. No; I have not seen such a report.

Mr. WHEELER. A man who works for UNRRA came to me and told me of the situation in Yugoslavia. For obvious reasons he did not want his name known. He was sent to me by a very reputable individual in this city, to tell me the story, and I think he told it to other Senators. He said that our own minister in Yugoslavia had sent a report to the State Department. I wish the Foreign Relations Committee at least would ask for the report which was made by our Minister to Yugoslavia. If the things that are reported to be going on are true, then certainly we ought not to turn money over to other governments so they may feed it out to their own partisans, and permit those who do not agree with them to starve to death. The horrible conditions that this man who works for UNRRA told me existed in Yugoslavia were, to say the least, blood curdling.

Mr. VANDENBERG. If there is any such evidence as that available, I say to the Senator that I agree with him and that it ought to be scrupulously explored, and undoubtedly that can be done. Governor Lehman, in his appearance before our committee, was very frank in conceding many of the difficulties which he confronted. He confronted black-mar-

ket operations in many instances, but he pointed to the fact, with some right of pride, I think, that only 13 or 14 employees out of 8,000 so far as the UNRRA personnel itself was concerned, had been found guilty of black-market operations.

All I am saying in response to the Senator from Montana is that I think there is a very substantial background of justification for complaint. I think the overwhelming opinion of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is that the termination dates for UNRRA indicated in this second appropriation bill, mean exactly what they say.

Mr. WHEELER. Speaking of black-market operations, I should like to say that we saw evidences of them when we were in Athens. At a time when American housewives had difficulty in buying certain canned goods in this country, one could go into the stores in Athens and buy such canned goods. The goods were advertised in the stores, and could be bought there. How they got into those stores I do not know. The goods could not be bought in America, or very rarely could be; but similar goods could be bought in Paris, they could be bought in Rome, and in other cities.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I suppose it would be impossible for an international organization of this nature to operate this international adventure in war-torn Europe, under the stress and strain of circumstances that are almost beyond description or definition, in the absence of any established legal government in most instances, surrounded at all times by the pull and haul of Europe's power politics—

Mr. McKELLAR. And frequently by revolution or near revolution.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Oh, yes. I doubt whether you could hope for a more efficient result than has been obtained.

All I want to say is that I think we are caught on the horns of a dilemma. Unless UNRRA is permitted adequately to function during this next period in this suffering area, I do not know what is going to happen, except that misery will multiply into chaos and chaos into anarchy. And since the record, believe me, has its assets as well as its liabilities—and let us not for an instant overlook that—I think there is no alternative except to proceed for another year. There can be no doubt on earth about the good faith of the general management of UNRRA and its high dedication and high purpose.

In my opinion, unless the situation is vastly changed at the end of another year I, certainly so far as I am concerned, intend that the dates fixed in the pending authorization for the termination of UNRRA shall mean exactly what they say. And if there is any necessity beyond those dates for a continuation of this operation, my present feeling is that it should proceed precisely as indicated by the Senator from Montana, under our own American auspices.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I will answer very briefly the statement made by my good friend from Montana. He said that a gentleman told him that our Minister to Yugoslavia had reported on these conditions.

Mr. WHEELER. The one who gave me the story was himself a representative of UNRRA.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator from Montana had told that to the committee the other day when he was down there, I as acting chairman would certainly have had this official brought before the committee. But we did not have any specific proof respecting that particular country.

I want to say that I had heard the same reports that the Senator had heard. Therefore, yesterday I offered this amendment in committee, which the committee rejected:

That no part of this appropriation, and no supplies or other property procured with this appropriation, shall be available to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration until such Administration has furnished to the President assurances found by him to be adequate and satisfactory to insure that this appropriation will be used only for providing food, clothing, and other relief to distressed or needy persons, without charge, and for paying such administrative and other expenses as are necessarily identical to furnishing such relief.

My purpose in offering the amendment was to take care of the very suggestions that were made. The committee voted down the amendment. I was sorry the committee did so.

I want to thank the Senator from Montana for the statement he has made, for the reason that with the publicity that is going out Governor Lehman and UNRRA will be obliged to exercise the greatest care and the greatest industry in seeing to it that the purposes of the Senate and the House are carried out with reference to this appropriation. So I hope the Senate will vote for the larger amount, \$750,000,000.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I wish the Senator would offer now on the floor of the Senate the amendment which was rejected by the committee, because I think it would probably be adopted on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am embarrassed about the matter, for the reason that if ever there was a splendid subcommittee it was the committee which handled this matter. Not all members of the subcommittee are present this afternoon. That committee certainly worked faithfully and well, and without regard to party, without regard to faction. They were simply excellent men all trying to do their duty, and they outvoted me, and naturally I feel diffident about offering the amendment under those circumstances. The Senator from Montana can readily understand that.

Mr. WHEELER. I understand the Senator's position. I have a great deal of respect for the members of the subcommittee which handled this matter. I might say to the Senator respecting the report which was made to me by this gentleman who is working for UNRRA, that I myself intended to write a letter to the State Department about it, but in the press of business I completely forgot about it, and I had forgotten about it until this discussion arose this afternoon.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am very glad the Senator brought it up on the floor of the Senate because it will make those managing UNRRA very much more careful, I hope.

Mr. WHEELER. I got the story of black-market operations in Athens from soldiers, GI boys, and from newspapermen, and I got the story of mismanagement from many others. In fact we got the same story nearly everywhere we went. I agree that UNRRA was in an exceedingly difficult situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; it was.

Mr. WHEELER. Because of the tremendously difficult conditions which existed all over Europe. I am the last one who wants to see suffering women and children, whether friends or foes, starve to death, because after all, as General Eisenhower said, children have no nationality. I cannot help but feel that we have adopted a very poor policy with reference to the children in Central Europe who are starving to death. I cannot bring myself to be vindictive enough to permit women and children to die, even though their governments were our enemies. I cannot stand idly by and permit them to die.

If they are in central Europe, that will affect the whole economy not only of central Europe, but of every single country on the European Continent. If this condition persists it will mean that we shall drive those people to a philosophy and ideology which is directly opposed to everything we stand for in the United States.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I merely wish to make it clear, in view of the fact that I began by opposing this increase in the amount, that I have supported UNRRA. I still support it. I believe that the Senator from Michigan is correct. After all, an international organization depends upon the cooperation of individual nations and governments. It has no operating force of its own. We cannot expect it to operate with real efficiency, any more than war can be conducted with efficiency. Both operations are wasteful and inefficient.

But we had absolutely no evidence before the Appropriations Committee last night on this question. I had heard some of the same reports to which the Senator from Montana has referred. It seemed to me wise to give the organization enough to carry it through until the committee could call witnesses and try to put a little more pressure on the administration of UNRRA to take a firmer stand with governments in one or two places which insist upon using the distribution of UNRRA supplies for political purposes. I am afraid that that sort of thing is going on. I had hoped that we could take a look at that question early next year. But the figures presented by the Senator from Arizona, with whom I have cooperated in the committee in an effort to avoid riders which would in effect tie the funds up and make the appropriations meaningless, convinced me that we need the larger sum, and, therefore, I am supporting the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

In conclusion, Mr. President, let me read the names of the members of the Subcommittee on Deficiency Appropriations. I have never known any committee to work more faithfully. Unhappily, two of the members of the subcommittee could not be present. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] was ill and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] was engaged in another committee. He was present at the full committee meeting, but not at the meeting of the Subcommittee on Deficiency Appropriations.

The names of the subcommittee members are as follows: The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON]. As I recall, most of the members of the subcommittee were present every day, and I never saw members of a committee perform more yeoman service. Irrespective of party, they tried to be fair and just in all the undertakings before the committee.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, frankly, I do not know how the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], stood up under the hearings on the bill. I forget how many score witnesses we heard. He sat through the hearings, from 10 o'clock in the morning often until 5:30 or 6 o'clock in the evening, and last night until after 7.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I wish to make a very brief statement. First, I desire to commend the able Senators who have extolled the virtues of Governor Lehman. I felt that before the debate concluded I would like to take the floor and do so myself, but it has been done better by other Senators.

Let me say to the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] that his explanation of the difficulties which beset UNRRA has been presented to us on numerous occasions. The other evening the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and I attended a 2-hour forum on this subject, at which time Governor Lehman's chief deputy was present to present the case of UNRRA.

I would vote for the proposal now pending if there were nothing else to it than provision for the care of needy people of the Old World. America has always been charitable, and will always be generous in its treatment of stricken people the world over. Certainly, the humanitarian aspects of this case have been brought out very vividly and very effectively; but there is another side to the case which I believe is worth a brief moment in this debate.

Much of this money will be spent in the United States. During the past several

months we have been busily engaged, in the special committee of which I am chairman, in the consideration of the expeditious sale of Government surpluses. This agency will take Government surpluses in this country and abroad, and in return pay the Army or the surplus-property agency in the American dollars which we are today appropriating for that purpose.

I attended a number of meetings called by the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER]. I also attended a number of meetings on the House side, called by those interested in agriculture. By reason of the very marked cut-back in military contracts for agricultural commodities many hardships are developing throughout the United States. We have an enormous potato crop in Maine, Idaho, New York, and other States. We appealed to Governor Lehman. Much of this money will be used to relieve the situation in agriculture in the United States.

We might in some way or other succeed in surviving in a sick world; but I doubt very much whether we could attain full employment or be able to sell our goods in a sick world. So it is to our advantage that we take an added interest in the situation which brings this legislation before the Senate for consideration this afternoon. I merely wished to express the thought that there is some self-interest in this legislation, in addition to the humanitarian aspects which have been so appropriately presented.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I have not heretofore participated in this debate, but I hope the Senate will indulge me for a very short time.

As between the original item in the committee amendment of \$400,000,000 and the amendment providing for an appropriation of \$750,000,000, it seems to me that it would be wiser to adopt the figure of \$750,000,000 than the figure of \$400,000,000. If we adopt the authorization of \$1,350,000,000, we shall certainly spend at least \$750,000,000 of that authorization before this program is completed. So there is no reason why we should not appropriate the amount which has been requested by the President of the United States.

Some reflection has been cast upon the Committee on Foreign Relations. We do not arrogate to ourselves the degree of perfection to which other Senators have referred. The committee is endeavoring to perform its duty to the Congress, to the Senate, and to the country.

A hearing was scheduled before the Committee on Foreign Relations, and there were present a group of 8 or 10 appearing in behalf of UNRRA. The group included Governor Lehman; Dean Acheson, the Under Secretary of State; and others.

There is no question that there are errors of administration in UNRRA. In my mind there is no question that there is a great deal of waste and inefficiency in its administration. No doubt some of the complaints which the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] mentions are justified. But, Mr. President, the first automobile that was ever built was not the latest model Cadillac. We can-

not start a world-wide organization such as this, from the very initial stages, and expect it to tick like the Swiss watch which I hold in my hand. I believe that Governor Lehman is entirely honest and conscientious, and is doing the best he can. Probably he is lacking in some of the qualities of leadership and administration, but I believe that he is doing the best he can.

Mr. President, if this were an initial proposal, with the light which I now have, and which I did not have before, I would favor a strictly American relief project, to be financed by the Government of the United States and administered entirely by the United States. But we are not faced with that problem. We have already passed that problem, because we have entered into an international organization and international convention to participate in the organization and contribute certain funds.

It was clear in the hearings, from Governor Lehman and others, that it would be absolutely physically impossible for this Government, through its own employees, to administer the distribution of relief in all the nations where UNRRA is operating. To do so would require an army of employees. As it is, there are 8,000 employees. If we should undertake to administer relief in each country, in every village, and every locality, with representatives going there and maintaining warehouses, transportation, and things of that kind, many more thousands of employees would be required. That was one of the complaints in the committee about the organization, namely, that too much of it was being eaten up in salaries, some of which were rather large.

Mr. President, that is the situation. When we extend relief in a particular country, if we do not do it ourselves, who is there to do it, except the governmental authorities of that country? The Senator from Montana has told us what some man told him, but he did not tell us who the man was. He said the man is working for UNRRA. If he is working for UNRRA he should tell Governor Lehman about these difficulties. He should not slip off and whisper into some Senator's ear. He should go to his chieftain and point it out and have him correct it, instead of trying to cause dissension regarding the organization. If it be true, I condemn it as heartily as did the Senator from Montana. But we do not know the man's name or anything about him. He was not present at the hearings, and in the hearings no one told us about these matters. The Senator from Montana did not honor us with his presence. So, Mr. President, the committee feels no compunctions about not having heard what the Senator from Montana has referred to.

The situation is that we have embarked on this enterprise. We can either finish it and make the appropriation of \$1,350,000,000 or we can stop. This legislation warns the world that this program will end in Europe on December 31, 1946, and in the East, in Asia, on March 31, 1947. It is said that because we ourselves are not administering this relief, we are not getting any credit for it. There is no doubt that there is much

merit in that claim; I do not dispute that. It is an international organization, and no doubt the governments which are distributing the relief create the impression, in at least some cases, that they are the ones who are contributing the money. I am sure the Senator from Montana will remember that when the WPA was operating in this country there were charges that it was used for political purposes; there were charges that it was ill-administered. I have no doubt that in many instances it was ill-administered, and I have no doubt that in some instances it was used for purposes of political influence. I do not question those things.

But we are dealing with realities. We are not living in a dream world. We are living in a world which has been cursed by the scourge of war. In many parts of Europe misery and suffering exists. We cannot pick out some of the unfortunates and say to them, "We will feed you," and say to others, "We will not feed you." We must trust someone. If we require those who are charged with the administration of the organization to do their duty fairly and properly, we shall have done the best we can do.

I wish to point out that we impressed upon Governor Lelham the necessity of making sure, insofar as possible, that in all the countries in which UNRRA relief is furnished the distributing agents, whether Government agencies or others, should carry out the distribution in accordance with the purposes and aims which are written into the act, according to the purposes and aims which are animating our people, who are extending so lavishly this humanitarian aid and relief.

Mr. President, it is true that we shall not get the entire credit for it. Many persons in many countries will be angry at us when the relief is terminated. They will be angry because it is not more lavish, and some of them will be angry because they get a rump steak instead of a porterhouse steak or a sirloin steak. But we cannot help that. We know that those who knock at our back doors for help, and get it, on the second application expect it and on the third application demand it.

Mr. President, those things should be taken at their face value. It is true that many of the people will hate us. They will forget the gift. They will forget that we have extended aid to them in their time of need. Very well; we have had evidence of that before. We have had evidence of that in the case of the camps which have been maintained in Germany for displaced persons. Some of the displaced persons will not leave the camps in which they are now located and return to the homes from which they were evicted or from which they fled because they are content to remain in the camps and to be fed and housed by the United States of America. That is the problem which we shall have to face throughout the administration of this act.

Mr. President, as I view the situation, the Senate is going to adopt one of these items, either the one providing \$400,000,000 or the one providing \$750,000,000. I think it wise to adopt the one providing

\$750,000,000. I think the intelligent world will understand the attitude of the United States. Every recipient in Europe may not feel indebted to the American people; but this is one of the handsomest and most magnanimous acts of any government in the history of the human race. The United States is reaching down into its depleted treasury and is borrowing money, and paying interest on it, to accumulate \$2,700,000,000, an amount which up to this time would have astounded the world. The United States will hand that money over for the relief of the suffering people of Europe and Asia—a magnanimous act. If there ever was a national good Samaritan, the United States is entitled to that appellation.

Mr. President, in the light of history, I think we shall not be ashamed that we have done this. If some of these funds are misappropriated, I shall regret it. If some of the people in Europe who are hungry are not fed, I shall be sorry.

We can do this thing. We can do the best we can; and, as the act says, we serve warning on all the peoples of the earth that they may expect the termination of this system on the 31st of December 1946 in the case of Europe, and on the 31st of March 1947 in the case of Asia.

Mr. President, in brief, those are my sentiments. I wish to say that the Committee on Foreign Relations unanimously reported the authorization. At that meeting of the committee not all its members were present; but those who were there and those who held the hearing and those who interrogated the witnesses reached that conclusion.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. HAWKES. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator a question. In the committee hearings was consideration given to the subject of feeding the nationals of Germany who are in the part of Germany now occupied by American forces? I have in mind the little children and the old men and women who are there. Or does the act continue to provide that only displaced persons may be fed and aided?

Before the Senator answers the question, I wish to say that probably I have as much reason to feel bitter toward our enemies in this war as does any person in this Chamber. I lost my only son in the war. But if I were to let that make me so bitter that I would attempt to take vengeance by letting little children and men and women on one side of the street starve while I contributed shelter and food and clothing to those on the other side of the street, I would be ashamed of myself.

The other day I said in this Chamber that if we continue to do that or if we overlook such a situation and simply stand on the side of the road, I believe it will be a blot on our national escutcheon for all time.

Mr. President, my question to the Senator from Texas is whether his committee gave consideration to the feeding of these people who had no responsibility

for the war; did the committee consider the question of having the UNRRA feed them if and when the Army ceases to feed them? I know the Army is supposed to be feeding them today.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator that the committee did not recommend any basic changes in the original act. I do not have a copy of the act before me, but my recollection is that the original act forbids UNRRA to engage in any activities in any enemy territory occupied by Allied troops. As I recall, in the case of Germany, for instance, that means that the Army is now feeding a great many German people. When the Army discontinues that activity, I am of the impression, although I am not sure about this, that UNRRA might then undertake it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. As I recall the testimony before the Appropriations Committee in regard to the last \$550,000,000 appropriation which was made several days ago, it was stated that the original agreement between the United Nations carried the proviso referred to by the Senator from Texas, namely, that no UNRRA aid would be extended in the case of nationals of the Axis Powers. That restriction has since been modified; and UNRRA is now operating in Italy, and it is proposed to have it operate in Austria.

In a report of the Foreign Relations Committee on this new authorization for the second increment of \$1,350,000,000, there is no mention made of Germany. Here is the gist of the report:

Part of the additional one percent contribution will be used to continue UNRRA's existing operations in Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Albania, China, and Italy. The remainder will be devoted to taking over the extensive relief operations which are now being carried on in Italy by the American, British, and Canadian armies, and to furnish supplies and services to several new areas in which UNRRA has authorized an administration to operate.

Those areas are Austria, a part of Russia, the Ukraine, which is a large part of Russia, Formosa, and Korea.

Nowhere in the report is Germany mentioned, and nothing in the testimony indicated that aid would be extended to Germany. As a matter of fact, Mr. Clayton testified that there was no intention of operating within Germany except insofar as relief might be given to the nationals of other countries who are temporarily in Germany in the camps to which the Senator from Texas has referred.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator very much for his statement. The testimony before the committee discloses that the allocations which are to be made in the future are all tentative, and subject to readjustment.

Mr. RUSSELL. A resolution adopted by the Supreme Council of UNRRA would be required before any of those funds could be expended in Germany.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator is correct. If, in the event conditions in Germany develop in such a way that it is felt wise to extend the operations of UNRRA into Germany, I am sure that the

Supreme Council of UNRRA has authority under the agreement to do so.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I had occasion to look into this matter. I saw a notice in one of the newspapers to the effect that large operations would be carried on in Italy. I recall that when the bill was originally pending it was stated on the floor of the Senate that operations would not be conducted in any country that had been our enemy during the war. It now appears that a considerable portion of this new authorization is to be used in Italy. I may say to the Senator from New Jersey that I have not been able to understand why that has been done. So far as I am concerned in considering this matter, the only difference between Germany and Italy, is that Italy's efforts to kill our men during the war were not very effective, whereas Germany's efforts were considerably effective.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, I join with the Senator from Texas in thanking the Senator from Georgia for the information and light he has thrown on the subject.

I wish to ask the Senator from Texas if he does not think there should be more than the right in UNRRA's board of directors to change the situation? Does not the Senator believe that the Government of the United States should put itself on record in that regard?

Mr. CONNALLY. When the authorization bill comes before the Senate the Senator from New Jersey may offer an amendment along that line.

Mr. HAWKES. I know that the Senator will agree with me that it is not customary to ask for an appropriation of money before the bill authorizing the appropriation is passed.

Mr. CONNALLY. The appropriation provides that it shall not become effective unless the authorization is made.

Mr. HAWKES. That is true. I am very definitely in favor of increasing the amount to \$750,000,000, because time is of the essence of everything in connection with this matter. There is no use of appropriating the money next April after the funeral has been held. In other words, what we do should be done with as much soundness and speed as we can give to it. I agree with the Senator from Texas that we should not expect perfection in connection with this matter. It is impossible to throw a great organization together under the conditions which UNRRA must operate.

I also believe that what the Senator from Montana has said contains valuable suggestions and a great deal of sense. I think it will cause the persons who are operating UNRRA to sit up and take notice, and see that some of the things which are being criticised are corrected.

But, in connection with the \$750,000,000 as related to the \$400,000,000, I believe that the appropriation should now be made to apply to all citizens in distress in the countries where we are granting relief either through the Army or UNRRA. I also feel that this great body should see that proper consideration is given to the innocent children, the older men and women, and the needy in those foreign countries, before the winter has passed. I know from first-hand information, as

many other Members of the Senate know, that terrible conditions exist in Germany and in Italy. We also know that thousands of people in those countries are on the verge of starvation and freezing to death. Time is of the essence of successful relief.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator from New Jersey. I am sure that I voice the sentiments of all members of the Senate when I express our sympathy to him on account of the death of his son in the late war. What we may say to him will not assuage his grief, but he must take great pride in knowing that his son died a heroic death in fighting for the honor and integrity of his country.

Mr. President, the Senator from New Jersey has stated that there is a great lack of food in Germany. There has been considerable conflict of opinion in regard to that point. I have talked to many persons who have been in Germany, such as officers and others, and they have stated to me that in the country districts there is plenty of food. I do not mean that there is a surplus of food, but there is sufficient food to take care of the needs of the people in the country districts, and they are getting along very satisfactorily. However, because of a lack of transportation and distribution that situation is not true in regard to the cities. The testimony before the committee was that in the country districts sufficient food is to be had. I may say that a report of a similar nature comes to me with respect largely to Italy. I doubt not, however, that there is suffering, hunger, and starvation in both of those countries as well as in the other countries which have been referred to in the debate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I shall speak for only a few minutes.

I do not know where the distinguished Senator from Texas got the idea that the Foreign Relations Committee was being criticized. Certainly it was not being criticized by me.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. Brooks] made the statement to which I referred.

Mr. WHEELER. I do not know what some other Senator said.

Mr. CONNALLY. I did not denominate the Senator from Montana. If he wants me to be more particular, I will say that I had more reference to the distinguished Senator from Illinois.

Mr. WHEELER. Nothing which I said could be construed as being the slightest criticism of the Foreign Relations Committee, because I did not know what its position had been. I merely asked the Senator from Michigan whether or not consideration had been given to the Minister of Yugoslavia who, I understood, would confirm everything that had been told me by my informant. The Senator from Texas said that I had reported the name of someone and stated that that person should go to his chief. Whether that person had reported to his chief, I do not know, but I am assuming that his chief knew all about the situation. He certainly knew whether or not people had been kept waiting in a row for 6 weeks while other

persons were starving in Yugoslavia. And certainly he knew whether or not food had been allowed to be turned over to Tito contrary to every agreement which had been entered into by the various nations involved that food would not be handled in that way.

Under the UNRRA agreement, as I understand it, food was not to be turned over to any government to be distributed wherever it saw fit, but it was to be distributed by the representatives of UNRRA. I did not call the matter to the attention of the Foreign Relations Committee, because, as I said a moment ago, I had completely forgotten what this man had said to me about the situation until the discussion arose, and, secondly, I did not know when the Foreign Relations Committee was going to take up the matter. I merely suggested that I thought, and I still think, that the food should be distributed by the Government of the United States, and that it should not be turned over to some government, whether it be Tito's government or some other government, to be distributed only to partisans of that government or its particular pets, and used for political purposes. That is not the reason why the Congress voted money to help needy persons in foreign countries. I voted for the previous appropriation and I intend to vote for the one now proposed. But I believe that the taxpayers of the United States would be opposed to turning money over to a particular group in any country for the purpose of distributing food to partisans of the government which may happen to be in power, or distributed by a government which may not legally be in power. That would not be charity and it would be taking sides in the internal affairs of another country. It would be wrong morally, and it would be wrong from the standpoint of the understanding which the people had when their representatives voted for UNRRA and the preceding appropriations.

We all know that the only way in which we can get facts, the only way Senators can ascertain conditions, is by someone coming to us and telling us what goes on in the departments. That is the only way we get facts in many of the investigations which are carried on. If people could not come to us and tell us these things, corruption would exist in some of the departments, and we would never know anything about it. The only reports we get before the committees come from those who give the good side and do not tell anything about the other side.

I repeat, Mr. President, I am glad to hear the Senator from Michigan say that when this provision expires, if help shall be needed in these countries, he, for one, will vote to see that the United States Government distributes the food and that we shall derive whatever good will we deserve from the relief which is afforded.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, can we not have a vote now?

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, if the Senator will give me about 2 minutes, I should like to say a word.

The Senator from Montana has raised a serious question about the adminis-

tration of the UNRRA funds. Naturally, abuses have occurred in many countries in which they were distributed, but in the last few weeks I have visited some of those countries, and I know that in one country in the Balkans the UNRRA authorities have given a directive to the local government that if they did not change and improve and make more efficient the administration of the funds, the funds would be withheld from that country. So that I think UNRRA is on the alert to see that the local governments do not for political purposes improperly administer the funds.

In the case of Yugoslavia, to which the able Senator from Montana referred, I may say that during the month of October I happened for about 3 days to be in Belgrade, where I talked to the British and American representatives of UNRRA. I did not hear, either from them or from our Ambassador in that country, that there was any abuse on the part of governmental authorities in the administration of the funds, certainly no more than what would normally occur.

On the other hand, in their hearts those people, who cannot speak to the Congress, I know would like to say how grateful they are for the funds which are being principally provided by the United States. They do know it. They know that seventy-odd percent, or the majority of this money, comes from the United States.

In Rome I talked with the head of the whole UNRRA in Europe, and he said, "If there is anything I should like to transmit to the American Congress as a message it is that, whatever funds they are going to give us—and we pray they will be the same we had last year—should be provided promptly so that we may know what we can count on and can make arrangements for our purchases and our plans for the use of the funds in the most efficient way."

The President has recommended that the amount of the authorization, \$1,350,000,000, be appropriated by the Congress. Mr. Will Clayton, for whom I have great respect, and of whom my opinion is constantly improving, committed us in London to the \$1,350,000,000, and if it had not been a sound proposal I do not think he would have made that commitment for us.

The House of Representatives has already passed an authorization of \$1,350,000,000, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations unanimously has reported to the Senate the authorization of \$1,350,000,000, and now I cannot see anything to be gained, if we intend to appropriate \$1,350,000,000, by making available only \$400,000,000. I do not see what is to be gained by that, and I am sure it would work out injuriously to the efficiency of the program. I certainly wish to add my one voice to those who will support the Senator from Tennessee in his amendment.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I hope the Senate will speedily adopt the amendment. I wish to read to the Senate a letter I have received from Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, former chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, a great American, which gives information which in

my judgment is accurate regarding conditions in Europe today. He says:

DEAR SENATOR EASTLAND: I have some direct information on food conditions in Europe which I hope you will read personally. It supports the statements made in the attached report from fine international organizations in Switzerland.

The five international organizations were five international church organizations, which have had representatives in Europe securing first-hand information of conditions in all the countries in the stricken area. Dr. Morgan continues:

First, as to infant mortality, which in some areas reaches 100 percent. My neighbor, Dr. Lester W. Sontag, director of the Fels fund for child study, has just returned from Italy where he went to study famine conditions. He says that with the extreme undernourishment prevailing in many places, emaciated mothers have no milk for babies as they are born, and there being no milk supply, the babies necessarily die.

Second, my son-in-law, Landrum Bolling, has returned from investigations in Austria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, where he got about as few other men have. In Austria, for instance, he found Gen. Mark Clark struggling to raise the diet from 900 to 1,500 calories a day.

Third, on two occasions recently I have visited the starvation experiments now being concluded at Minnesota State University. This group of men, carefully selected for health and vigor, and with all other conditions comfortable, were reduced to skin and bones by a diet of 1,700 calories a day. They do not begin to recover on 2,000 calories.

Mr. President, even though the appropriation which is sought for UNRRA will not relieve starvation in Germany, our Army in our zone is attempting to furnish only 1,500 calories a day, when this country has ample supplies to relieve starvation there, and in the Russian areas, my information is, there reside 22,000,000 people today, with sufficient food for only 4,000,000. The Russians have no food, and if they had the food they would not have the transports in which to deliver it in order to relieve starvation. In my judgment, the American Government must ship in food and exert every effort to relieve starvation in the stricken areas.

I read further from Dr. Morgan's letter:

A diet of 3,000 to 3,500 calories is necessary to bring recovery. Germany is being held to 1,500 calories.

Fourth, Clarence Pickett, director of the American Friends Service Committee, tells me from his first-hand examination in Europe, that, in his opinion, present American policies are driving Germany directly to communism. Do not General Eisenhower's statements say the same thing in more diplomatic language?

Europe has been greatly disillusioned with communism and will turn to America if we act wisely. Food for starving people is the first key. Humanity and selfish policy unite in calling for prompt help on a large scale.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR E. MORGAN.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at this point in the RECORD there be printed an editorial from the Yellow Springs News, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, which gives the report of the five international church organizations on conditions in central Europe.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL GROUP PLEADS FOR RELIEF SUPPLIES

An urgent appeal for relief supplies to prevent the threatened death of millions of children in Europe was recently issued by five international organizations, in conference in Berne, Switzerland. The groups were the World Council of Churches, the World Jewish Congress, Caritas, which is the International Catholic Welfare agency, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the Save the Children International Union.

"Children by the millions are in imminent danger of starving and freezing as winter comes to Europe," the joint statement said, "unless immediate help comes from countries which have food, clothing, vitamins, and medicines."

Stressing that "helpless children cannot survive much longer unless there is a united effort to help them," the appeal declared that "every official, humanitarian, and religious agency must come to the rescue immediately or it will be too late."

The agencies said they welcomed present efforts of governments and national and international groups, and urged generous public support of all organizations willing to cooperate in the "dire emergency now confronting Europe."

"We pledge ourselves to work together in meeting needs without regard to nationality, race or creed," the signers promised, adding that "only by immediate and coordinated effort can colossal catastrophe be avoided."

Dr. Sylvester C. Michelfelder of Toledo, Ohio, newly appointed director of the new Division of Material Aid in the Department of Reconstruction and Inter-Church Aid of the World Council of Churches, estimated that 13,000,000 would die in Europe this winter unless help comes, and that one-third or one-half of these victims would be children.

Father Alois Stegerwald, of Lucerne, representing Caritas, recalled that Catholics helped 10,000 Belgian, Dutch, French, and other children to find refuge in Switzerland and now desire to do a similar work of mercy for the suffering of Germany and Central Europe.

Father Stegerwald added that a report just received by him says that all children between the Oder and Neisse Rivers under 2 years of age have already died. "We must help at the earliest moment," he said, "because it may be too late in the spring."

As documentary support of their appeal, the five groups released a carefully compiled report portraying the conditions which children face from France to Russia. The report included the following facts:

Near Salzburg, there are 60,000 children, and in the rest of Austria, 150,000, of various nationalities, herded in camps without sufficient food, clothing, and medical care.

In Vienna, 18,000 infants under 12 months suffer from lack of milk and clothing, and the infant mortality rate has increased from 6 percent in 1943 to 15 percent today.

In Budapest, most children below 1 year of age died during the siege of the city, but the situation has been remedied to the extent that now only one of four babies dies.

In Yugoslavia, children who look like skeletons and are covered with lice have diseases which doctors met before only in books. They eat roots, leaves, and nuts. Some of their parents have no clothing and plow naked at night.

In Greece, with more than 30,000 orphans, children in 'teens often care for families of five and six younger children.

In Albania, half of the nursing mothers cannot feed their babies. The usual diet of these infants consists of a pap concocted of bread and water.

In Germany, at Eberswald and Neuruppin, the infant mortality rate is 100 percent. At Prenzlau, four of five babies born this year and last are dead. At Goettingen, the milk ration for children is one pint daily, and half that in other areas.

George Thelin, general secretary of the Save the Children Union at Geneva, said that 400,000 children in Poland have lost both parents and that 700,000 others lost one.

"It is easy to imagine," the report said, "the situation of children and babies in territory where, according to a recent account from Frankfurt, 5,000,000 refugees are wandering and live by theft and plunder, taking food of people who themselves do not have enough."

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, speaking for myself personally, and I hope I represent the views of a number of Senators present, it seems to me we are not approaching this problem with the seriousness and the efficiency that its magnitude requires. It seems to me we are acting wholly on the impulse of a great emotion. That emotion, which is shared by all the people of our country, moves us to believe we can do something to relieve the suffering and hunger of the women and the children of Europe.

We have all been disturbed during the last several months by reports of inefficiency in the operation of UNRRA. We were told, when some protested the appropriation of the additional sum of \$550,000,000, that this would all be reviewed when the time came for the appropriation of the larger sum, or second commitment of \$1,350,000,000. Some of us, acting upon that assurance, voted for the \$550,000,000 item.

Now we are asked to appropriate, first, \$400,000,000, and now to increase that to \$750,000,000, which is a great sum when we compare it with the enormous burden which has been laid upon the American people. We have an obligation to think of the people of America who will have to pay for this expenditure. We have an obligation to see that the money is administered in a faithful and in an efficient manner at the places where the American people desire relief be given. Therefore at this time, when we are concerned about this distribution, why is it that we are voting this immense sum without a thorough canvass of what UNRRA is doing, without a diligent effort to help UNRRA and to correct its mistakes so that it may carry out the wishes of the American people as effectively and as economically as possible, so that the relief may be distributed as far as possible.

Now we are told that the Foreign Relations Committee has reported the measure authorizing this \$1,350,000,000. We are in effect here, as Senators representing our several States, being advised to vote for the appropriation now proposed on the strength of the statement that the authorization bill has been reported by the Foreign Relations Committee, after only a very brief study. We have not had any opportunity to study the report of the Foreign Relations Committee. We have not had opportunity to examine the evidence which was adduced before that committee. I

can see no reason why this whole appropriation cannot be laid over, to come up along with the consideration of the authorization measure. We are, it seems to me, acting in a very inefficient and very irregular way in making this huge appropriation of the people's money when we have not thoroughly examined the basis for it. Now we are told that if we will take the \$1,350,000,000 which will be provided for the hungry people of the world and scatter and distribute it around, if it does not do the job, we will not give them another cent.

We all know, however, that when the time comes a year from now when we will be told "The job is not done in Europe; more money is needed to carry out this program; UNRRA is the only agency which can do it, and therefore an additional appropriation must be made," we will then be asked to vote a further appropriation. This is a continuing job, Mr. President. This is not the end of it.

So I move that this appropriation be laid aside for the present so that it may be considered and the whole subject reviewed in connection with the authorization measure, so that the whole matter may be completed at one time, without delaying the aid which we wish to give to these people. That would be the orderly and proper manner in which this subject should be handled.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee to the committee amendment, in line 1, on page 7, to strike out \$400,000,000 and insert \$750,000,000.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, we have concluded action on six pages of the bill and I note there are 65 pages in it. I should suppose it would be utterly impossible to conclude action on the bill this evening, and I wonder if this would not be an appropriate time to recess.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the Senator from Maine is correct. It would be impossible to complete the bill this evening. I shall ask that the Senate recess now until tomorrow at 12 o'clock, and I want to express the very great hope that Senators will be present so that we may finish action on the bill as soon as possible tomorrow.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, if I may say a further word, I am in complete sympathy with the desire of the Senator from Tennessee, that Members may be present tomorrow so that we may make progress on this bill. If there is to be a Christmas recess beginning at a time which makes it possible for many Members to go to their homes, it is necessary that we put on pressure and gather speed in the termination of the program between now, and let us say, the 21st of December. So I hope, as does the Senator from Tennessee, that the Members of the Senate will be present tomorrow and will stay with the session in the further hope that we may conclude the passage of the bill tomorrow.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope so.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be excused from attendance on the Senate all of next week, a part of the time to attend the meeting of the American Bar Association at Cincinnati, Ohio, and the remainder of it to make a visit to my home State.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Missouri is granted.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Lynn U. Stambaugh, of North Dakota, to be a member, Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, D. C., for a term expiring June 30, 1950.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Foreign Service.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Foreign Service be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Foreign Service nominations are confirmed en bloc.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of all nominations this day confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS

Mr. HILL. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Saturday, December 15, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Dec.

13.

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
issued December 17, 1945, for actions of Fri. and Sat., December 14 and 15, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Journalment.....9,14	G.A.O.....10	Personnel.....4,10,18,26
Appropriations.....1,10	Health.....26	Property, surplus...10,17
Banking and currency.....5	Highways.....10	Public works.....10
Budgeting.....6,11,21	Housing.....7,13,20	Reclamation.....10,15
C.C.....10	Imports.....6	Relief, foreign..1,2,10,27
Electrification.....10	Irrigation.....12	Research.....10
Employment.....6,11,21	Labor, farm.....10,19	Seeds.....3
Food.....10,23	Lands, farm.....12	Taxation.....22
Food control.....10	Livestock industry.....24	Veterans.....7,17,20
Food distribution.....10	Marketing.....19,24	Wages.....10,19
Foreign affairs.....8,10	Nominations.....5	Wildlife conservation..16
Forestry.....10,13,24	Parity.....19	

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed deficiency appropriation bill; agreed to \$750,000,000 for UNRRA; and to Tydings amendment to increase farm-labor item to \$25,000,000. House passed modified full-employment bill.

SENATE - December 14

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 4805, which was reported with amendments earlier in the day (S. Rept. 857)(pp. 12211, 12215-42). (For bill's provisions see Dec. 15, below.)

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. McKellar, Tenn., to provide \$750,000,000 additional for UNRRA (pp. 12229-42).

Rejected, 23-45, an amendment by Sen. Bankhead, Ala., to increase salaries of members of Congress by \$3,300 (pp. 12220-8). Sen. Tydings, Md., suggested a substitute to provide a \$5,000 increase for members of Congress and a \$2,500 increase for Cabinet members; but no action was taken (p. 12223). During debate on the Bankhead amendment, Sen. Taylor, Idaho, mentioned Secretary Anderson's recent testimony recommending higher salaries in the Executive Branch (pp. 12227-8).

FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Brooks, Ill., recommended relief shipments of food, clothing, etc., to Europe (pp. 12211-2).

SEED ACT AMENDMENTS. Received from this Department a proposed bill to make various amendments to the Federal Seed Act. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 12211.)

FEDERAL PAY BILL. Sen. Downey, Calif., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to this bill, S. 1415 (p. 12213).

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK NOMINATIONS. Received the nomination of Clarence E. Gauss, and confirmed the nomination of Lynn U. Stambaugh, to be Export-Import Bank.

Directors (pp. 12242-3).

HOUSE - December 14

6. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BILL. Passed, 255-126, as reported this bill, S. 380 (pp. 12244-72).

Rejected the following amendments:

By Rep. Dirksen, Ill., to create a National Inventory Commission to make a national inventory of facilities and conditions affecting the national economy (pp. 12245-52).

By Rep. Folger, N. C., to change "free competitive enterprise" to "competitive private enterprise" (pp. 12254-5).

By Rep. Judd, Minn., (48-58) to provide for Senate confirmation of members of the Council of Economic Advisers (pp. 12255-7).

By Rep. Outland, Calif., (95-185) to reinstate the provisions of the original bill (pp. 12262-71).

Rejected, 136-242, a motion by Rep. Hoffman, Mich., to recommit the bill (pp. 12271-2).

Rep. Murray, Wis., listed quota requirements regarding agricultural commodities as precedents for his proposed quotas on watch imports (p. 12252).

7. HOUSING; VETERANS. The Public Buildings and Grounds Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 122, to provide adequate housing for veterans (H.Rept. 1442) (p. 12278). Majority Leader McCormack announced plans to bring up this bill Dec. 18 (pp. 12273-4).

8. UNO BILL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S. 1580, the UNO bill (pp. 12244, 12278). Majority Leader McCormack announced plans to bring up this bill today (pp. 12273-4).

9. ADJOURNED until Mon. Dec. 17 (p. 12277).

SENATE - December 15

10. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 4805 (pp. 12283-310). Agreed to all committee amendments except one decreasing the amount for transmission lines in the Central Valley Project (pp. 12302-9); and to amendments by Sen. Tydings, Md., to increase the farm-labor item from \$22,000,000 (Committee figure) to \$25,000,000 and to increase from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 the amount required to be apportioned among the States for this program (pp. 12286-7); by Sen. Downey, Calif., to increase the amount in the Committee amendment for the Civil Service Commission from \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000 (pp. 12300-1); and by Sen. Lucas, Ill., to increase from \$84,259,000 to \$84,659,000 the amount available for flood control, general, War Department (pp. 12309-10).

Sens. McKellar, Tenn., and others discussed War Department's flood control work and inserted statements relative to projects involved (pp. 12292-300).

Sens. McKellar, Glass, Hayden, Tydings, Russell, McCarran, Brooks, Bridges, Gurney, and Ball were appointed conferees (p. 12310).

As passed, the bill includes provisions for:

Foreign plant quarantine (E&PQ), \$250,000 (House figure was \$125,000, Budget estimate was \$250,000).

Forest roads and trails, \$4,000,000 (same as House figure and Budget estimate) of which \$2,000,000 is for forest development roads and trails and \$2,000,000 is for forest highways.

Reforestation, \$300,000 (not in Budget estimate) for planting some 26 million trees now in forest nurseries.

Commodity Credit Corporation, \$762,000 for salaries and administrative expenses, payable from CCC funds (same as House figure, Budget estimate was \$1,000,000).

Farm labor supply program, \$25,000,000 plus unexpended balance (House figure and Budget estimate \$14,000,000); provides that at least \$7,000,000 must be apportioned to the States, limits labor supply-center construction by the extension services to \$100,000, makes \$562,023 additional available for administrative expenses, and permits the admission of agricultural workers into the U.S. through Dec. 31, 1946.

Insecticide Act: Restores \$26,500 supplemental estimate for administering this act, previously withheld by the House Committee, for additional work arising from release of new preparations flooding the market.

Wage stabilization program: Increases by \$98,700 the limitation on existing WFA funds to carry this program through the fiscal year 1946. This estimate was sent direct to the Senate (S. Doc. 128).

School lunch program: Increases by \$15,000,000 (from \$50,000,000 to \$65,000,000) (not considered by House) the limitation for this program.

Surplus property: Provides that hereafter proceeds of surplus-property dispositions shall be set aside in a special fund; appropriates this fund, not to exceed \$170,000,000 for the fiscal year 1946, to the Surplus Property Administrator for allocation or reimbursement to disposal and service agencies.

Public works planning (FWA), \$25,000,000 (House figure \$12,500,000).

Federal highways (FWA), \$25,000,000.

GAO, \$2,673,900.

Census Bureau, \$3,295,000 (House figure \$1,970,000).

Veterans' housing, \$191,000,000 (House figure \$24,500,000).

Bureau of Reclamation, \$68,754,000.

FAO, \$577,500.

UNRRA, \$750,000,000.

CSC, \$1,200,000.

11. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BILL. Sens. Wagner, Barkley, Radcliffe, Murdock, Taylor, Tobey, Taft, and Buck were appointed conferees on this bill, S. 380 (pp. 12280-2).
12. FARM LANDS; IRRIGATION. Received a Burke County (N.Dak.) commissioners resolution opposing a higher-surface operation of the Garrison Dam Pool because of flooding of fertile farm lands (pp. 12279-80).
13. LUMBER; HOUSING. Received an Ireland's (N.Dak.) Lumber Yard letter and statement criticizing OPA's lumber-price policies and their effect on housing (p. 12280).
14. ADJOURNED until Mon. Dec. 17 (p. 12313).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. RECLAMATION. S. 1688, by Sen. McFarland, Ariz. (for himself and Sen. Hayden, Ariz.) reauthorizing the Gila Federal reclamation project. To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. (p. 12213.)
16. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. H. R. 5004, by Rep. Angell, Oreg., to provide for the protection of the Dall sheep, caribou, and other wildlife native to the Mount McKinley National Park area. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 12278.)
17. SURPLUS PROPERTY; VETERANS. H. R. 5005, by Rep. Rivers, S.C., relating to the sales of surplus property to veterans under the Surplus Property Act. To Ex-

penditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 12278.)

18. PERSONNEL; HOLIDAY. H. J. Res. 289, by Rep. Fallon, Md., making the last Thursday in November a legal holiday. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 12278.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

19. MARKETING; PARITY PRICES; WAGES. Rep. Wickersham, Okla., inserted his recent address before the N.Y. State Fruit and Vegetable Shippers and Receivers Assn., in which he urged the improvement of marketing facilities and methods, the inclusion of farm wages in the parity-price formula as proposed in the Pace bill, H.R. 754, and cited facts and statistics prepared by BAE (pp. A5931-4).
20. VETERANS; HOUSING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Plumley, Vt., including Douglas Meredith's U.S. C of C statement before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee giving his reasons for opposing S. 1592, the housing bill, and stating the C of C position on housing standards and policies (pp. A5947-50).
Reps. Luce, Conn., Ramey, Ohio, and Dolliver, Iowa, inserted newspaper editorials urging priority for veterans' home construction and favoring a housing control program (pp. A5946-7, A5951).
21. FULL EMPLOYMENT. Speeches in the House by Reps. Starkey (Minn.), Kefauver (Tenn.) and Hare (S.C.) favoring a full-employment program (pp. A5930, A5972, A5977-9).
Speech in the House by Rep. Robison, Ky., opposing S. 380, the full-employment, as economically unsound and unworkable (pp. A5968-9).
Rep. Rowan, Ill., inserted excerpts from an Independent Voters of Ill. report indicating the public opinion trend on the full-employment bill in Ill. (pp. A5955-6).
22. TAXATION. Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, inserted his address, prepared for delivery at Columbus, Ohio, setting forth the tax problems before the Ways and Means Committee (pp. A5958-61).
23. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted Secretary Anderson's report on the FAO conference at Quebec (pp. A5963-6), in which he stated "The purpose of the conference was to create, organize, and give general directions to the first year's program of FAO," and that it "accomplished its purpose in a manner highly satisfactory to the delegation of the U.S."
24. LUMBER. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted an Independent Retail Lumber Dealers' Assn. statement outlining their problems, including the effect of the elimination of WBP controls, and making recommendations for changes in OPA regulation (pp. A5966-8); and included the association's letter to OPA Administrator Bowles (p. A5970).
25. WOOL MARKETING. Sen. Murdock, Utah, inserted a Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Beane publication digesting the remedies suggested at the recent hearings held by the Senate Wool Committee, outlining wool problems and proposing a solution (pp. A5974-5).
26. PUBLIC HEALTH. Sen. Wagner, N.Y., inserted a statement, "The Need for Health Insurance" (pp. A5972-4).
27. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Fulbright, Ark., inserted a Washington Post article, "Feeding Our Allies," which opposed the State Department policy on feeding Germany and advocated more food to our allies (p. A5971).

Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is absent on official business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] has been excused. He is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANFILL], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). Seventy-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1946

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations to be acted on.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Executive Mansion and Grounds," on page 7, after line 11, to insert:

Addition to the Executive Mansion: For an addition to the Executive Mansion; for alterations, improvements, and furnishings, and for improvement of grounds, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other act, to remain available until expended, \$1,650,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 17, to insert:

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses," including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$56,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 22, to insert:

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and binding," \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office for Emergency Management—Office of Alien Property Custodian," on page 8, line 7, after the word "mail," to strike out "\$679,700" and insert "\$780,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 9, to insert:

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses," including the objects specified un-

der this head in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, \$165,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Service Commission," on page 8, after line 21, to insert:

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission," including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$1,000,000.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Tennessee, in charge of the bill, if we may not pass this amendment over temporarily.

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over temporarily, and the clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Loan Agency—Reconstruction Finance Corporation," on page 10, line 2, after the word "Corporation," strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That none of the funds available under this head for administrative expenses shall be used in paying the salary of any person engaged in making or processing loans to any State, any subdivision thereof, any municipality therein, or any public authority, for construction purposes, unless in pursuance of a specific authorization."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, referring back to page 7, I should like to know why it should cost \$1,650,000 to fix up the Executive Mansion. Is not that a tremendous sum? Could we not build a brand new one for that amount?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment has already been agreed to.

Mr. LANGER. I know that.

Mr. McKELLAR. Plans have been drawn for additional offices which are absolutely necessary. The Senator will recall that a number of executive offices have been created by the Congress. The plans for the offices have been carefully worked out and sent to us by the President, and we think we should appropriate the money.

Mr. LANGER. Is it the intention to build these offices as part of the White House?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh no. They are executive offices. The Senator will recall that the executive offices are on the right as one enters the White House grounds. This has nothing to do with the White House itself. It is for executive offices. The regular executive office of the President and his staff is to the right as one enters the White House grounds. I am sure the Senator would approve the project if he saw the plans.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Power Commission," on page 10, line 14, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$300,000"; in line 17, after the word "to", to strike out "\$1,440,000" and insert "\$1,498,000"; and in line 18, after the word "to", to strike out "\$208,000" and insert "\$217,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 18, to insert:

Flood-control surveys: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Flood-control surveys," Federal Power Commission, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$50,000: *Provided*, That the amount under this head which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$85,000" to "\$101,000" and for travel is hereby increased from "\$10,000" to "\$12,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Howard University," on page 11, after line 15, to insert:

Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans and specifications for construction on the grounds of Howard University of a dental school building, and engineering and architectural school building, two additional units of the women's dormitories, and an auditorium building with facilities for the school of music and the teaching of fine arts, including engineering and architectural services, printing, and travel, to remain available until expended, \$181,575.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, the amendments are read so fast we can hardly keep up with them.

Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, indeed.

Mr. LANGER. I call attention to the committee amendment on page 11, lines 16 to 23, inclusive. Do I understand that the cost simply for drawing up the plans is \$181,575?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. As the Senator knows, Howard University is a Negro university in this city, and there are very elaborate plans drawn up for this institution. The committee was unanimously of the opinion that this amendment should be adopted, and I hope the Senator will not object to it.

Mr. LANGER. I merely want to obtain some information respecting it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. Do I correctly understand that merely for the preparation of plans and specifications for construction the cost will be \$181,575?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; that is precisely correct. By the way, there are a great number of buildings at the university, and there are to be renovations made and additional buildings erected. I suppose Howard University is the largest Negro school in America. It certainly is the most important one. It is here in our own Capital City. It occupies a very large section of ground. Has the Senator ever been out there?

Mr. LANGER. Yes; I have been out there.

Mr. McKELLAR. It occupies a very large area. I think by all means this amount should be granted. I hope the Senator will approve.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Health Service," on page 12, after line 8, to insert:

Hospitals and medical care: Not to exceed \$90,000 of the appropriation "Hospitals and medical care," fiscal year 1946, shall be avail-

able for necessary major repair, remodeling, and alteration of the Neponsit Beach Hospital without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 15, to strike out:

Foreign quarantine service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign quarantine service," including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$70,000.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

Foreign quarantine service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign quarantine service," including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, and including the purchase of 12 passenger automobiles; construction, purchase, major repairs, and remodeling of buildings and auxiliary facilities; rental of buildings and other structures (including quarters for commissioned officers and other personnel) without regard to section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended; and architectural and other special personal services by contract without regard to the civil-service or classification laws; \$601,540.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 11, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "\$875,000" and insert "\$950,000"; and in line 14, after the numerals "410", to insert "(including the purchase and distribution of penicillin and other antibiotic compounds for use in research projects for which grants are made)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 17, to insert:

Public-health services, Philippine Islands: To enable the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, fiscal year 1946, to assist the public-health organization of the Philippine Islands in reconstituting and reactivating public-health services and programs in the Philippine Islands, including personal services in the District of Columbia; personal services outside the District of Columbia without regard to the civil-service or classification laws; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of 25 passenger automobiles and 10 aircraft; travel; printing and binding; purchase of supplies, materials, and equipment without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and packing, unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of commissioned officers and transportation of their dependents on change of station, \$1,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Social Security Board," on page 14, line 17, after "Survivors Insurance", to strike out "\$1,682,500" and insert "\$1,850,750."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 3, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$140,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Works Agency—Office of the Administrator," on page 16, line 5, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "\$12,500,000" and insert "\$25,000,000"; in line 6, before the word "shall", to strike out "\$375,000" and insert "\$675,-

000"; in line 9, after the word "by", to strike out "\$40,000" and insert "\$50,000"; and in line 10, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That no loans shall be made or participated in by any Federal agency for the construction of any public works, plans for which have been wholly or partly financed out of this appropriation, except in pursuance of a specific authorization."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 17, after "Virgin Islands public works", to strike out "\$554,000" and insert "\$1,878,420."

Mr. McKELLAR. I simply wish to say concerning this amendment that it will be remembered that we bought the Virgin Islands from Denmark for purposes largely of defense. We had much testimony before the committee on this subject, and after a very careful examination the committee felt that these items should go into the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, have we gone past the amendment on page 16, beginning in line 5?

Mr. McKELLAR. We will return to it if the Senator desires.

Mr. WHERRY. I want to ask a question of the distinguished Senator. The Senate committee increased the amount from \$12,500,000 to \$25,000,000 for the Federal Works Agency. I was not present at the time that was done. Was a satisfactory showing made before the committee?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Bureau of the Budget asked for \$50,000,000, and a contract authorization for \$57,000,000 more. The Federal Works Agency already had applications for more than \$25,000,000. The committee very carefully considered this matter.

Mr. WHERRY. Did the applications come in after this appropriation bill left the House?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; they came in before, but the House did not grant the amount asked for. The Senate committee, however, felt that after cutting off the contractual authority for \$57,000,000, and after cutting down the Budget authorization of \$50,000,000 to \$25,000,000, we had done a fair and reasonable job.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator feels that a satisfactory showing has been made, in view of the fact that applications have been filed which would amount to \$25,000,000, and therefore that Congress should appropriate that much money?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; that the Congress should contribute that much.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 22, to insert:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Federal office building, Nashville, Tenn.: For the acquisition of a site in Nashville, Tenn., by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, and the construction thereon of a new Federal office building for the use and accommodation of the United States, including the Veterans' Administration, \$5,575,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Roads Administration," on page 17, line 22, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 109, and"; and in line 23, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$296,867.45" and insert "\$473,528.31."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Interstate Commerce Commission," on page 18, line 25, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "\$206,000" and insert "\$306,000"; and on page 19, line 3, after the word "to", to strike out "\$2,688,000" and insert "\$2,788,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, after line 8, to insert:

Motor transport regulation: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Motor transport regulation," including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$164,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Housing Agency—Office of the Administrator," on page 19, after line 19, to strike out:

Veterans' housing: To enable the National Housing Administrator to carry out the purposes of title V of the act of October 14, 1940, as amended, \$24,500,000.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

Veterans' housing: To enable the National Housing Administrator to carry out the purposes of title V of the act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1501), \$191,900,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, without regard to the provisions of any other law, but subject to the removal of provisions of section 313 of said act, said Administrator may transfer, for such consideration and subject to such terms and conditions as he deems feasible under the circumstances, any temporary housing (in tact or in panels suitable for reuse) under his jurisdiction to any educational institutions, State or political subdivision thereof, local public agency, or nonprofit organization, for use or reuse in providing temporary housing for families of servicemen and for veterans and their families, or, in the discretion of the Administrator, for single veterans attending educational institutions.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to correct the amendment just stated by striking out the word "of", on page 20, in line 3, where it first appears. The word "of" appears twice in that line. The "of" I ask to have stricken appears between the words "removal" and "provisions." The language should be "removal provisions." I ask further to correct the amendment in line 8, by striking out the letter "s" in the word "institutions." The word should be singular instead of plural.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Labor Relations Board," on page 22, after line 8, to insert:

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board, War Labor Disputes Act," including the ob-

jects specified under the appropriation for this purpose in the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1946, \$300,000, for reimbursement to the appropriations "Salaries" and "Miscellaneous expenses," National Labor Relations Board, fiscal year 1946.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Veterans' Administration," on page 25, line 8, after the figures "\$5,000,000", to insert a semicolon and "the limitation under the above appropriation upon the number of passenger-carrying vehicles which may be purchased during the fiscal year 1946 is hereby increased from '55' to '284'; the limitation under the above appropriation upon the amount which may be available for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material is hereby increased from '\$50,000' to '\$99,500'; and notwithstanding the provisions of section 106 of the above act, the appropriation shall be available for the purchase of newspapers (other than legal) and periodicals in an amount not exceeding \$975. Subparagraph (c) of section 201 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, is hereby amended by striking therefrom the words following the words 'Veterans' Administration' and substituting in lieu thereof the following words and figures, 'the amount available for such purpose shall be \$10,000.'"

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, referring back to the language of the amendment on page 20. Does it provide primarily for veterans' housing?

Mr. McKELLAR. Practically all is for veterans.

Mr. WHERRY. I thought that ought to be stated and clearly understood.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "District of Columbia—Health Department," on page 28, after line 1, to insert:

Capital outlay, Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium: For preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of a building for employees' living quarters, \$4,600, which amount may be credited to the appropriation account, "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 12, to insert:

MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

Capital outlay, District Training School: For the construction of a third floor and a permanent roof to the hospital and administration building, \$70,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public works," on page 29, after line 17, to insert:

Motor Vehicle Parking Agency: For all expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Parking Facility Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 90), including personal services and printing and binding, payable from the highway fund, fiscal year 1946, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 2, after the figures "\$320,000", to insert a comma and "and in conducting a survey for city relief sewers the Commissioners are authorized to employ engineering and other professional services by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and civil-service and classification laws."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 6, to insert:

SPECIAL EMERGENCY FUND

For all expenses necessary to enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to maintain public order and protect life and property in said District during the period of public recognition extended to returning military or naval personnel or visiting dignitaries, including the cost of removing and relocating streetcar loading platforms, roping of streets, erection of stands, printing of signs, and operation of temporary comfort stations, fiscal year 1946, \$15,000: *Provided*, That the certificate of the Commissioners shall be sufficient voucher for the expenditure of \$1,000 of this appropriation for such purposes as they may deem necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Research Administration—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine", on page 31, line 14, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 14, to insert:

FOREST SERVICE

National-forest protection and management: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for national-forest protection and management, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$300,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Forest roads and trails," on page 32, after line 9, to insert:

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount which may be expended for the agricultural wage stabilization program under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration," in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, is hereby increased from "\$275,000" to "\$373,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 23, to insert:

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

The limitation of \$50,000,000 for the objects and for the purposes of the item "School lunch program" contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased by \$15,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 3, to insert:

MARKETING SERVICE

Insecticide Act: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Insecticide Act," including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$26,500, and the limitation on the amount which may be expended for departmental personnel services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$1,228,446" to "\$1,235,446."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Farm labor-supply program," on page 33, line 22, after the word "of", to strike out "\$14,000,000" and insert "\$22,000,000."

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, in connection with the committee amendment on page 33, line 22, striking out \$14,000,000," and inserting in lieu thereof "\$22,000,000," at the bottom of the page the language is "Not less than \$5,000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States," to provide for farm labor. I am advised that the farm organizations whose representatives appeared before the committee are very desirous of obtaining a \$7,000,000 foundation for this fund. The Senator will recall the testimony.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me explain this situation. The committee heard a great deal of testimony on this question. There is no doubt that there is great need for farm labor. So far as the information of the committee is concerned—and we received a great deal of it—during the war this practice has been of tremendous service, and we think it will be of tremendous service in the future.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. McKELLAR. In a moment. As the Senator will note, on page 33, the language is "Not less than \$5,000,000." We thought that if more than that amount were required, even to the extent of \$7,000,000, those who administered the act would be authorized to use that much, or even a larger sum.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not believe that anyone has any quarrel with what the Senate Appropriations Committee has done. It has provided that not less than \$5,000,000 shall be available. Therefore it is assumed that if six, seven, eight, nine, or ten million dollars were needed, it would be available. However, the position of those who are dependent upon the farm labor for which provision is made in the bill is that \$5,000,000 will not be sufficient.

What I should like to have the Senator agree to—and I know he will give it his usual careful attention—is to establish a floor of \$7,000,000, and take the item to conference. If it seems unwise to raise the floor, that is one thing, but I should like to have the question considered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. The testimony before the committee was that there must be imported into the United States at least 75,000 foreign workers. The money to do that is included in the \$22,000,000.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is also in the \$22,000,000 an estimate of approximately \$6,000,000 to provide for what the Senator is talking about, namely, interstate transportation of American workers.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. To the extent that we increase the limit, we take away money

which possibly could be used for the importation of badly needed foreign labor from the West Indies, Mexico, and other countries.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Why not increase the \$22,000,000 figure?

Mr. HAYDEN. If we wish to increase the figure \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000, we ought to increase the figure \$22,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. We should increase both amounts. Unless we should do so, the Administrator would be placed in a very awkward position.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I am not desirous of wasting a single cent of the appropriation. However, anyone who has any knowledge of conditions in the farming States must realize that for a long time they have been dependent upon transitory labor within our own country and labor imported from outside the country. If the labor situation on the farms should improve so that we would not need this money, that would be one thing. But up to date there is no evidence of such an improvement. For example, farmers in Maryland—and I suppose farmers in many other States—are advertising for labor at very high wages, offering the inducement of fine houses with electric lights, baths, and many other facilities, but they are unable to attract farm labor. With the world in its present condition, I suggest that we err on the side of producing food.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is more or less of an insurance policy.

Mr. TYDINGS. I suggest that there be taken to conference an amendment which would further increase the \$22,000,000 to \$25,000,000, and also increase the \$5,000,000 in line 24 to \$7,000,000, and see whether or not, on further examination, those figures are warranted.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have no objection to that suggestion if the Senate will agree to it. When the matter goes to conference we may have to change those figures. Probably it would be wise to increase both figures.

Mr. TYDINGS. I offer an amendment on page 33, line 22, in the committee amendment, to strike out "\$22,000,000" and insert "\$25,000,000"; and I shall also offer an amendment in line 24, on the same page, to change the figure "\$5,000,000" to "\$7,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland to the committee amendment on page 33, line 22.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, before the amendment is adopted, the Senator from Colorado wishes to be heard, and should be heard.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I know that all the Senators from Western States appreciate the attitude of the Senator from Tennessee in agreeing to increase these amounts, because they are vital. I have before me a telegram which was sent to all the Senators of the 11 Western States by the chairman of the Regional Western Cooperative Extension Service, Mr. F. A.

Anderson. I ask unanimous consent to have the telegram printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FORT COLLINS, COLO., December 14, 1945.
Senator ED C. JOHNSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Understand Senate Appropriations Committee has recommended an appropriation of twenty-two million for the emergency farm labor program in 1946, of which five million shall be available to States for expenditure by agricultural extension services and seventeen million to Office of Labor, United States Department of Agriculture, for recruitment, transportation, and so forth, of foreign workers, State extension directors of the 11 Western States in which one-half of the deficiency in our national labor supply exists. Do not feel that five million is adequate for the performance of duties assigned to us by Congress and respectfully request that the amount be increased to at least seven million. Our recommendation as submitted to the Senate Appropriations Committee was for a total appropriation of twenty-nine million, of which nine million would be available to the States and twenty million to the Office of Labor. An inadequate appropriation will result in a large reduction in sugar beets and other crops for which a great deal of hand labor is required.

F. A. ANDERSON.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. Anderson makes the point that the Extension Service has a tremendous responsibility, and is put to great expense in carrying out its part under the cooperative arrangement between the Federal Government and the States, and seeing to it that sufficient labor is provided.

The Secretary of Agriculture has boosted his request for the production of sugar. Of course, sugar cannot be produced without sufficient labor. If the bill is amended as has been suggested by the Senator from Maryland and agreed to by the Senator from Tennessee, who is in charge of the bill, I think the situation will be taken care of.

At this point I should like to yield to my colleague [Mr. MILLIKIN].

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I wish very heartily to associate myself with what has been said by the distinguished senior Senator from Maryland and my very able and distinguished colleague the senior Senator from Colorado. I wish, also, to express my appreciation to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee for what I believe to be a very wise and constructive concession. I express the hope that the conferees on the part of the Senate will prevail in maintaining the increased amounts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] to the committee amendment on page 33, line 22.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. TYDINGS. I now offer an amendment on page 33, line 24, to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$7,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amend-

ment offered by the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I wish to say a word about the amendment before it is adopted. I wish to add to the remarks of both Senators from Colorado the statement that we in Nebraska find ourselves in the same position, especially in the sugar-beet area, so far as the need for labor is concerned.

I deeply appreciate the amendments offered by the Senator from Maryland, and I hope they will go farther than the stage of being offered and agreed to here. I hope that when the conferees take all the amendments to conference they will insist upon these particular ones. Of course, I am interested in economy; but food is needed in the United States and in the world, and I think these appropriations are most desirable.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. Probably the Senator from Nebraska has had the experience which I have had. One section of my State produces great quantities of cannable crops. It is most distressing for the farmers who produce crops which are perishable at the time of ripening to find that when they have ripened and are ready to be canned sufficient labor to gather them and get them to the canning houses is not available, with the result that the farmers sustain great losses after having made every possible effort to produce the crops; and of course it has been most difficult to produce them, in view of the shortage of labor and the shortage of machinery. When losses of that kind occur once, the farmers are not likely to make the effort again.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct. Mr. President, I wish to say, not only for myself but for the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], who, if he were here, I know would join me in this statement, that we appreciate very much the efforts which have been made in this connection and we join with other Senators who are endorsing these amendments.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I wish to add my voice to those of other Senators who have expressed their endorsement of the amendments, and I desire to express on the part of the farmers of Idaho appreciation for the attention this matter has been given by the Senator from Maryland. I know it is vital. A number of farmers in Idaho have communicated with me about it. If we are to have the necessary food produced, I know the adoption of the amendments is absolutely necessary.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to add my endorsement of the amendments, in behalf of a number of farmers in North Dakota who have written to me regarding the matter, and I desire to compliment the Senator from Maryland for the action he has taken in connection with the amendments. I am only sorry that the amounts involved are not larger.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I think I should say that probably very few items in the bill have received so much consideration as has this particular

one. A considerable amount of the attention it has received is attributable to the fact that many of the labor shortages which were shown to have existed where ameliorated during the present year, especially, by the labor of captured soldiers who have been brought to this country from abroad. Of course, they will have to be replaced, and that is a further reason why the committee acted as generously as it could. We are glad to have these amendments offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair withdraws his previous announcement that the amendment is agreed to; and the question; then, is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Maryland to the committee amendment on page 33, in line 22.

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Maryland on page 33, in line 24.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 9, after the word "purposes," to insert "agricultural workers may be admitted into the United States to perform agricultural labor in accordance with the provisions of section 5 (g) of said act during the continuance of this program, notwithstanding any official determination of the cessation of hostilities in the present war."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Commerce—Office of the Secretary," on page 35, line 11, after the word "binding," to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$344,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of the Census," on page 35, line 17, after the numerals "1946," to strike out "\$1,970,000" and insert "\$3,295,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," on page 35, after line 18, to insert:

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for "Establishment of air-navigation facilities," fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946, \$182,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 11, to insert:

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Departmental salaries and expenses," including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946, \$350,000, and the limitation on the amount which may be expended for personal services is hereby increased from "\$1,929,250" to "\$2,241,750."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 20, to insert:

Field office service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Field office service," including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946, \$30,000, and the limitation on the amount which may be expended for personal services is hereby increased from "\$395,000" to "\$421,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I wish to ask the acting chairman of the committee to return to the amendment, on page 35, in line 17, in the item dealing with the Bureau of the Census. I wish to have the Senator explain why the item was increased by the committee from \$1,970,000 to \$3,295,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the House approved the amount of the Budget estimate. We took considerable proof in regard to this item. The committee was of the opinion that the Budget estimate should be increased—and it was increased—in order to enable the Bureau of the Census to do the work it is required to perform at this time, namely, to compile the census and to report on all the other matters which are required of it.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. In answer to the Senator from Nebraska, let me tell him, so that there may be no misunderstanding, that the members of the committee were not unanimous in their views in regard to the matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; they were not unanimous.

Mr. BRIDGES. Several members of the committee felt that the expense was wholly unwarranted and unnecessary.

Let me also take this opportunity to say that I think the Appropriations Committee is to be commended in regard to certain items in the bill. The committee did cut out many, many hundreds of millions of dollars of proposed appropriations; but I, for one, regret exceedingly that it was found necessary to increase the appropriation items in this bill by \$619,260,876.86 over the appropriations voted by the House of Representatives. I think many of these appropriations could well be reduced in amount substantially more than they have been; and the item about which the Senator from Nebraska has raised a question is typical of many others. However, a majority of the committee felt that the increase should be made, and the committee voted accordingly.

If other Members of the Senate feel that the committee has been too liberal, I, as a member of the committee who voted against many of these increases, will be glad to have them discuss the items further.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me say that while there has been an increase in the amount of six-hundred-and-some-odd million dollars, as the Senator from New Hampshire has said, it should be pointed out that the additional \$750,000,000 item was adopted by

the Senate yesterday as a result of the vote on the UNRRA appropriation.

I wish to say that the Senator from New Hampshire studied this bill as much, perhaps, as any other member of the committee did, and the Senator from New Hampshire rendered a splendid service in helping reduce many items of appropriation. As he will remember, I frequently voted with him in connection with the reduction of appropriations.

Mr. BRIDGES. I acknowledge that, Mr. President.

Mr. McKELLAR. But in connection with the comment the Senator has made about increased items of appropriation, I wish to point out that, of course, the \$750,000,000 appropriation which the Senate voted yesterday to add to the bill is an appreciable item in itself.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. The increase to which I have referred did not include the \$750,000,000 appropriation which was added by the Senate yesterday.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. BRIDGES. That action was taken by the Senate after the bill was reported from the committee. The figures to which I referred, as the Senator well knows, were compiled on the basis of the bill as it was reported by the committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me inquire whether the Senator considered the item of \$167,000,000 which the committee unanimously voted to add to the bill, as I recall, for veterans' housing.

At this time I wish to say to the Senator from New Hampshire, and to all other Members of the Senate, that I think all the members of the subcommittee, with the exception of two who were absent—one of whom was absent because of illness and the other because of the necessity of attending another committee meeting—worked on this bill as few committees have ever worked on a bill during the time I have been in the Senate. I cannot say too much about the splendid work which was done by the Senator from New Hampshire and other Senators who felt that there should be economy.

As the matter has been worked out, we all realize that action on the bill will not be completed when the bill is passed by the Senate. I know perfectly well that it will be necessary for the Senate conferees to make many concessions to the conferees on the part of the House of Representatives; and I feel that when the bill becomes law it will be a measure which even those of us who are economy minded will be glad to endorse.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the \$400,000,000 item which was reported by the committee on behalf of UNRRA was increased by \$350,000,000 on the floor of the Senate yesterday. Perhaps there is no more economically minded Member of the Senate than the Senator from Tennessee. Generally I agree with him. But I would go further than the Senator from Tennessee would go in reducing some of these items. The bill was a difficult one. The appropriations were large, and the committee did its work

well. In some instances we felt that some of the House figures could have been reduced. I regret that some of the other members of the committee did not see the situation in that light. Nevertheless, I do not condemn the Senator from Tennessee but, on the contrary, I have great admiration for his courage and his vision.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask what is the justification for the item? I understood that had been raised above the Budget estimate.

Mr. HAYDEN. No.

Mr. WHERRY. I understood the distinguished Senator from Tennessee to say so.

Mr. HAYDEN. There are involved four items in the total amount. Three of them were favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. We received a Budget estimate of \$50,000 for marine statistics, and so forth, which are to be gathered. That is one item.

The other item is the quarterly report on labor forces in the United States. It is highly important.

There is involved also a consumers' income study. All those matters were estimated by the Budget. Three of them were rejected by the House committee. We received an additional Budget estimate and restored them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior," on page 38, after line 4, to insert:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For payment to certain individual Sioux Indians, their heirs or devisees, in full settlement of their claims against the United States for personal property losses, as authorized by the act of June 30, 1945 (Public Law 97), including payment of attorney fees and other expenses authorized by said act, \$111,630, to remain available as provided in said act: *Provided*, That the respective Indian agency superintendents, acting as ex officio guardians, shall have authority to make application for, and to receive, payment of the amounts due the said claimants, their heirs or devisees.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Reclamation—Reclamation fund, special fund," on page 39, line 4, after "offices", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 5, after the words "General investigations", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$1,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 1, after the word "fund", to strike out "\$20,442,000" and insert "\$22,042,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General fund, construction," on page 40, line 11, after "Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$6,800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 22, after the figures "\$550,000", to strike out "switchyards, \$1,600,000" and insert "switchyards at Shasta and Kes-

wick Dams, \$800,000"; in line 24, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "transmission lines, Oroville to Sacramento, 230 kilovolt, \$730,000, and Sacramento between substations, 230 kilovolt, \$50,000"; and on page 41, line 2, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$19,215,000" and insert "\$17,635,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to suggest to the acting chairman of the committee that this amendment is a controverted one. We are proceeding so well through the bill that it occurs to me that we might well dispose of the remaining amendments, at least those as to which there will be no objection, and then return to this amendment and consider it. I refer to the amendment beginning in line 22 on page 40, and ending in line 2, on page 41. I refer particularly to the item of switchyards at Shasta and Keswick Dams, and transmission lines from Oroville to Sacramento.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. I am agreeable to that amendment being passed over for the time being, but I do not believe there is any necessity for the amendments being passed over pertaining to the Kings River project in California and the Colorado-Big Thompson project.

Mr. HAYDEN. No; I am making a suggestion with reference only to the amendment which I have indicated.

Mr. McKELLAR. I believe that it would be satisfactory to pass that amendment over for the time being.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that the consideration of the amendment is merely being postponed?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am suggesting that consideration of the amendment be postponed until we have reached the end of the bill.

Mr. TYDINGS. I should like to be on the floor of the Senate when the matter is considered. I should like to get some lunch, and I wondered if I would have time to do so before consideration of the amendment is taken up. My interest in it is a detached one, but I understood from some maps which were sent to my office that the transmission line, which was built by the Government, will, in effect, parallel lines which are already in use.

Mr. HAYDEN. A direct issue of fact is involved which will have to be presented to the Senate.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not think the Government should go into the power business and compete with private lines which are already in the field. It is all right for the Government to sell power at the switchboard. That is the only interest I have in the matter.

Mr. HAYDEN. I believe the Senator will be interested in hearing the discussion which will take place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 41, after line 2, to insert:

Kings River project, California, \$197,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 4, after "Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$6,500,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator in charge of the bill something about the appropriation in line 4 on page 41. The Senator will recall that the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] and I appeared before the committee on behalf of a transmission line known as the Brush, Sterling, and Hollyoke Transmission Line, which extends down into Nebraska, and in which the Senator from Nebraska has considerable interest.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I may say that the two Senators from Colorado not only appeared before the committee, but they appeared very effectively and obtained an additional \$500,000 for the construction of transmission lines. It had the full approval of the acting chairman of the committee. I hope that the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. It is understood that the item to which I have referred is included, is it not?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is so understood. It was so understood in the committee, and I hope that the Senate will understand also that \$500,000 of this appropriation is to be used for the building of a transmission line from Brush into the southwestern part of Nebraska.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. In my capacity as the acting chairman of the committee, I make that statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment in line 4, on page 41.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 7, after "Columbia Basin project, Washington," to strike out "\$10,050,000" and insert "\$10,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 9, after "Total, general fund, construction", to strike out "\$42,765,000" and insert "\$45,132,000."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, this amendment should be passed over for the time being in view of the fact that several other items in connection with this amendment were also passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I wish to point out that generally speaking, the appropriations will not represent the total amount that will eventually be appropriated. They are merely a start. I do not wish the Senate to be led astray into believing that this will be the end. Many of these projects will require larger appropriations later on. For example, the Hungry Horse project in Montana involves initially approximately only \$1,500,000, but it will take a little later \$48,000,000, and later on about \$35,000,000, or, roughly speaking, \$80,000,000. That same situation is true of many of these projects. The ground work is

being laid for the expenditure of large sums of money, and I want the Senate to know what it is doing.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The clerk will state the next amendment reported by the committee.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Colorado River development fund," page 41, line 21, after "774", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$41,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Fort Peck project, Montana," on page 42, line 1, before the word "to", to strike out "\$480,000" and insert "\$1,335,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Missouri River Basin," on page 42, line 7, after "(58 Stat. 887)", to strike out "\$10,269,100" and insert "\$11,402,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 8, to insert:

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Administrative provisions: The limitation contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, on the number of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles which may be purchased is hereby increased from "280" to "380."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 14, to insert:

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Topographic surveys: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Topographic surveys," \$13,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 17, to insert:

Geologic surveys: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Geologic survey," \$800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 19, to insert:

Gaging streams: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Gaging streams," including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$321,100, and the amount that shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities is hereby increased from "\$1,300,000" to "\$1,620,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the top of page 43, to insert:

Classification of lands: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Classification of lands," \$800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, after line 2, to insert:

Arkansas River compact: For payment of the compensation, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, including time performed in travel, and expenses, including travel, of the person appointed by the President, pursuant to Public Law 34, Seventy-ninth Congress, to participate as the representative of the United States in the negotiation of a compact between the States of Colorado and Kansas relative to the division of the waters of the Arkansas River and its tributaries, to be available until June 30, 1947, \$15,000: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the President is authorized to ap-

point a retired officer of the Army as such representative without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer who shall receive such compensation and expenses in addition to his retired pay.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, after line 17, to insert:

BUREAU OF MINES

Drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colo.: For continuing the construction of the drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colo., including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, to remain available until expended, \$485,000, of which \$8,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Park Service," on page 44, line 15, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$123,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, after line 18, to insert:

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents," including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$20,000.

Mr. **BRIDGES**. Mr. President, I inquire if that item comes under the supervision of the Special Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources which is headed by the Senator from Maine [Mr. **WHITE**].

Mr. **McKELLAR**. I am afraid it does not, but the Senator from Maine is present, and can no doubt answer the question.

Mr. **BRIDGES**. The Senator from Maine is chairman of the special committee referred to, and I wondered if this item had his approval.

Mr. **WHITE**. Mr. President, let me say I never had the item called to my attention before. I take it there are a few rodents and other obnoxious animals in the State of Maine, and if there are, they should be speedily destroyed, and I would unhesitatingly favor an appropriation for that purpose, a part of which would go to my State.

Mr. **McKELLAR**. Let me say to the Senator from New Hampshire that while the proposal was not well presented to the committee, as he will recall, still in fairness and justice it seemed to the committee that the item should be allowed, and it was allowed, I think, by a vote of the full committee, although I am not absolutely sure as to that.

Mr. **GURNEY** rose.

Mr. **McKELLAR**. Perhaps the Senator from South Dakota can tell us about it.

Mr. **GURNEY**. Mr. President, there was a larger appropriation than this in the regular appropriation bill. This item is for a deficiency, and I believe it should be adopted.

Stockmen and others in the States where coyotes are killing sheep and calves are not at all satisfied with the administration of the fund. It is not spread evenly and the results desired are not obtained.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. **MURDOCK**] is particularly interested in this item, as I am, for our States have been discriminated against, and, for certain, we are going to require a more efficient program before we give our consent to the next authorization. A proposal has been suggested to the Fish and Wildlife Service which will better the program, and I am sure that it will be forthcoming.

Mr. **McKELLAR**. I am very happy the Senator from South Dakota has made those remarks on the floor so that the Commission will have due notice of them.

Mr. **WHITE**. Mr. President, I should like to say a word further. I was out of the Chamber when this item was reached; I came in just in time to hear the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire say something about the State of Maine. I gathered from what he said that this was a matter of peculiar interest to Maine. As a matter of fact, I know nothing of the testimony about this item, as I was not on the subcommittee, but I do know that for a long time those interested in the fish and wildlife resources of the country have been fighting desperately to control rodents and predatory animals and all other forms of life destructive to our useful and worth-while wildlife. This is a small appropriation, and I believe it should be agreed to.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee on page 45, after line 18.

The amendment was agreed to.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The next amendment reported by the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Government in the Territories—Government of the Virgin Islands," on page 46, line 7, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$150,000."

Mr. **BRIDGES**. Mr. President, I trust Senators will appreciate the significance of this item. It is under the heading "Government of the Virgin Islands," and reads:

Municipal government of St. Croix: For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of St. Croix, V. I., because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1946—

The House provided \$100,000, and the Senate has increased that amount to \$150,000.

Are we not establishing an unsound principle here? I was not in favor of this item in the committee, and I do not know that the distinguished acting chairman of the committee favored it, but I should like to have him explain it, so that we may all understand what we are doing.

Mr. **McKELLAR**. I shall be very happy to explain it.

We bought the Virgin Islands from Denmark. We also came into possession of Puerto Rico, but not in the same way. We have both those islands. Their principal revenues have been derived from the tax on rum. Puerto Rico is allowed to use the tax she collects on rum, but, on the contrary, in the case of the Virgin

Islands the tax on rum is paid into the Treasury of the United States. It amounted to about two and a half million dollars normally, as I recall, but it ran up during the war to a very much larger sum, perhaps \$20,000,000—

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am in error about that. It was about \$4,000,000, or double what it had been previously.

Mr. GURNEY. The \$20,000,000 figure which the Senator from Tennessee—

Mr. McKELLAR. Which I had in mind was for the whole time.

Mr. GURNEY. No. That was the figure for Puerto Rico.

Mr. McKELLAR. For Puerto Rico?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think it was during the whole war that the figure reached about \$20,000,000. That was paid into the Treasury of the United States, when, if we had treated the Virgin Islands as we treated Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands would have had that much money for their own purposes.

Governor Harwood before the House committee had this to say:

Mr. CANNON—

Mr. CANNON is chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House—

Mr. CANNON. How much revenue would you say will accrue to the United States Government from liquor exported from the islands during the fiscal year?

Governor HARWOOD. During this fiscal year we will not receive as much as in the last year. We had a banner year and paid the United States Treasury upward of \$25,000,000. The falling off of sales and revenues had been tremendous. We have been exporting some from St. Thomas, but from St. Croix not much has been exported this year, so the income taxes on profits from liquor sales will be very meager.

We have been paying these deficiencies for a number of years—whether rightly or wrongly, it is no use to consider at this time. We have been paying them. For this purpose the Senate committee has allowed \$150,000; we have increased the amount which the House allowed, which was \$100,000.

Under the circumstances, since we are treating one island differently from another, and since we have received the rum taxes from the Virgin Islands, which are very poor and their revenues even from rum are going down, as has been shown, it seemed to a majority of the committee that this amount ought to be allowed, and it was allowed. I hope the Senate will approve it.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I have not the exact figures here, but in the period of years when WPA relief was being granted we paid out in relief to the Virgin Islands, roughly, twice as much as we paid for the islands in the first place.

Earlier in the bill, on page 16, lines 15, 16, and 17, we recommend \$1,878,420 for Virgin Island public works, which is an increase of approximately \$1,300,000 over the House figure. Now we come to the point where we are not only dealing with the islands as a whole, but dealing with individual communities of the islands, and it is said we will make up any deficit that occurs.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator will recall that Congress passed a legislative bill authorizing for public works the sum of \$10,000,000. This appropriation of \$1,878,420 is in part compliance with that authorization. We may have made a mistake in authorizing it, but we did authorize it, and the Committee on Appropriations felt, under the proof before us, that we should make the appropriation. The authorization bill was passed on December 20, 1944, nearly a year ago. That would have been the time to determine whether or not we should appropriate the money.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me point out that the authorization of money in advance, wholesale, which the Senate and the House have been doing, is a very dangerous practice. When an authorization bill is before us it is said, "This is not an appropriation, it does not obligate us to make an appropriation, we are merely authorizing an appropriation." In most every instance I know of, when we authorize an appropriation, we eventually have to appropriate the money. There are only a few instances where that has not been done.

I have been told by many Members of the Senate and by representatives of the Government that when we authorize that does not bind us to appropriate. If that be true, we are not bound in this case. This is not the time for appropriate action in the matter but it is the time to point to the danger of the practice. I think the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, in his heart, generally speaking, agrees with me.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Was not that the point the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire brought to the attention of the Members of the Senate with regard to the projects on page 40?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Especially the one on line 6, page 41, where we start in with an authorization of \$1,500,000 for planning, and we may wind up with an appropriation in the next year or two of \$75,000,000.

I should like to say to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire that I agree with him fully in the statement he has just made. When authorizations come before us those in support of them say, "This is merely an authorization. We have the power to withhold the appropriation, and we need not make the appropriation when the time comes." But after they get their foot in the door with an authorization they come back and say that we are compelled to appropriate, that we have authorized it, and that we must appropriate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senator from Nebraska for calling this matter to the attention of the Senate. What he has said is absolutely accurate. In authorization bills, not only the Senate but the Congress as a whole, are wont to say the very things the Senator has repeated, namely, "This is merely an

authorization, and we can vote for it," but after we vote for it, it is claimed we are committed, and that argument is made before the Committee on Appropriations. I hope the Senate will view authorization bills with a great deal more care in the future than has been the practice in the past. I take this occasion to thank both Senators for calling this matter to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, of course I always endeavor to agree with the Senator from Tennessee, but sometimes, in order to do what we might think is correct, we go even further than waiting for an authorization bill. For instance (last evening—and I think correctly—we appropriated \$750,000,000 for UNRRA when we did not have a technical authorization.

Mr. McKELLAR. But that appropriation is dependent on the authorization being passed, and if it should fail to pass, the money would not become available.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I think the Senator from New Mexico is to be complimented just as the Senator from Tennessee has complimented the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from New Hampshire. Regardless of the merits or demerits of UNRRA, to my mind it was improper for us yesterday to appropriate \$750,000,000, or any amount, without an authorization. I admit that I offered the motion to appropriate \$400,000,000 in the Committee on Appropriations, because we were pressed. I again wish to say that when the Committee on Appropriations is meeting, and doing the best it can, as the chairman knows, for him to be called on the telephone, as he was, and told that an additional amount had to be appropriated, without any hearing before the committee or anything of the kind—

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; Mr. President. The chairman was not told it had to be done. Oh, no. The very strongest kind of hopes were expressed, but there were no orders given or received.

Mr. BRIDGES. I withdraw that statement. No one orders the Senator from Tennessee around. But very strong hopes were expressed that the Committee on Appropriations would act before the Senate had authorized the appropriation. Certainly it was illegal and unethical to do it that way. Yet I was a party to reporting the bill from the Committee on Appropriations with the \$400,000,000 provision for UNRRA in it, because of the dire emergency that was urged. I do not approve of the system, and I think we should never again consider anything so urgent that we cannot at least determine the facts before appropriating funds.

I hope the acting chairman of the committee and the committee itself will never again allow themselves to be forced into such a position.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Justice—Legal activities and general administration," on page 46, after line 9, to insert:

Office of the Assistant Solicitor General; For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Office of the Assistant Solicitor General," \$29,350.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, after line 14, to insert:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Damage claims: For the payment of a claim for damages to privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation," approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 113, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$37.50.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of State," on page 51, after line 18, to insert:

Representation allowances, foreign service; For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Representation allowances, foreign service," \$23,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 52, line 12, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$4,770,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International obligations," on page 52, line 22, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$3,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Treasury Department—Bureau of Accounts," on page 54, after line 8, to insert:

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses," including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$1,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "War Department—Military activities—Damage claims," on page 55, line 14, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 107, and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, in line 16, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$118,144.91" and insert "\$276,627.43."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the amendment, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment to the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 55, lines 16 and 17, in lieu of the sum "\$276,627.43" it is proposed to insert "\$274,127.43."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, by mistake a claim of \$2,500 was duplicated, and the amendment makes the proper correction.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Acting Chairman of the committee a question in connec-

tion with the citizens' military training and the ROTC. I have received several letters from colleges which say their funds for the ROTC will be cut off March 1. Does that activity fall within the classes which will be discontinued because of lack of appropriations? May I inquire into that situation?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, we have additional information about that. It might be that the Senator or the Senator's constituents are referring to B-12 of the Navy, as I think it is called, which is a similar organization for training. That will be cut off on the 31st of March, but the activity the Senator from Massachusetts is referring to will not be cut off. It will proceed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. May I ask, is there any method by which it can, or in the mind of the chairman should, be continued until July 1.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator refer to the Navy program?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. No; to the ROTC program.

Mr. McKELLAR. The ROTC program will continue right along.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think the inquiries which the Senator from Massachusetts has received relate to the bill which was disposed of a few days ago—the bill dealing with rescissions of appropriations. An argument was raised in connection with it as to whether under the rescission sufficient money should be allowed to carry on the work in the colleges up to the 30th of next June or whether it should be stopped in the spring of next year. We provided that the work should continue to the 30th of June. The House insisted upon it being cut off earlier than that—in March or April. That is in another bill, not in this measure.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee in the item for damage claims in connection with military activities, in lines 16 and 17, on page 55, has not been disposed of as yet, has it?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No; that amendment is pending.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Tennessee a question, if he will yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. What is the basis of these claims?

Mr. McKELLAR. The claims are for damages resulting from military activities. The language is as follows:

For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army," approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 107 and House Document No. 349, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$276,627.43.

This amount represents all kinds of claims of the smaller character which

are filed with the War Department. Congress gave the Secretary of War power to determine them and to submit them to the Congress for payment.

Mr. WHERRY. The statute, as I recall it, fixes a maximum amount of \$1,000?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is my recollection. It is a very small amount.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. The War Department may settle a claim up to \$1,000 without reference to Congress. If it is above \$1,000 it must be listed in a document sent to Congress.

Mr. WHERRY. And if a claim is for more than \$1,000 it comes to the Senate Committee on Claims?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I desired to ask the distinguished acting chairman a question, but first I wanted to lay the foundation for it by having an explanation of what the claims are. Is the amount provided in this item to cover the total of the claims, or is it simply for the balance of claims—

Mr. McKELLAR. Claims of this nature represent a continuing transaction. For instance, if a jeep belonging to the War Department runs over a person and hurts him, but not very badly, and the claim is for less than \$1,000, it is included with such claims and passed upon by the Secretary of War.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to have the Senator place in the RECORD a statement showing the number of claims of this character.

Mr. McKELLAR. If I may do so, I should like to give a typical claim of this nature? This is one of them:

William F. Finke, Kittie Finke, and Carris Finke, Route No. 4, Metropolis, Ill. On December 9, 1944—

A little over a year ago—

an Army airplane engaged in operations incident to the noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army set claimants' house on fire, destroying furnishings and personal property, thereby resulting in a loss to claimants in the amount of \$1,954.44.

That is a good illustration of the kind of claims which the Congress very properly, in my judgment, left to the Secretary of War to decide. The Secretary of War is required to pass on such claims.

Mr. WHERRY. We gave him that authority under a previous act which the Senator has just mentioned.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. But I wanted to know whether the Senator has any idea of the number of claims each fiscal year which the War Department itself passes upon, and for which Congress provides payment. Then I should like to point out to the distinguished Senator that it would be well to have a list of all claims, amounting to more than \$1,000, for which Congress provides payment. If a statement of that sort could be presented on the floor of the Senate, it would not only be informative but I believe it would be astounding.

Mr. McKELLAR. I may say to the Senator that we do not have before us the facts with regard to claims, but I will write a letter to the War Depart-

ment and obtain a list of claims which have been presented during the past year.

Mr. WHERRY. The claims we are now considering are only minor claims. On top of that are the claims in amount of thousands of dollars presented to the House and Senate Claims Committees. The item in the bill is really but a drop in the bucket.

Mr. McKELLAR. The larger claims the Senator referred to are acted upon by the Claims Committees.

Mr. WHERRY. I think the Senate should be given the information I have requested.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TAYLOR in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee to the committee amendment on page 55, lines 16 and 17, to strike out "\$276,627.43" and insert in lieu thereof "\$274,127.43."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was: On page 55, after line 17, to insert:

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING
RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

The third proviso under the head "Reserve Officers' Training Corps" in the Military Appropriation Act, 1946, is hereby amended by deleting therefrom the words "or for additional motor transport or tank units unless in replacement of existing cavalry units"; and the fourth proviso under said head is hereby amended by deleting therefrom the words "Air Corps."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Flood control," on page 56, line 24, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "\$81,759,000" and insert "\$84,259,000"; and in line 25, after the word "expended", to strike out "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for constructing the Garrison (North Dakota) Reservoir beyond dimensions which would provide for a higher pool elevation than 1,830 feet or for constructing dikes or levees which would provide for a higher pool elevation than 1,830 feet for operating such dam" and insert "Provided, That no part of the appropriation for the Garrison Reservoir herein contained may be expended for actual construction of the dam itself until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior to be equal in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the Three Affiliated Tribes shall be offered to the said tribes in exchange for the land on the Fort Berthold Reservation which shall be inundated by the construction of the Garrison Dam."

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee to read a list of those projects.

Mr. McKELLAR. There are quite a number of them. Would the Senator be satisfied to have them placed in the RECORD, or would the Senator rather have them read?

Mr. BYRD. It would be very interesting to have them read to the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. There is a page or more of them, and I shall put them in

the RECORD, if the Senator does not object.

At this point, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a list of the several projects, as set forth on pages 11232 and 11233 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of November 27, 1945.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Data on flood-control reservoirs, including power-generating facilities

The supplemental estimates include 56 reservoir projects, of which the following 13 reservoirs include power-generating facilities:

Project	Total estimated Federal cost of project	Initial power installation (kilowatts)	Estimated cost of power features
Bugs Island Reservoir, Va. and N. C.	\$30,900,000	85,500	\$5,660,000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.	35,300,000	160,000	11,005,000
Allatoona Reservoir, Ga.	17,400,000	66,000	3,220,000
Narrows Reservoir, Ark.	6,470,000	17,000	1,253,000
Blakely Mountain Reservoir, Ark.	11,080,000	42,000	2,647,000
Norfolk Reservoir, Ark.	27,500,000	70,000	4,676,000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark.	47,000,000	126,000	6,171,000
Denison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla.	59,315,000	70,000	8,094,000
Fort Gibson Reservoir, Okla.	21,435,000	45,000	6,914,000
Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak.	130,000,000	80,000	5,900,000
Wolf Creek Reservoir, Ky.	52,000,000	135,000	9,522,000
Dale Hollow Reservoir, Tenn. and Ky.	22,739,000	36,000	5,075,000
Center Hill Reservoir, Tenn.	25,400,000	90,000	6,200,000

NOTE.—Based on power market studies made by the Federal Power Commission there is need for power at all of these projects.

I wish to point out for the information of the House that the gentleman from North Carolina, Representative KERR, or the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER], chairman of the Civil Functions Subcommittee, will on tomorrow, upon the reading of the bill, offer an amendment which is intended to carry into effect the conclusions of the Civil Functions Subcommittee which had the hearings on these items and is based upon its report to which I have referred.

I shall at this point in the RECORD insert a copy of Judge KERR's amendment. I also shall insert at this point in the RECORD a list of the projects which are involved, some 119 in number, as they appear on pages 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the hearings of the Civil Functions Subcommittee:

"Amendment offered by Mr. KERR: On page 43, after line 2, insert the following:

"RIVERS AND HARBORS

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Rivers and harbors," including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$25,516,000, to remain available until expended.

"FLOOD CONTROL

"Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Flood control, general," including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$81,759,000: *Provided*, That any dam constructed at the Garrison (N. Dak.) Reservoir site shall not be operated at a higher pool elevation than 1,830 feet above sea level unless operation at a higher pool elevation subsequently is authorized by law, and no part of this appropriation shall be used to design or construct dikes or levees for operating such dam at a higher pool elevation than 1,830 feet above sea level,

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries," including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended."

NOTE.—The foregoing accords in form, text, and amount with the Budget submission, with the exception of the proviso limiting the height of the Garrison Reservoir Dam to 1,830 feet above sea level, and the amount for "Flood control, general," which is \$6,200,000 less than the estimate because of the proposal of the War Department subcommittee to eliminate the following projects:

Osceola Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, Mo.	\$1,000,000
Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rossville, Ga.	200,000
Conemaugh River Reservoir, Pa.	3,000,000
Whittier Narrows Reservoir, Calif.	2,000,000
Total	6,200,000

TABLE I.—Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works—Supplemental estimate for fiscal year 1946, new work

Connecticut River below Hartford, Conn.	\$75,000
Hudson River, N. Y.	515,000
Great Lakes to Hudson River waterway	2,000,000
Delaware River, Philadelphia to the sea	743,700
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal	645,000
Potomac River water front, District of Columbia	413,000
James River, Va.	652,000
Charleston Harbor, S. C.	185,000
Pearl River, Miss. and La.	1,573,500
Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.	8,439,500
Missouri River at Fort Peck, Mont.	1,185,000
Monongahela River, Pa. and W. Va.	2,700,000
Keweenaw waterway, Michigan	548,000
Racine Harbor, Wis.	72,300
Lorain Harbor, Ohio	131,000
Black Rock Channel and Tonawanda Harbor, N. Y.	967,000
Oswego Harbor, N. Y.	571,000
Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, Calif.	7,100,000
Suisun Canal, Calif.	160,000
Sacramento River, Calif.	390,000
San Joaquin River, Calif.	150,000
Columbia River and tributaries, Celilo Falls to Snake River	100,000

Total new work..... 24,316,000

MAINTENANCE

Chesapeake & Delaware Canal	1,200,000
Total	25,516,000

TABLE II.—Flood control, general—Supplemental estimate for fiscal year 1946

Franklin Falls Reservoir, N. H.	\$60,600
Mountain Brook Reservoir, N. H.	521,500
Nashua, N. H.	195,000
Mansfield Hollow Reservoir, Conn.	1,500,000
Norwick, Conn.	632,000
Union Village Reservoir, Vt.	1,000,000
Surry Mountain Reservoir, N. H.	17,000
Knightville Reservoir, Mass.	14,000
Hartford, Conn.	285,000
Winsted, Conn.	132,500
Springfield, Mass. (Mill River)	42,000
West Springfield, Mass. (Agawam)	338,000
Riverdale, Mass.	403,000
Chilcopee, Mass.	170,000
Holyoke, Mass.	500,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	500,000
East Sidney Reservoir, N. Y.	700,000
Whitney Point, N. Y.	243,000

Almira, N. Y.	\$1,000,000	Crooked Creek Reservoir, Pa.	\$3,000
Lisle, N. Y.	240,500	Conemaugh River Reservoir, Pa.	8,000,000
Bath, N. Y.	295,500	Punxsutawney, Pa.	500,000
Addison, N. Y.	331,100	Elkins, W. Va.	500,000
Almond Reservoir, N. Y.	1,000,000	Coal Creek drainage and levee district, Illinois	500,900
Canisteo, N. Y.	250,700	Kelly Lake drainage and levee district, Illinois	97,900
Almond, N. Y.	30,500	Lacey, Langellier, West Matanzas and Kerton Valley drainage and levee district, Illinois	172,900
Sunbury, Pa.	500,000	Sebewaing, Mich.	241,800
Williamsport, Pa.	1,000,000	Lancaster, N. Y.	570,400
Wilkes-Barre, Hanover Township, Pa.	135,000	Mount Morris Reservoir, N. Y.	500,000
Plymouth, Pa.	400,000	Santa Fe Reservoir, Calif.	900,500
York, Pa.	218,200	Los Angeles River, Calif.	2,000,000
Buggs Island Reservoir, Va. and N. C.	1,000,000	Whittier Narrows Reservoir, Calif.	2,000,000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.	1,000,000	Big Dry Creek Reservoir and diversion, California	435,000
Allatoona Reservoir, Ga.	3,000,000	McKensie River, Oreg.	62,000
Homochitto River, Miss.	15,000	Cottage Grove Reservoir, Oreg.	11,500
Wallace Lake Reservoir, La.	193,000	Detroit Reservoir, Oreg.	2,000,000
Narrows Reservoir, Ark.	1,000,000	Dorena Reservoir, Oreg.	1,000,000
Terre Noire Creek, Ark.	100,300	Mill Creek, Wash.	125,600
Bayou Bodeau, Red Chute, and Loggy Bayou, La.	65,000	Mud Mountain Reservoir, Wash.	257,000
Bayou Bodeau Reservoir, La.	1,000,000	Tacoma, Wash.	700,000
Shreveport, La.	500,000	Yakima, Wash.	134,000
Blakely Mountain Reservoir, Ark.	500,000	Snagging	500,000
Memphis, Tenn.	1,000,000	Round-off	-100
Buffalo Bayou, Tex.	1,500,000		
Columbus, Tex.	212,300	Total	85,159,000
John Martin Reservoir, Ark.	500,000	TABLE III.— <i>Projects requiring additional funds for advance planning in fiscal year 1946</i>	
Blue Mountain Reservoir, Ark.	1,000,000	Bennington Reservoir, N. H.	\$30,000
Nimrod Reservoir, Ark.	198,500	Nashua, N. H.	7,000
Clearwater Reservoir, Mo.	1,000,000	West Peterboro, N. H.	8,000
Norfolk Reservoir, Ark.	1,000,000	North Andover and Lawrence, Mass.	9,000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark.	3,000,000	North Plymouth Reservoir, N. Y.	100,000
Fort Smith, Ark.	853,600	Genegantalet Reservoir, N. Y.	60,000
Little Rock, Ark.	548,400	Philpott Reservoir, Va.	150,000
Denison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla.	1,500,000	Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon, Ark. and La.	150,000
Canton Reservoir, Okla.	2,000,000	Big and Little Sunflower Rivers, etc.	150,000
Fort Gibson Reservoir, Okla.	2,000,000	East Poplar Bluff and Poplar Bluff, Mo.	15,000
Fall River Reservoir, Kans.	1,000,000	Black River, Poplar Bluff, Mo., to Knobel, Ark.	10,000
Wister Reservoir, Okla.	1,000,000	Creede, Colo.	5,000
Hutchinson, Kans.	500,000	Louisville, Ky.	100,000
Union Township drainage district levee, Missouri	47,000	Indianapolis, Fall Creek levee, Ind.	8,000
Green Bay levee and drainage district No. 2, Iowa	49,300	Indianapolis, Warleigh section, Ind.	8,000
Dry Run, Iowa	382,500	Bald Hill Reservoir, N. Dak.	35,000
Lake Traverse and Bois de Sioux River, S. Dak. and Minn.	45,800	Red Lake and Clearwater Rivers, Minn.	30,000
Lac Qui Parle Reservoir, Minn.	30,900	Kings River and Tulare Lake Basin, Ind., Pine Flat Reservoir, Calif.	600,000
Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	2,000,000	Folsom Reservoir, Calif.	
Kanopolis Reservoir, Kans.	1,000,000	Table Mountain Reservoir, Iron Canyon site, Calif.	
Osceola Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, Mo.	1,000,000	Terminus Reservoir, Calif.	
Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak.	2,000,000	Isabella Reservoir, Calif.	300,000
Council Bluffs, Iowa	500,000	Harlan County Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, Nebr.	
Omaha, Nebr.	500,000	Panther Mountain Reservoir, N. Y.	
Hamburg, Iowa	236,000	Cahe Reservoir, S. Dak. and N. Dak.	
Missouri River between Kensler's Bend, Nebr., and the combination bridge at Sioux City, Iowa	500,000	Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak.	100,000
Schuyler, Nebr.	64,000	Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kans.	200,000
Hot Springs, S. Dak.	154,000	Success Reservoir, Calif.	50,000
Cotton Wood Springs Reservoir, S. Dak.	510,000	New Melones Reservoir, Calif.	125,000
Wolf Creek Reservoir, Ky.	4,000,000	Lookout Point Reservoir, Oreg.	100,000
Dale Hollow Reservoir, Tenn. and Ky.	1,500,000	Quartz Creek Reservoir, Oreg.	150,000
Center Hill Reservoir, Tenn.	3,000,000	Recreational investigations and plans	50,000
Chattanooga, Tenn., and Ross-ville, Ga.	200,000	Total	2,800,000
Brevort Levee, Ind.	30,000		
Muncie, Ind.	70,000	Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?	
Harrisburg, Ill.	24,500	Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.	
Golconda, Ill.	29,200	Mr. BRIDGES. Will the Senator at this time point out what total amount this initial appropriation may commit us	
Brookport, Ill.	28,500		
Mounds and Mound City, Ill.	500,000		
Newport, Ky.	500,000		
Delaware Reservoir, Ohio	1,000,000		
Muskingum River Reservoirs, Ohio	1,500,000		
Bluestone Reservoir, W. Va.	3,000,000		
Massillon, Ohio	500,000		
Parkersburg, W. Va.	500,000		
Dewey Reservoir, Ky.	1,000,000		
Dillon Reservoir, Ohio	1,000,000		

to, what it is going to cost eventually to complete all these projects?

Mr. McKELLAR. We do not have all of them, because a great many of them are yet in the purely planning stage, and we do not have the estimates. I shall have to say to the Senator, as I said a few moments ago to another Senator, that I shall send for the information.

Mr. BRIDGES. My point is that it would be along the lines of authorization.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand that, and I will send to the Department and obtain the figures and place them in the RECORD.

Mr. BRIDGES. Take, for example, the Buggs Island project.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, the Buggs Island project is provided for in this item, \$1,000,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let us consider, for example, what it would cost to complete the Buggs Island project.

Mr. McKELLAR. That project, when completed, will cost \$30,900,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. The point I wish to make is that when we appropriate \$84,259,000 for a series of projects, one of which is Buggs Island, the appropriation for which is \$1,000,000 of the \$84,259,000—

Mr. McKELLAR. The cost of the project will be \$30,900,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. I mean that of the \$84,259,000, only \$1,000,000 is for this particular project. When we commit ourselves to the extent of \$1,000,000 we are committing ourselves to a future expenditure of \$29,000,000 more. On just one item in the group.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is in error. We commit ourselves to it when a bill authorizing the construction of these projects is passed. We do not commit ourselves when we appropriate the money for planning. The Congress commits itself to the expenditure of these large sums in the authorization bills which we were discussing awhile ago.

Mr. BRIDGES. It would be fair to assume, would it not, that in the case of most of these projects, by a token appropriation of \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000, we commit ourselves to the expenditure of many hundreds of millions of dollars? If the projects are eventually completed, they will cost the taxpayers many hundreds of millions of dollars in the aggregate.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the Senator is fair in that statement.

Mr. BRIDGES. For example, suppose we vote for appropriations for the Buggs Island project, which is in North Carolina, the Center Hill project in Tennessee, the Garrison project in North Dakota, the Wolf Creek project in Kentucky, the Narrows project in Arkansas, the Blakely Mountain project in Arkansas, or the Bluestone project in West Virginia and Virginia. If we vote for token appropriations of \$1,000,000, \$2,000,000, or \$3,000,000, for projects the cost of which runs from \$15,000,000 to \$130,000,000, does the Senator consider that by voting such token appropriations we are obligating ourselves to put up the rest of the money?

Mr. McKELLAR. No. We are obligated by the act of Congress which au-

thorizes the various projects. This appropriation covers merely the beginning of the carrying out of the authorizations which have heretofore passed the Congress.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I wish to make a statement with reference to these projects. I believe that they are as meritorious as almost any projects for which the Government could spend money.

Mr. McKELLAR. Most of them will be self-liquidating projects. The power projects which the Government has already built, if honestly administered—and I have no doubt they will be eventually, if not now—will return to the Government every dollar that the Government pays for them. There are some reclamation projects, or combined reclamation and reservoir projects, with respect to which a return might not be so certain; but by furnishing additional land for the people to cultivate, in my judgment they will return to the Government every dollar that is appropriated.

Mr. McCLELLAN. In that connection I wish to say that it is not only the power projects which are meritorious. Certainly much revenue will be returned directly to the Government from those projects. Without attempting to argue the merits of any particular power project, I believe that many of them are fully justified. My particular interest in these projects—and particularly those in my State—is flood control. I am not trying to pass upon the merits of all the other projects. There is no direct revenue coming into the Treasury from the operation of flood-control projects, but they contribute to the national economy and to the conservation and development of our national resources, as well as to the enhancement of the use of those resources. In my State there are some of the richest valleys in the world—the Mississippi River Valley, the Arkansas River Valley, the White River Valley, and the Red River Valley. If those valleys are not protected from floods they are practically useless; but as we are able to control the floods those valleys are most productive, and great development is possible. These projects are for that purpose.

With regard to the inquiry made by the able Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] with respect to our continuing obligation, or the extent of the obligation which we incur by reason of making an initial appropriation, my thought is—and I am speaking only for myself—that certainly we ought not to make any appropriation unless we intend to complete the project. It seems to me that it would be very foolish and wasteful and certainly not the economical thing to do to make an appropriation and spend \$1,000,000 on some project which will probably later be abandoned. If there is any thought that such a thing might occur, we ought not to make the initial appropriation.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

In the processes of developing this character of legislation, after having the projects surveyed and investigated by the most competent agency in the Government for that purpose, the Corps of Engineers, and after receiving a report as to the economic feasibility and justification of the projects, the Congress then authorizes them.

With reference to the projects in my State, from the information which I have I think I can say without reservation or qualification that I honestly believe them to be fully justified economically. I can see no point whatsoever in taking the position that we will appropriate \$1,000,000 to start a project when the probability is that later it will be abandoned. If we make the initial appropriation we ought to intend to complete the project; and I vote for this appropriation with that purpose in mind.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the Senator from Arkansas is much more straightforward in his approach to this question—and he is always straightforward in his approach to all questions—than are some who advocate such projects. I do not question the meritorious character of many of the projects. I am only making the point that when we appropriate a relatively small amount—and three or four million dollars is not a small amount—we are committing ourselves to total appropriations for a large number of projects which will eventually mean the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars. I am only trying to make Senators realize what they are doing.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I believe the Senator's statement is absolutely correct with respect to an initial appropriation for a project of this character, and with respect to many other appropriations which we make as partial payments, or appropriations to start projects. In one sense they are "come-on" appropriations. But I still maintain that we ought not to make any appropriation unless we intend to go through with the project.

In this connection let me say that there has been a great deal of concern about unemployment, full employment, and Government spending and investing to guarantee—or assure—everyone a job. Senators can choose whichever term appeals to them. Many proposals have been offered in that field. I have earnestly supported the authorization of projects of this character, particularly those in my State and those on streams which traverse my State. I have done so with the thought in mind primarily, of course, that they are constructive in character and that they contribute to our national wealth and national economy, and, secondly, because I believe that they are the character of projects in which the Government can well afford to invest, not merely for the purpose of creating jobs, although incidentally such expenditures will create many millions of man-hours of labor; also, appropriations for such meritorious projects will certainly lessen the need for appropriations for experimental projects, many of which will never bring back a dollar of return to this Government. I would much rather appropriate money for projects of this character, which provide

men with jobs, when there is some hope of making a contribution to our national wealth, than to make appropriations to pay unemployment-compensation insurance. I think it is much sounder to pursue this policy than to pursue the policy of making appropriations for many other purposes not so worthy.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, let me point out in this connection that in the Appropriations Committee there was considerable discussion about the reclamation fund, for example. I approve of the reclamation fund; I think the principle which was established was a correct one and that all through the early days the procedure was sound. But I was amazed to find that the earnings of the Grand Coulee Dam go into the reclamation fund and cannot be used from that fund except as authorized by Congress. I was astonished to find that the earnings of that dam and other very large projects similar to it do not go into the general fund in the Treasury. The Grand Coulee Dam and the other large developments cost tremendous sums of money to construct, and the cost of construction was paid for with money from the general funds of the country, accumulated by the taxpayers. We were told—and we all assumed—that the net proceeds from the operation of the dams would go to amortize their cost.

Mr. President, I should think that funds received from the operation of such great projects certainly should go into the general funds in the Treasury. Any Member of the Senate who stands here and states that any similar project will be paid for by having the money obtained as a result of its operations go into the general fund, is going to have to stretch a point even in his own mind to believe that his statement is true. I believe that the money obtained as a result of the operations of these projects should go into the general funds of the United States Treasury. I think the able senior Senator from Tennessee and other Senators who serve on other committees which have the matter under consideration might very well work out such a procedure.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am very happy to hear the Senator say that he thinks all the money obtained from the operations of such projects should be paid into the Treasury of the United States. I agree with him entirely. I think that should be done. What causes me to refer to this matter in the first place is the wonderful hydroelectric power project we have in Tennessee. It consists of many dams, and it brings in a large income. It certainly, beyond any question, will pay back every dime the Government has spent on it. However, the money is not being paid into the Treasury. I hope the Senator will help me in the effort to see that the income from that project is paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. BRIDGES. I agree that that should be done; I think the Senator is absolutely correct.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I wish to say that contained in the \$84,000,000 appropriation is an item of \$2,000,000 which is appropriated for the purpose of actually starting construction of the first

of the large Missouri River dams authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1944. The money will not be used for the pouring of concrete, but to get ready to pour concrete. This appropriation is not the first one. The first one was, of course, for engineering services; and other appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation have been made for the dam known as the Garrison Dam, in North Dakota, and for some of the dams in my own State of South Dakota. Those appropriations have been used for preliminary engineering services, on the part both of the Army engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. So this \$2,000,000 appropriation will provide for the commencement of construction.

We have had much information on the floor of the Senate and in committee about the total cost of these worth-while flood-control-irrigation dams. I am sure that with this start of construction at the Garrison Dam there will be a subsequent request by the Army engineers for a larger amount of funds in the regular appropriation bill which will come before the Congress next spring. I agree with the Senator from Arkansas when he says that these projects are worth while. They certainly are worth the money which Uncle Sam spends on them; and we who live in the Dakotas and, I am sure, the people in other States along the Missouri River deeply appreciate the support which the Congress has given by passing the authorization measures. We express our thanks now for making a beginning by providing funds in accordance with the requests which have come from the Army engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 56, in line 24.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I should like to add a word to what has been said by the able Senator from South Dakota. This project in North Dakota—the Garrison dam and resultant irrigation—will not merely provide jobs during the period following the war, especially jobs for servicemen, but it will stabilize the entire agriculture of North Dakota. That section of the United States is subject to periodical droughts which have occurred throughout our history. In 1934 there was an extremely serious drought which forced our people to sell most of their livestock. If at that time we had had an irrigation project similar to the one provided for by the item which has been under discussion here, our people could have produced enough forage to enable them to keep their herds, and thus it would not have been necessary for so many of our people to go on relief. Shortly after the 1934 drought, 53 percent of the people of North Dakota were on relief. Following that time, during the war we were able to pay off most of the feed and seed loans, at 5-percent interest while ranking first of all States in reaching our E-bond quotas in four bond drives, and we produced more than a billion bushels of small grain and potatoes and nearly 10,000,000 head of livestock. Once again we were able to stabilize our

agricultural operations. That extreme variation would not have occurred at all if we had had available irrigation facilities similar to the ones which the appropriation under discussion provides, and would also provide for the generation of vast amounts of cheap electricity so sorely needed by the farmers of North Dakota.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I wish to say that I am in entire accord with the views of Senators who have expressed themselves in favor of irrigation, reclamation, and power projects.

In particular reference to my own State, let me say that the upper section of South Carolina is well developed insofar as industries are concerned. For the information of the Senate and also of the people of the United States and of the world, let me say that last month 26 percent of all cotton spindles running in the United States were to be found in the State of South Carolina. On the other hand, very few were running in the lower section of South Carolina.

In the upper area of our State most of the available hydroelectric power has been developed, and, of course, all industrial plants which are established in that part of the State are located in close proximity to the sources of power. But in the lower part of the State there were very few industrial plants until the Government developed what is known as the Santee-Cooper project. That development occurred a few years ago, and now we find that industries are beginning to be established in the lower part of South Carolina, with the result that millions of dollars are coming into that section of the State and employment is being given to thousands of people there. Before that happened, nothing but agriculture was to be found in that section of our State. However, today we are able to locate industries there.

That means that more tax money will be paid into the Federal Treasury by the people who obtain work. It will also be found that there will be less unemployment. We need a better distribution between industry and agriculture.

I was glad to hear the Senator from North Dakota state the conditions as they prevail in his State. The people in that region are in the same plight as those who reside in the lower area of South Carolina. I believe that much good will result by an appropriation of the sum requested.

I am very pleased to note that approximately \$1,000,000 will be devoted to the Clark Hill Reservoir development between South Carolina and Georgia. It will be found that in that section there are no industries, but only 50 miles from there where power is available industries have been located because of the availability of power.

Mr. President, I think the appropriation, if granted, will be well spent and that it will bring to the Treasury of the United States millions of dollars in the form of taxes and that employment will at the same time be afforded.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I join in what has been said by my distinguished colleague [Mr. Young] and the

Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON]. During the drought period which my colleague has mentioned, I was the Governor of North Dakota. I found, to my amazement, that practically nothing had been done in the way of obtaining irrigation for North Dakota. At the same time, in Montana, a State west of North Dakota, there were more than a million acres of irrigated land. In North Dakota there are only 21,409 acres of irrigated land. In other words, Congress has taken exceedingly good care of the State of Montana and some of the other Western States, but has neglected North Dakota. During the time I was Governor there was established the first water board in the State of North Dakota. We appropriated money and obtained some of the most competent engineers who could be hired.

Mr. President, at this time I wish to pay tribute to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who, as President of the United States, came to North Dakota and remained there for a day and a half. He drove in an automobile all over the western section of North Dakota, and saw for himself the desperate plight of the farmers. As my colleague has said, roughly 53 percent of the people of North Dakota were on relief. The farmers could not pay taxes. The public utilities had not been paying them for various reasons until a short time previously. Even the railroads had not been paying their just share of taxes. The result was that more than 1,100 school districts in North Dakota were rendered insolvent or partially so. The President of the United States recommended that North Dakota receive aid from the Federal Government, and we did receive aid in order to keep our schools open. The people of Montana did not have to lose all their cattle, but only their sheep. However, in North Dakota many farmers who had paid \$60 a head for cattle saw their cattle shot, and received for them from the Government \$17, \$18, \$19, and \$20 a head when they were killed at the request of the former Secretary of Agriculture.

So, Mr. President, I join in the hope that nothing will be done to reduce the proposed appropriation, and that everything will be done that can be done to see that North Dakota gets the 1,100,000 acres of irrigated land to which the State was entitled a long time ago.

When the original irrigation act was passed North Dakota was the only State which, for some reason or other, never used approximately \$12,000,000 which was allocated to it. Instead of that money being spent for irrigation about 35 years ago, it was allowed to revert to the general fund of the United States Government, although every other State in America used the money which was allocated to it. Out of all the vast sum of money which was made available to North Dakota the only irrigation project which was built was a small one at Williston, N. Dak., which afterwards fell into disuse.

Mr. President, I certainly wish to commend the Senator from South Dakota and my colleague. We have done everything we could possibly do in order to

thorized official or agency of the Government, provided that no tribal lands shall ever be sold or encumbered, or leased for a period exceeding 5 years, except that mineral lands may be leased by the tribal business council for such longer periods as may be provided by law.

"This solemn pledge that the United States will not again, without Indian consent, deprive these Indians of any interest in their remaining lands, is further amplified in section 5 of the corporate charter ratified on April 24, 1937.

"The history of our Federal negotiations with these Indians indicates that at all times the guaranties and protections which these Indians asked from the Federal Government and which were granted to them from time to time in consideration of valuable cessions of territory, were not merely guaranties against private trespass, but were preeminently guaranties against any future taking of Indian land for governmental purposes. The spirit in which these guaranties were asked and given is that expressed over a century ago by Attorney General Wirt who, on the question of whether surveying parties might be sent over Indian soil without Indian consent, declared:

"So long as a tribe exists and remains in possession of its lands, its title and possession are sovereign and exclusive; and there exists no authority to enter upon their lands, for any purpose whatever, without their consent. Of the admission of this principle, the treaty above referred to furnishes a proof. The United States stood in need of a road through the lands of the Senecas from Fort Schlosser to Lake Erie; yet, inasmuch as they had no authority to enter upon the lands of the Senecas, even for the purpose of passing through them, without their consent, their right-of-way became the subject of compact. Although the Indian title continues only during their possession, yet that possession has been always held sacred, and can never be disturbed but by their consent. They do not hold under the States, nor under the United States; their title is original, sovereign, and exclusive. We treat with them as separate sovereignties; and while an Indian nation continues to exist within its acknowledged limits, we have no more right to enter upon their territory, without their consent, than we have to enter upon the territory of a foreign prince' (1 Op. Atty. Gen. 465, 466-467).

"This statement of Federal law and policy has been often repeated but has not been improved upon."

"Since, however, treaty obligations may be violated by act of Congress," the possessory rights of these Indians depend upon whether Congress, in appropriating funds for the construction of the Garrison Dam, or otherwise legislating thereon, will continue to respect the treaty obligations of the United States.

"2. FORMS OF LEGAL PROTECTION

"Assuming that an attempt is made to condemn or otherwise interfere with Indian possession of tribal land in connection with the construction of the proposed Garrison Dam, the Indians desire to know in what way they can challenge the legality of the proposed action. Inasmuch as the whole Garrison Dam project is still in the blueprint stage and apparently no moneys have as yet been appropriated which could be used for the building of the dam or for the condemnation of these Indian lands, it would be premature to discuss the authority of the War Department to condemn these lands or to flood them without condemnation. Assuming, however, that the Indians concerned are satisfied that no legal authority exists for the taking of these lands in derogation of treaty

rights, two methods would appear to be available to the tribe for the presentation of such objections. In the first place, the tribe might bring suit to enjoin the Secretary of War from the commission of the acts in question. In the second place, the tribe might await the institution of condemnation proceedings and in those proceedings challenge the legality of the proposed condemnation.

"The legal capacity of the tribe thus to defend its rights is recognized in article VI, section 5 (e) of the tribal constitution and in section 5 (1) of the tribal charter. Its right to employ counsel for such purposes is recognized in article VI, section 3 (a) of the tribal constitution. Under these provisions of its constitution and charter, the tribe has the same right that any American citizen has to challenge construction activities carried on or threatened by the War Department or any other department of the Federal Government, where it appears that such activities are not properly authorized by act of Congress or are in derogation of rights established under Federal law. The propriety of such action, for example, is sustained in *Ryan v. Chicago, B. & Q. R. Co.* (59 F. (2d) 137 (C. C. A. 7, 1932)), in which an injunction was issued against the Secretary of War and his subordinates and attorneys to prevent construction of a dam, and condemnation proceedings in support of such construction, where the contemplated dam was in excess of the legislative authority granted by Congress. The court held that such a suit was not a suit against the Federal Government but merely a suit against Federal officials to prevent action in excess of their statutory authority. In that case Congress, after the issuance of the injunction, enacted supplementary legislation specifically authorizing the dam against which the injunction had issued. The case, however, is square authority for the proposition that suit will lie against the Secretary of War to prevent construction activities not clearly authorized by act of Congress. As the court said in that case:

"The least that can be said is that there is great doubt and uncertainty as to the extent of the authorization of Congress relative to the Alma Dam. The damage which will necessarily result to appellee under plan 2 is so enormous that no uncertainty should be permitted to exist as to appellee's right to compensation' (p. 143).

"Again, in the case of *Barr et al v. Rhodes* (35 F. Supp. 223 (D. C. W. D.; Ky.)), the court declared:

"The rule seems to be that the courts will not interfere with matters entrusted by Congress to the discretion of the heads of executive departments of the Government, but that they will enjoin acts which are beyond the scope of statutory authority or jurisdiction of executive officers. As was said in *Goldtra v. Weeks*, supra (271 U. S. 536; 46 S. Ct. 616; 70 L. Ed. 1074) 'by reason of their illegality, their acts or threatened acts are personal and derive no official justification from their doing them in asserted agency for the Government'" (p. 225).

"In the case of *St. Louis & F. R. Co. v. City of Tulsa* (213 Fed. 87 (D. C. E. D., Okla.)), a somewhat similar question was discussed in connection with a suit against a municipality to enjoin condemnation proceedings. It was there held that an injunction was a proper remedy to prevent the municipality from interfering, through condemnation proceedings, with rights which it had already granted to a railroad. The court quoted with approval from Elliott on Roads and Streets (2d ed.):

"Section 219. * * * The intent of the legislature to destroy the rights granted by former statutes must unequivocally appear. A grant of authority to appropriate land seized under former statutes, or previously seized for public use, cannot ordinarily be inferred from a mere general grant. The

general rule is that if the two uses are not inconsistent, and both may stand together without material impairment of the first, authority for the second use may be implied from a general grant; but, if they cannot coexist without material impairment of the first, authority to take for the second cannot be implied from a mere general grant of authority to condemn' (p. 93).

"It is clear that the remedy of injunction, which, as the foregoing cases indicate, is available to a non-Indian citizen to prevent unlawful interference with his property, is equally available to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Belknap Reservation."

"FELIX S. COHEN,
Associate Solicitor."

EFFECT OF GARRISON DAM ON INDIANS

Senator O'MAHONEY. What do you think about the Indians?

Representative LEMKE. The land that is to be taken away from the Fort Berthold Indians is land where their bread basket is.

Senator O'MAHONEY. The bread basket of the Indians?

Representative LEMKE. Yes, sir. It is the river bottom cultivated land. I am not satisfied with the lands that the War Department is attempting to give to the Indians.

Senator McKELLAR. You cannot have the dam and keep the Indians there.

Representative LEMKE. No. But I am not satisfied with the land the Army has offered to the Indians. I do not think that upland hills is fair compensation, or anywhere near it. I am willing to help the Indians find land that will compensate them.

Senator McKELLAR. Surely there are local courts out there that will give the Indians what they are entitled to.

Representative LEMKE. In my experience as a legal practitioner I have found this—

Senator McKELLAR. When I was practicing law I was the trial lawyer of my firm, and I tried a good many condemnation cases. I hardly recall one when the persons were not amply compensated, not in a case that I ever tried, and sometimes they got more than they were entitled to.

Senator O'MAHONEY. The difficulty here as affecting the Indians is this, that the possibility of compensation does not exist, for compensation in money means nothing to them. What they want are homes.

Senator McKELLAR. But it seems to me the progress of the country rather requires that this dam shall be built, and I think the Indians should be compensated in the fullest measure, because, so to speak, we treat them as the wards of the Nation, and we ought to be generous with them.

PROPOSAL TO COMPENSATE INDIANS NOT ADEQUATE

Senator O'MAHONEY. Congressman LEMKE, you were about to say that in your opinion the proposal made by the War Department to compensate the Indians is not adequate compensation.

Representative LEMKE. No. If I am correctly informed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, they are trying to push them up in the Killdeer Mountains. But there is land in North Dakota that is productive, and land that probably could be irrigated, and I will try to see that the Indians are given.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Do you think the members of the Committee on Indian Affairs could rely upon any vague promises of that kind as to compensation?

Representative LEMKE. No. I think they might have a fight over it, as you always find when you deal with departments of the Government.

* *Cherokee Nation v. Hitchcock* (187 U. S. 294); *Lane v. Pueblo of Santa Rosa* (249 U. S. 110); and see Cohen, Handbook of Federal Indian Law, pp. 283-285.

* See Cohen, Handbook of Federal Indian Law, pp. 309, 393.

* *Cherokee Tobacco* (11 Wall. 616 (1870)); *Chinese Exclusion Case* (130 U. S. 581, 600).

Senator McKELLAR. Again referring to my personal history—which I ought not to refer to, but sometimes I have to—when I was a trial lawyer for about 17 or 18 years, I learned to know men pretty well by looking at them. I do not believe that the present head of the Bureau of Engineers, General Wheeler, is the kind of man who would see the Indians imposed upon. That is just the way I feel about it.

Senator O'MAHONEY. If that were true, I think the Indians would probably rest very easily, but that is not the case. General Wheeler, able though he is—and I am glad as a member of the Military Affairs Committee to have voted for his confirmation—but he cannot create land to which these Indians are to be moved.

Senator McKELLAR. But he can see that they are treated fairly and justly.

Senator O'MAHONEY. There is evidence before the Committee on Indian Affairs that the land which is offered in the Killdeer Mountains is not comparable land, and this is now confirmed by Congressman LEMKE.

Representative LEMKE. In dry years there is very little grass on those hillsides. Now it looks nice, and I have no intention of criticizing the War Department, but if they had gone there 3 or 4 years ago they would have found no grass there. It just makes a difference when you see it.

I repeat, and I will agree with the chairman, that the Indians, I believe, will have to give way, because after all, even the city of Williston will have to give way if subsequent events show that it is for the best interest of my State and the Nation.

TIME ELEMENT IN COMPENSATING INDIANS FOR LOST LAND

Senator O'MAHONEY. If you recommend to this committee that it report to the Senate a bill which compels the Indians to go away, do you also desire to say to those Indians that for their compensation they must depend, not upon this committee, not upon the Congress, but upon the future action of some court? Maybe 20 or 25 years may pass before those Indians are compensated for the lands taken away from them by Executive order.

Representative LEMKE. I agree with you absolutely on that. Something should be done before the Indians are moved, that they should get full compensation. Let me give you an illustration: I handled a case at Elwood, Ill. There they took a farm 150 years old and before a Chicago jury I secured \$22,000 more than the Government offered.

Senator O'MAHONEY. If you did that before a Chicago jury you ought to be able to do something with a Senate committee.

Representative LEMKE. Then at Omaha, when we had the Frazier-Lemke cases—

Senator O'MAHONEY. Who was that Lemke whose name is mentioned there?

Representative LEMKE. Myself. When we had the Frazier-Lemke cases, then these so-called expert civil-service appraisers came and testified that a home, though used 20 years, is as good as it was when built. But when we had the Omaha condemnation cases these same fellows appeared and testified that a home depreciated 5 percent each year, and at the end of 20 years it was worth very little.

Remember that if you go up against the Federal Government you have all the powerful machinery arrayed against you. I will say this in justification of the Army, that General O'Brien, who was in charge, said, "If I had known you before, we would not have had all these lawsuits." But as to these Indians, with all the power of the Federal Government, there is no way by which they can collect what is due them unless Congress gives them assistance.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT TO PROTECT INDIANS

Senator O'MAHONEY. Do you recommend that we throw these Indians off the land and trust to luck?

Representative LEMKE. This project has been started, and the Army engineers have made surveys.

Senator O'MAHONEY. It is in the blueprint stage, but the Indians are on the land.

Representative LEMKE. I still feel that before the Indians are removed, we should compensate them and justify our action. They have counsel now, and I think counsel will attempt to get some settlement agreeable to both sides.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Would you see any objection to a limitation being placed on this appropriation which would provide that the Indians should not be driven off the land until there is a settlement?

Representative LEMKE. I have no objection to that. That is a limitation on their using it, but they can go ahead with their plans and preparation and construction. I am perfectly in accord with the idea that the Indians of all people have gotten a very bad deal all through the history of the United States of America.

Senator McKELLAR. Any other questions?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. I wish to ask a question, if I may. Was the amendment drawn with the consent and advice and approval of the attorney for the three affiliated tribes?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I did not have opportunity to consult the attorney for the tribes, but I did consult the Department of the Interior and the Office of Indian Affairs, and I had the assistance of the Office of Indian Affairs in the preparation of the amendment.

Mr. LANGER. I call the attention of the distinguished Senator from Wyoming to line 13, page 57. May I have his interpretation as to what will happen if it should develop that the land offered in exchange that is selected by the Department of the Interior should be unsatisfactory to the Indian tribe?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If it should be unsatisfactory to the Indian tribe, the question, I think, would then be open for further consideration, because the engineers report as filed in the House contains the provision that the total appropriation shall be sufficient to provide for compensation for the Indians or for moving the Indians.

We also have in this appropriation bill an item of \$78,000,000 which will permit the Department of the Interior, through the Office of Indian Affairs, to make a survey of that entire area for the purpose of finding lands of the same quality and suitable for exchange.

Mr. LANGER. I am very much gratified by the explanation, because I know that the distinguished Senator, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, has time and time again seen to it that the Indians were protected. I am very happy to know his interpretation of the item.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am grateful to the Senator.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. In view of the point made by the Senator from Wyoming and the Senator from North Dakota, I believe it would be well if we could have in the RECORD at this point the pertinent paragraph in House Document 475, which document is the basic background for the whole Missouri River authoriza-

tion. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that paragraph 12 of House Document 475 appear in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the paragraph was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

12. The proposed reservoirs will inundate Indian lands at several points. The estimates submitted on the over-all cost of the projects include funds to cover the cost of taking such lands and buildings, including relocation of burial grounds. It is to be understood, therefore, that approval of this plan includes authority for the Indians through their tribal councils, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to convey and relinquish such property to the United States, and authority for the Secretary of War to enter into appropriate agreements with the Secretary of the Interior and the Indian tribes concerned for the payment of the fair value of the property taken, or for the contribution of a sum approximating such value toward locating or constructing or toward relocating or reconstructing buildings, works, facilities, or water projects in the vicinity of the Missouri River or its tributaries.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very glad the Senator has made that request, and I am glad the matter is to appear in the RECORD.

Mr. President, I should like to add that immediately following this insertion, there should be inserted in the RECORD a letter addressed to me by Mr. Felix S. Cohen, Acting Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, dealing with the same subject.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1945.
HON. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: With reference to your telephonic inquiry concerning the meaning and effect of the comments made in paragraph 12 of the letter of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated December 31, 1943 (H. Doc. No. 475, 78th Cong., 2d sess., p. 4), concerning arrangements to be made where Indian lands are inundated by proposed reservoirs, there are two observations that I should like to submit:

1. As a legal matter I should think it very doubtful whether a statement by the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army in a letter to the chairman of the House Committee on Flood Control would be considered a limitation upon any powers of condemnation which may be vested in the War Department by prior legislation, such as the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1058, 1084; 25 U. S. C., sec. 357), authorizing the condemnation of Indian allotments with cash payment of damages.

2. Even if the statement in question should be construed as having the force of law, it purports in terms not to limit any legal authority heretofore vested in Federal agencies to carry out condemnation, but rather to spell out authority to handle land transactions with Indians on a basis of agreement and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. I do not doubt that such a method of procedure is highly desirable. Unfortunately, the language of the statement in question, while purporting to authorize future action on such a basis, does not in terms limit action to any such basis. It thus fails to accord to the Indians any

assurance that they will be consulted with regard to the disposition of their lands.

I trust that the foregoing observations appropriately answer your inquiry. Because of the pressure of time these observations have not been submitted to the scrutiny of the Interior Department and they are therefore to be considered merely as the expressions of my own opinion.

Sincerely yours,

FELIX S. COHEN,
Acting Solicitor.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I should like to address a question to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator what effect the amendment he had made just a moment ago would have on the disposition of the Indian problem.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It would have the effect of compelling an immediate study of this problem, so that the Indians would not be removed from that land until an opportunity had been granted to make certain that they were being properly treated.

Mr. YOUNG. I think the distinguished Senator from Wyoming has been very fair with the Indians. Probably this is the first time in 300 years they have gotten such a deal. I think they are in a better situation than are the whites. The whites will have their lands condemned and payment received, and then will have to go and find homes elsewhere. I have no objection to the amendment.

In the Senator's opinion, how long will it take to settle these affairs? How long will construction of the dam be held up?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I doubt very much whether construction of the dam will have to be held up at all, provided the War Department and the Interior Department undertake, as it is the desire of those who are the sponsors of the amendment, the immediate solution of the problem.

I pointed out in the committee that although a treaty was made with the Indians at Fort Laramie in the middle of the last century, almost a hundred years ago, recognizing the Indians' title to these lands, and although later, in the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, some eight or nine million acres of land were taken by Executive order, the Indians were not compensated for that taking until 20 or 30 years had passed, until they had been authorized by Congress to prosecute a claim in the Court of Claims. That injustice is obviated by this amendment. The responsibility is really placed upon those who desire to construct this dam to deal justly with the Indians, and do it now.

Mr. YOUNG. I certainly am in accord with the Senator's thinking, though I had hoped this might be accomplished in some other way. We have interested in the solution of our affairs out there, and in the construction of these dams, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Army Engineers, the Department of Agriculture, and the Federal Power Commission, and now there is being added the Interior Department. I think that places more importance upon the interagency committee there, composed of these Fed-

eral departments, together with the governors.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Indians are the wards of the Government of the United States. They are the beneficiaries of a treaty. The United States today stands before the world urging justice to all people. It seems to me it cannot support a moral position upon that issue unless it deals justly with its own wards, the Indians of the United States.

Mr. YOUNG. I am in entire accord with the thinking of the Senator from Wyoming.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask that the remainder of the amendments in the bill be agreed to en bloc. That is the usual way in which such amendments of their nature are handled. They relate to judgments and claims.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title II—Judgments and authorized claims—Property damage claims," on page 57, line 24, after "Sec. 201" to insert "(a).";

On page 59, after line 3, to insert:

"(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case,' approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 108, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

- "Executive Office of the President:
- "Office for Emergency Management:
- "War Shipping Administration, \$676.57;
- "Federal Security Agency, \$591.54;
- "Federal Works Agency, \$100.85;
- "Department of Commerce, \$609.65;
- "Department of the Interior, \$149;
- "Navy Department, \$33,612.21;
- "Post Office Department, \$598.25;
- "Treasury Department, \$1,843.08;
- "In all, \$38,181.15";

Under the subhead "Judgments, United States courts," on page 60, line 8, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 111, and"; and after line 10 to strike out the following:

"Under—

"Independent offices: Veterans' Administration, \$60.42;

- "Department of Agriculture, \$6,287.50;
- "Farm Security Administration, \$1,702.50;
- "Navy Department, \$3,000;
- "War Department, \$7,490.50;
- "In all, \$18,540.92."

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

"Veterans' Administration, \$60.42;

- "Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration, \$1,950;
- "United States Maritime Commission, \$549.14;

- "Department of Agriculture, \$6,287.50;
- "Farm Security Administration, \$1,702.50;
- "Navy Department, \$3,000;
- "Coast Guard, \$2,250;
- "Office for Emergency Management: War Shipping Administration, \$4,750;
- "War Department, \$18,031.60;
- "In all, \$38,581.16";

On page 61, after line 8, to insert:

"(b) For the payment of a judgment, rendered against the Government of the United States by a United States district

court under the provisions of an act entitled 'An act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1928 (46 U. S. C., 781-789), and which was certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document No. 112, \$35,144.95";

Under the subhead "Judgments, United States Court of Claims," on page 62, line 11, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 114";

On page 62, line 16, after "Public Buildings Administration", to strike out "\$2,167.89" and insert "\$3,383.51";

On page 62, line 18, after "Federal Public Housing Authority", to strike out "\$22,350.41" and insert "\$72,350.41";

On page 62, after line 19, to insert: "Interior: Indians, \$850";

On page 63, line 1, after "Treasury Department", to strike out "\$27,804.56" and insert "\$32,804.56";

On page 63, line 2, after "War Department", to strike out "\$341.58" and insert "\$1,294.58";

On page 63, line 3, after "In all", to strike out "\$159,752.23" and insert "\$222,770.85";

On page 63, after line 5, to insert:

"(b) For the payment of judgment No. 45990 rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Alfred Oscar Schaffer, in the amount of \$4,170.10, and certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document No. 115, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest, to be paid from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation";

Under the subhead "Audited claims," on page 64, line 3, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 106, and"; in line 5, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$3,182,938.53" and insert "\$6,225,198.02"; in line 10, after the word "and", to strike out "\$911.91" and insert "\$1,483.79"; and in line 11, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$3,183,850.44" and insert "\$6,226,681.81";

On page 65, line 1, after "June 26", to strike out "1944" and insert "1934"; and in line 2, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 110, and"; and

On page 65, line 6, after the word "property", to strike out "\$39.21" and insert "\$70.39."

Mr. FULBRIGHT obtained the floor.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, is the Senator about to speak on the Indian matter which was being discussed a little while ago? I was the one who suggested that the amendment on page 8 be passed over, and I should like to refer to it. I have to leave the floor soon.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I have a short statement I wish to make.

Mr. DOWNEY. Is it in reference to the pending bill?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. No.

Mr. DOWNEY. I wonder if we could not proceed with the first amendment passed over. I do not think it will take long. It is a matter having to do with the bill itself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first amendment passed over.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 8, after line 20, it is proposed to insert the following:

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission," including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$1,000,000.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I might say that after the bill had been consid-

ered in the House of Representatives, the President of the United States requested a deficiency appropriation for the Civil Service Commission of \$1,600,000. The reason for asking for the additional amount was the very heavy burden cast upon the Commission in its replacement work in the Civil Service in connection with veterans. The obligation of carrying out the provisions of the veterans' preferential law was placed upon the Civil Service Commission, and this money is largely needed for that purpose.

I should like to say to the distinguished acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations that I am thoroughly acquainted with all the facts, and I have data in my possession which I think show that the President's request should be granted. I am reluctant to detain the Senate on this item, but since the matter will have to be taken up with the House, it being a new item, I wonder if our distinguished chairman will not take the additional item of \$600,000 to conference.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the committee gave this matter very careful consideration. We had a great deal of evidence in favor of it, we went over it very carefully, and unanimously came to the conclusion that, under all the facts and circumstances, an additional appropriation of \$1,000,000 would be sufficient for the remainder of the year.

Under these circumstances, this being a unanimous report of the committee, I feel compelled to leave the matter as the committee decided on it. I am sorry I cannot accede to the Senator's request. I think they are entitled to a million dollars, and I shall certainly fight for that amount in conference. If anything arises of an unusual nature, the Civil Service Commission, being located here in Washington, can always apply to Congress. We are going to be in session constantly, and I do not believe any wrong will be done anyone.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I should like to make plain to the Senate, if I may have the attention of Senators, how critical this matter is. It seems to me that what has been done must have been done under some misapprehension.

In April 1945 the Commission had on its rolls 7,552 persons. The number has now been cut to 4,835. Denying this deficiency appropriation will further reduce the personnel of the Commission to 3,969 persons. That was the same number of persons they had in 1941, when the average employment in the Federal service was only 1,100,000, as compared with an average for this fiscal year of 2,500,000. In other words, the per capita burden, under what has been done by the committee, will be two and a half times as great.

Added to that we have the demands upon the Commission for replacement of veterans. All over the United States it has become necessary to take the representatives of the Commission out of the separation centers; they have had to close centers for veterans in almost every city.

Mr. President, the distinguished acting chairman of the committee has just

stated to me in an aside that he will take to conference an amendment providing \$1,200,000. That is certainly better than \$1,000,000, so I shall desist, and express my appreciation. I move that the amendment be amended by increasing the amount from \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

DESIGNATION OF STATE DEPARTMENT AS DISPOSAL AGENCY FOR SURPLUS PROPERTY OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Mr. BALL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his suggestion in order that I may make a statement?

Mr. BALL. Very well. I withhold it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I have noticed in the newspapers recently several instances where decisions have been made dealing with surplus property, and for that reason I should like to make a statement at this time before we adjourn, and before it is too late.

On September 27, I introduced in the Senate a bill, S. 1440, authorizing use of credits established through the sale of surplus properties abroad for the promotion of international good will through the exchange of students in the fields of education, culture, and science. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and has been under consideration by the Subcommittee on Surplus Property, headed by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY].

The purpose of this bill was to provide a means by which the returns from the sale of surplus materials might accrue to the best interest of America. After World War I war debts incurred by foreign nations became a source of irritation and brought about ill feeling and a disruption in the reestablishment of trade and commerce and affected our political relations with these nations. By legislation such as is proposed in this bill, it is hoped we can, to some degree, avoid a repetition of these conditions.

In connection with the introduction of this bill, it was determined that in order to bring about the orderly dispositions of surplus property abroad full authority vested in the Surplus Property Administrator should be delegated to the Secretary of State, not only to insure conformity with American foreign policies but to utilize these credits to the best advantage in securing the greatest possible benefits to the American people.

The original bill, while containing provisions contingent on such authority being transferred to the Secretary of State, did not specifically delegate the authority of the Surplus Property Administrator to the State Department. In arriving at a method by which this could be properly brought about conferences were held with representatives of the Department of State, Surplus Property Administration, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. As a result of these conferences a new bill was drafted which I introduced on November 30, 1945—S. 1636.

The new bill not only carried out the suggestion of Surplus Property Administrator that these powers relative to the sale of surplus property abroad be transferred to the Secretary of State, but also includes a provision authorizing the Secretary of State to enter into agreements with any foreign governments for the use of currencies, credits for currencies, of such government, acquired as a result of surplus-property disposals in any proper manner and upon such terms and conditions as he may deem proper and to the advantage of the United States Government, including the original provisions under S. 1440.

At the time that the Congress passed the Surplus Property Act of 1944 it was recognized that the problems of surplus property disposal abroad were different in character from the problems here at home. Accordingly, included in that act is a provision (sec. 32 (b)) which empowers the Surplus Property Board, created by the act, to exempt disposals abroad from "some or all of the provisions" of the statute. This has proved wise, but actual experience has shown that the maximum benefit to the United States cannot be obtained merely by an exemption from the restrictions of the Surplus Property Act, but that positive enabling legislation granting additional disposal powers is needed also.

The first section of S. 1636 relates solely to administration. As I have stated, it transfers the present policy responsibilities of the Surplus Property Administrator with respect to disposal abroad to the Secretary of State. Some time ago it became apparent that the disposal of surplus property must be integrated with lend-lease settlements and with our other foreign economic activities. Accordingly, by Executive order, the Office of Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner was transferred from the War and Navy Departments to the State Department; and the State Department was designated by the Surplus Property Administrator as disposal agency for surplus property abroad. Progress since that time has shown the wisdom of the move. Nevertheless, there is a remaining defect that can be cured only by congressional action. Under existing legislation the Surplus Property Administrator remains technically responsible for the policies of the State Department in carrying out the foreign surplus disposal program. For obvious reasons, the Surplus Property Administrator cannot have independent access to the facts on which policy must be based unless he largely duplicates the disposal staff of the State Department. At the present time, therefore, the Surplus Property Administrator is in a position where he has responsibility without authority—I may say that is the same position she is in with regard to domestic materials—while the State Department must clear programs and proposals with an agency which is unfamiliar with the changing situation abroad. Both the Secretary of State and the Surplus Property Administrator have recommended this change, and it has the approval of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. There should be wholehearted approval of this

consolidation of responsibility and authority.

The next section of the bill clarifies the provisions of the present Surplus Property Act concerning what may be accepted in return for surplus property. Section 15 of the present act was broadly written, so far as domestic disposal is concerned; for example, it permits property to be exchanged for other property. However, the authors of the legislation did not have in mind at this point the peculiar, in fact unique, problem that exists abroad. Basically the question is one of foreign exchange. Many of the countries in which our surplus is located and to which a large part of the surplus will be sold, do not have enough dollars. Accordingly, it is necessary to provide for the acceptance of things other than dollars. To a considerable extent, possibly to a major extent, the difficulty can be overcome by the extension of credit, a practice that is used in this country, although the credit terms abroad may be somewhat different in character from the credit terms here. But there are other possibilities of acquiring benefits for the United States in return for surplus property that are either not clearly defined in the present act, or not covered at all. It is obviously in the national interest to strengthen in the hand of the disposal authorities by giving them the necessary power to accept other types of benefits. While specific provision is made for the payment into the Treasury of the United States any such credits as may be converted into dollars, the bill authorizes acceptance of the following; when credits cannot be converted into United States currencies:

First. Foreign currency or credits: In a sense, accepting foreign currency is not unlike extending a dollar credit, but in many cases payment in local currency to be liquidated under agreed conditions may be more acceptable to the foreign governments and at the same time may involve less risk than an ordinary loan or credit.

Second. Intangible rights or benefits: To some extent it may prove possible to obtain concessions from foreign governments—rights and privileges of various sorts—in connection with surplus property disposal that could not easily be obtained in any other way.

Third. Discharge of claims: It is well to note that our claim problem has been vastly reduced during this war by virtue of the reverse lend-lease arrangements we have had with many of our allies. Nevertheless, a certain residue of claims remains, and in some cases our best chance of settling these promptly and satisfactorily is by the use of surplus property.

The third section of the bill provides for the disposal of surplus property abroad to establish educational programs. The Secretary of State is authorized to enter into agreements with foreign countries under which, in return for surplus property or local currency or credits received for surplus property, there will be established the following types of educational programs: Education of foreigners in American schools abroad, such as Roberts College; trans-

portation expenses of foreign students coming to the United States to study; and, most important, transportation and expenses of American students studying in foreign institutions. It is contemplated that in general the agreements to be entered into by the Secretary of State with foreign countries will take the form of trust funds or foundations, so that the activities may continue into the future. The expenditures under these agreements in any one country are limited to \$2,500,000 per annum.

It is my firm belief that the interchange of students between countries can play a major role in helping to break down mutual misunderstandings and in furthering the kind of knowledge that leads to mutual confidence. No visitor or traveler can gain as much appreciation of the way and thought of living of foreigners as students can who actually live in the foreign country while they learn. We all now know that no country is far away in the age of airplanes. The necessity for increasing our understanding or others and their understanding of us has an urgency that it has never had in the past. The adoption of this program by the Congress is a vital counterpart of the steps we are taking to increase our participation in world affairs.

In conclusion, I might add that this section S. 1636 does not include authorization in connection with lend-lease settlements because the Lend-Lease Act itself provides sufficient authority. Section 3 (b) of that act states that—

The benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory.

I am advised that the President deems these educational benefits entirely satisfactory. In some countries the State Department will negotiate these agreements on the basis of surplus-property disposals; in others it will rely on the lend-lease settlements; but because of its inability to do the latter in those countries where there is no lend-lease settlement, or where the settlement offers no propitious opportunity for such an agreement, the passage of this bill is essential.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1946

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, there is one other amendment which was passed over, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHAVEZ in the chair). The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 40, in line 22, it is proposed to strike out "switch yards, \$1,600,000" and insert "switch yards at Shasta and Keswick Dams, \$800,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there are apparently two amendments here, although they both relate to the same subject.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BALL. I think a quorum should be established before we consider this amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. I simply wanted to make a unanimous-consent request that the two amendments be considered en bloc.

Mr. BALL. Very well.

Mr. HAYDEN. Senators will notice that the amendment beginning in line 22, on page 40 is to strike out "switch yards, \$1,600,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "switch yards at Shasta and Keswick Dams, \$800,000;".

Then the following language is stricken out "transmission lines, Oroville to Sacramento, 230 kilovolt, \$730,000, and Sacramento between substations, 230 kilovolt, \$50,000."

I should like to have the whole subject matter beginning in line 22 on page 40 with the words "switch yards" down to the end of the amendment on page 41, considered as one amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 40, beginning in line 22.

Mr. BALL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Austin	Gurney	Murdock
Ball	Hart	Murray
Barkhead	Hayden	O'Daniel
Barkley	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Bilbo	Hill	Pepper
Brewster	Hoey	Radcliffe
Bridges	Huffman	Reed
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Revercomb
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Capehart	Kilgore	Russell
Capper	Knowland	Saltonstall
Carville	La Follette	Shipstead
Chavez	Langer	Smith
Connally	Lucas	Taylor
Donnell	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Downey	McFarland	Tydings
Eastland	McKellar	Vandenberg
Ellender	McMahon	Wagner
Ferguson	Maybank	Wherry
Fulbright	Mead	White
Gerry	Millikin	Wiley
Gossett	Mitchell	Willis
Green	Moore	Wilson
Guffey	Morse	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 40, beginning in line 22.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to address the Senate for a few moments to explain the nature of this amendment.

An examination of the bill will show that the House of Representatives, recognizing the need for transmitting power from Shasta Dam down into the Central Valley, a distance of approximately 200 miles, has approved an appropriation of \$730,000 to build a transmission line for that purpose. In the House report the statement is made that the purpose of transmitting this power is to make it available to pump water up to the farm lands in the San Joaquin Valley. Senators who are familiar with the situation

in California, know that there rises in northern California the great Sacramento River, in an area where there is much greater rainfall than there is in the area to the south, where the San Joaquin Valley is located. The Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys combined form what is known as the great Central Valley of California, an area containing some of the richest farm lands in America.

In the Sacramento Valley there is usually an abundant supply of water, but in the San Joaquin Valley the supply of water is deficient, and many of the farmers who depend upon pumping have gradually driven wells deeper and deeper, until the supply has been exhausted. So the only way to meet the critical situation, to meet the actual needs of farmers—not to bring new lands into cultivation, but to afford relief to a great agricultural area aggregating nearly 500,000 acres—is to impound the water of the Sacramento River, let it continue down that stream in a regulated flow, and then pump it over into the San Joaquin Valley with power generated from the stored water. This item provides an appropriation for a transmission line for that purpose, to serve the farmers so that they may obtain water.

All during the war there was no construction of transmission lines in the Central Valley project because of the great need for materials and men. A wartime arrangement was made between the existing power company, which operates in northern California, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., and the Government, under which the Government arranged to carry over the lines of the power company the power then developed, down to San Francisco and the Bay Cities to be used in war work. The understanding was that there would be no loss to the company and no advantage to the Government as a result of that temporary arrangement. So every proposal which has been made during the past 4 years to construct a transmission line in that area has been set aside by the House of Representatives until the end of the war.

The war being over, the House of Representatives, recognizing the need, placed this appropriation item in the bill, and I believe that the Senate should go along with the House. Therefore I am urging that the Senate reject the committee amendment reducing the appropriation for these transmission lines.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I have listened with great interest to the very clear statement of the Senator. Am I correct in concluding that the entire beneficial effect of construction of this line would occur in one valley within one State? As I understand, the result would not be to benefit a large area of the country. It would not be something of national interest, but would be solely for the purpose of building a transmission line into a valley in California. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. It so happens that when the good Lord made the world there was only one Central Valley of California. At one end of it water can be

stored to make power. At the other end the supply of water is short. With the power developed at one end water could be pumped into the irrigated area. I agree with the Senator, but it all happens to be entirely within the State of California.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am trying to determine whether this is an undertaking which has a national effect or whether its effect is entirely within one State.

Mr. HAYDEN. We are laying down a principle, I may state to the Senate, which is national in scope. Wherever a dual-purpose dam is constructed in the United States, that is to say, when we construct a dam which controls a stream so as to prevent floods and impounds water in that connection, and the water impounded behind the dam can gradually be let out, through hydroelectric power facilities, thus creating electric power, the Government building the dam and the power plant can receive revenue from it. If we are to say that, having built a dam of that kind, the Government is forbidden by a policy of Congress to transmit the power away from the dam to any other place, if there is an existing public utility which can carry it, that will mean that the Government must not build a transmission system which will compete with or take business from an existing public utility.

In other words, Mr. President, the dispute here really narrows down to this question: Is it necessary to build this transmission line in order that the power generated at Shasta Dam may be carried from that dam into central California, or can that purpose be accomplished by transmitting the power in a roundabout way over the existing transmission lines owned by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.? That is where the dispute arises. The power company admits that it does not have the lines now, but it claims that by combining its lines with other lines and placing them all under its control, it could handle the matter better and with greater advantage to the community than the Federal Government could do by building transmission lines. I wish to place in the RECORD the proof of the statement that the building of a new transmission line will be required.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am not advised about the utility companies. I know nothing at all about them and I know nothing about the issue to which the Senator has referred. My question is simply with respect to the scope of the undertaking and whether we are to appropriate Federal funds for a project which will be entirely of local benefit. Heretofore we have appropriated vast sums of money for the purpose of constructing projects which would aid several States or several sections of the United States. I simply wish to be advised whether we are to be called upon to appropriate Federal moneys for strictly local use.

Mr. HAYDEN. Suppose, as is true in many instances, there are streams which rise wholly within one State and

on which floods occur which do damage wholly within that State, and suppose the Federal Government steps in and builds a flood-control dam in order to protect the lands within the State. If that were done, the Senator would say the project was wholly local, although it would involve a policy which applies throughout the United States. The item under discussion involves the same theory.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The building of a dam on a stream which is interstate in character or which affects lands in several States, certainly is not a local matter. But the building within a State of a transmission line which affects and benefits only the people of a particular locality is a local matter.

The item we are discussing is quite different from a dam which would protect or benefit the people of perhaps many States.

Mr. HAYDEN. The point is that the Congress authorized the construction of this project for several purposes—for flood control; for improvement of navigation on the Sacramento River; to prevent tideswaters from drowning out lands in the delta, and thus making them salt; to provide hydroelectric power, and for other purposes; and work on the project has been carried on for some time.

In connection with the issue which is presented here, let me say that it is urged on the part of the private power company that it should be the sole purchaser of the power from Shasta Dam, that it is now so situated that it is taking the limited product from the dam—the power there is not fully developed—and that it can expand its transmission-line facilities so as to be able to take all of it.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The company has offered to buy all the power which the Shasta Dam will provide.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not question that.

Mr. WHERRY. I understood the Senator to say that the company is not taking all the power.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is because all of it has not yet been developed or generated.

Mr. WHERRY. But I think it should be pointed out that the company stands ready to take all the power.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. WHERRY. If the rate which the company agrees to pay for the power is not satisfactory to the Federal Government, the company will agree to let the Federal Power Commission fix the rates; is not that true?

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly.

Mr. President, a committee of which I was a member went to California and considered this whole matter. We interviewed representatives of both sides of the controversy, and we heard their views. I wish to have the Senator keep the record straight. From what the

Senator said, I received the impression that the company would not take all the power.

Mr. HAYDEN. I had no intention of making such a statement.

Mr. WHERRY. I know the Senator did not mean to say so, but I received that impression from his statement.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am sorry that the Senator derived such an impression.

Mr. WHERRY. I know the company is perfectly willing to take all the power which is developed at the Shasta Dam, and is willing to take it at rates which are determined by the Government agency, and the company will distribute all the power over its own transmission lines. The only question is whether the Government wishes to build a competing transmission line.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. The Senator has stated the issue better than I have.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HAYDEN. The question is whether we are to build a tremendous storage reservoir and a very large power plant—one developing 120,000 kilowatts, which is an enormous amount of power—and whether we then are to arrange to have only one purchaser for the power; in other words, take such action that no one except the public utility which now monopolizes the field in northern California can buy the power. That is the proposition which is presented by those who feel that the Federal Government should not engage in the transmission of power. They honestly believe, as does the Senator from Nebraska, that the private utility can serve the community better than the Government could, and that the Government would thus avoid the expenditure of the money which a transmission line of that kind would cost.

So the issue is whether we wish to make the enormous investment in dams and power plants, with the certainty that we shall have but one purchaser. I do not believe that is good public policy.

The argument goes a little further: The company says, "We are now in position to take whatever power is produced there, and we will expand our lines so as to be able to take any additional power which may be produced."

Mr. President, I wish to make it perfectly clear that the building of the transmission line as provided for by the House of Representatives will not result in a duplication of the facilities which the power company has on hand. I shall read from the record of the hearings which I held as chairman of the subcommittee handling the Interior Department appropriation bill last July. I first read from the testimony of Mr. Warne, who represented the United States Reclamation Service:

I should like to point out that there are no transmission lines now in existence which would be capable of delivering the 120,000 kilowatts of required power from any source to our proposed pumping plants on the Delta Cross Channel, Delta-Mendota, and Contra Costa Canals.

The Reclamation Service flatly asserts that there are no transmission lines in existence today which can do that job.

When Mr. Black, representing the power company, was on the stand, I

asked him about the matter. At that time Senator Burton, of Ohio, quoted from a previous record, as follows:

"Project pumping plants are future loads and present facilities of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. do not have the capacity for delivering 150,000 horsepower to serve the Mendota pumps. The project pumping plants are only one of several future loads in the area without facilities for service."

Mr. BLACK. Well, that is not correct. We have facilities for serving any load in the territory, or we will add them as they become necessary.

Senator HAYDEN. If you will do that, that will mean that if the existing transmission lines will not carry the load, you will install additional ones?

Mr. BLACK. Yes; or add to the existing ones.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I wish to read from page 531 of the Senate hearings on the deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. Black would have answered the question this year along this line, because he made this statement to the committee this year:

The company has already provided facilities at a cost of \$5,000,000 for taking one-third of the project's ultimate power capacity. We can provide the additional facilities required for about \$22,000,000. To accomplish the same purpose the Bureau proposes to spend \$70,000,000, of which \$44,000,000 would be expended on a transmission system and \$26,000,000 for a steam plant.

Mr. HAYDEN. I remember that testimony perfectly. The point I wish to make is that the transmission line is not in existence today.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield on that point?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BALL. In his testimony with regard to this particular item of \$730,000 for an extension of the Oroville line to Sacramento, Mr. Black said, on page 525 of the hearings, as follows:

Moreover, a line from Oroville to Sacramento and to the pumping plants will be a clear duplication of a company line already in operation and now used in connection with the transmission of Shasta power. There is also a vacant position on the towers which carry this line on which the company can install additional wires at a cost of \$900,000. With this expenditure the company can do what under the Bureau's estimates would cost the Government \$3,500,000. Here is a waste of \$2,600,000 which must be carried by the water users on the project or the Federal taxpayers of the Nation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Black was merely talking about the initial expenditure.

Mr. BALL. No; he stated flatly that this is a line now having a vacant position on the towers. That is what he stated, if I can read English.

Mr. HAYDEN. In order to do the entire job it would cost his company approximately \$22,000,000. It was claimed that it would cost the Government more money.

Mr. WHERRY. But the appropriation is one for a transmission line that would duplicate the present system.

Mr. HAYDEN. No. I have presented what evidence I can to the Senate to the effect that there would be no duplication.

Mr. WHERRY. So far as its present location is concerned, there would be a duplication. From now on the question will depend on whether the private company or the Government builds the line.

Mr. HAYDEN. I presume that it will be necessary to go there and look at it.

Mr. WHERRY. I do not have to look at it because I have heard the testimony. That was the testimony of Mr. Black.

Mr. HAYDEN. We are confronted with a flat contradiction between the engineers of the Reclamation Service in stating that there would be no duplication, and the statement of Mr. Black that there would be partly a duplication, but Mr. Black admits that in order to do the job his company would have to spend \$22,000,000.

Mr. WHERRY. I agree with the statement that from the present point on to the point where it is to be built, the question to which the Senator has referred may be involved. I am talking about the appropriation which has been requested in this bill. I contend that there would be a duplication. Here is the testimony, on page 523:

The requests now made are intended to commit Congress to a plan to parallel and duplicate existing facilities of this company.

What language could be plainer than that?

Mr. HAYDEN. The testimony which appears in the next volume of the record which, unfortunately, has not been printed—

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator does not mean to say that Mr. Black has changed his testimony, does he?

Mr. HAYDEN. Not at all. I am merely saying that all along we have had this dispute between Mr. Black and his engineers on the one hand, and the engineers of the United States reclamation service on the other. The question remains, Do we want to insist that at this dam there shall be but one customer for the purchase of power?

If the Senator believes that the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. is a well-managed and well-supervised power monopoly, he will vote to strike out the amendment. If he believes on the other hand that the Federal Government should have more than one customer for its power, he will vote to spend money for the purpose of building a transmission line for a distance of approximately 200 miles in the Central California Valley. In my judgment it would result in a great saving to the landowners and to the farmers.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Does not this matter come under the jurisdiction of the Power Commission of the State of California?

Mr. HAYDEN. The public utility does. Every time Mr. Black testified he said in effect, "We admit that we are a monopoly but we think we are a good and well-regulated monopoly. We are regulated by the State of California. We are regulated by the California State Railroad Commission. If any one has a complaint he can go to that commission with his complaint."

Mr. Black said further that if that were not satisfactory he would submit to regulation by the Federal Power Commission.

Mr. Black has said that he and his company alone should be the one purchaser of that power. He wants to say to the people of California, "You must buy power from us. What is the use of your making a contract for any Government power? Inasmuch as Congress has refused to construct the first transmission line, it will not be built. You come to us and we will take care of you and we will get all the business."

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Has the Commission in California made an investigation and a recommendation concerning the project?

Mr. HAYDEN. The California Railroad Commission would have no occasion to do so. The California Central Valley Authority was created by the Legislature of California and it backs this entire project.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. What do they think about it?

Mr. HAYDEN. There is a division of opinion in California concerning the matter.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Concerning the authority?

Mr. HAYDEN. The official representatives of the State of California have indicated—not in the hearing to which reference has been made, but before my other committee—that they preferred to have the Federal Government transmit the power from the dam into central California.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. The Senator is referring to the State authority?

Mr. HAYDEN. I am referring to the California Central Valley Authority.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. The proposition now is to have the Federal Government overstep the recommendation which has been made.

Mr. HAYDEN. No; not at all. The proposal here is to do exactly what the Central Valley Authority has recommended, namely, to provide money for the construction of a transmission line.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, am I correct in understanding the Senator to say that the California Power Authority and local authorities have recommended the amendment upon which the Senate is about to vote?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; the authority, which was created by the Legislature of California and which resulted finally in the enactment of legislation by Congress to construct the Central Valley project for navigation, for flood control, power, irrigation, and so on, recommends that the United States reclamation service own the transmission line and transmit power to central California.

Mr. MAYBANK. In other words, if we do not vote for this amendment we are voting against California's legally constituted authorities?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, when we build a transmission line of any size or consequence we know that it costs a great deal of money. Therefore, when we look at the appropriation it looks rather large. But is it not true that the money which we appropriate for the construction of this transmission line will come back to the Government through the sale of the power which will be carried over the transmission line?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is what the Reclamation Act provides. It provides that all investments in power projects shall be returned eventually to the Government; that the power shall be sold at a rate which will return the entire investment to the Government by the end of 40 years with interest at the rate of 3 percent. That is a directive which goes to the Reclamation Service in connection with the disposal of power.

Mr. HILL. The Government gets its money back with interest, and there would not be any watered stock for which consumers would have to pay.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I wish first to answer the question of the Senator from South Carolina by saying that it is my opinion, and of course I must express it with certain reservations, that probably 75 or 80 percent of the citizens who are living in the district to which reference has been made, and the various organizations there, including boards of supervisors, city councils, chambers of commerce, and other municipal bodies, are very much in favor of this appropriation. It would allow the construction of a transmission line by which the people would be in a position to have power conveyed to them from the Shasta Dam.

I should like to try to make it plain to the Senator from West Virginia that I think this is very much a national project. The elevation of the Sierra Mountains is about 12,000 or 13,000 feet, and in some places even as high as 14,000 feet. The Sierra Mountains run generally north and south through California. The waters which fall into the great forests there reach the Pacific Ocean through the Golden Gate, within a distance, I believe, of less than 200 miles. They flow in a westerly direction. There are no other States to the west of California. The Sacramento River is one of the great streams from the standpoint of the volume of commerce which it carries. From the standpoint of the value of its commerce it is one of the greatest of all streams. Of course, its water flows into and make the great port of San Francisco in which many vessels of the American Navy anchor.

In the past we were devastated by tremendous floods which have been prevented by levees built all along the Sacramento River and other rivers which flow into it. I believe that it is accurate to say that the proprietors along the Sacramento River bore a greater burden of the cost of constructing those levees than was borne by the people of any other great river, including the Mississippi River.

Mr. President, I must in frankness declare that while the Pacific Gas & Electric is almost wholly a monopoly and controls almost all the power and gas of northern California, it is in my opinion a good company. It does provide service at very reasonable rates. I do not think the claim can be made that monopolistic practices by the Pacific Gas & Electric, which desires to take this power at the dam site, has at this time created exorbitant and exaggerated charges.

I must in frankness declare one bit of relationship I have with this whole matter. One of the great areas which the Pacific Gas & Electric serves, and the

area traversed by this great river, is the Sacramento Valley, and the heart of the Sacramento Valley is the capital of California, Sacramento, a city of more than 100,000 inhabitants. I practiced law there from the time I was a very young man, much younger, unfortunately, than I am now, until I left the law to go into politics, which was some time before I was elected to the Senate.

I was formerly in partnership there with my brother, Stephen W. Downey, and for the last 5 years he has been representing the people of Sacramento County, who formed the Sacramento Utility District to take over the retail distributing system of the Pacific Gas & Electric, resulting in probably the most severely fought, the longest and hardest fought case, perhaps, that has occurred in the United States in a condemnation suit. The case has gone to the appellate courts of the State and of the Federal Government several times.

On several occasions the State railroad commission, which was the first forum, passed condemnation judgment in favor of the Sacramento Utility District against the Pacific Gas & Electric. The case was tried upon other issues in the Superior Court of Sacramento County, and again a judgment was given, and that judgment is now on appeal by the Pacific Gas & Electric to the appellate courts of the State of California. But I think there is now no doubt, the people of Sacramento County having invoked the necessary bond issues, and the judgment having been given, this particular part of the Pacific Gas & Electric, the retail distributing system of Sacramento County, will be taken over, and it is the desire of the people in that district that the proposed transmission line be constructed so that they may be in a position to buy public power from the great Shasta Dam for public distribution in the county of Sacramento.

I felt it only fair to disclose the fact that my brother, with whom I was formerly associated in law partnership, is the attorney representing the district, which is very vitally concerned in this matter.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. In order to make the matter perfectly clear, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding, let me say so far as the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, is concerned, that when a dam is built for flood control in the eastern part of the United States, the Engineer Corps has never engaged, and there is no authority of law for it to engage, in the retail distribution of power to consumers. It can sell the power to a municipality, a cooperative, or a private power company.

The United States Reclamation Service has never engaged in the retail sale of power. Congress never granted it such authority. The United States Reclamation Service, under the law, brings power from a dam down to a transmission line, and can sell it to a municipality or a cooperative.

When it comes to the retail distribution of power, I want it thoroughly understood that I do not advocate, and no

one who supports this amendment advocates, so far as I know, that the Government shall take power away from one of its dams and go into the business of its retail distribution direct to consumers. It is always a wholesale business. It has never been anything but a wholesale business, and we intend to keep it a wholesale business.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. Bearing out the Senator's statement about the Sacramento Utility District, in the testimony before the committee, Mr. Black made this statement:

If the suit were decided tomorrow in favor of the district it would take many months to work out the physical details of transferring the property. Furthermore, the district has stipulated in the condemnation proceedings that it will purchase its power requirements from the company for a period of 2 years after the next June 30 following the acquisition of our property.

Mr. DOWNEY. I thank the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. I must admit my ignorance about the facts, as I am not a member of the committee which has been giving consideration to this matter, but, inasmuch as the distinguished Senator lives in California, I should like to ask him one or two questions.

It is his judgment, I understand, that people in Sacramento will in the near future obtain what is called the distributing system?

Mr. DOWNEY. That is correct.

Mr. WILEY. I have heard the discussion on the floor by several Senators, and I wish to know whether or not in the Senator's opinion the present transmission line adequately supplies power to the communities which need it.

Mr. DOWNEY. I am not certain I thoroughly understand the Senator. There undoubtedly will have to be additional transmission lines constructed to bring the power down from the dam into the valley. In frankness, I must say I think there is no doubt that if the public constructs the transmission line it will, to a certain extent, duplicate the transmission facilities of the Pacific Gas & Electric.

Mr. WILEY. The Senator has anticipated my third question. The fourth question is that the Pacific Gas & Electric is largely owned, is it not, by stockholders in California?

Mr. DOWNEY. I wish I could say that that is true, but there are a great number of stockholders of both common and preferred stock of the Pacific Gas & Electric all over the United States. It is a listed stock, I think, on the New York Stock Exchange, considered one of the blue chip stocks. Its bonds also are considered very high class, and I think they are owned all over the United States.

Mr. WILEY. I could put the matter this way, then, that a large group of citizens of the United States own the stock of this company, and that the stock is largely distributed.

Mr. DOWNEY. I believe it is; yes.

Mr. WILEY. The proposition here, then, as I gather it from the discussion I have heard during the last few minutes is for the Government to spend about \$70,000,000 to build transmission lines, and when built—

Mr. DOWNEY. If the Senator will permit me to interrupt him, a stand-by steam plant is included.

Mr. WILEY. And a stand-by steam plant, which, when built, will directly come in competition with the investments of the ordinary citizens in the stock of this company.

Mr. DOWNEY. I would say that there is no doubt of that. I might say to the distinguished Senator that I think one of the strongest arguments for municipal ownership of power plants is that it makes it possible to have a measuring stick by way of competition, so that it may be determined what rates public power companies should charge. I might say we have in Los Angeles the same kind of public ownership as that for which the people in Sacramento and the people in other places in California are seeking, and in the case of Los Angeles the business has been very profitably and very efficiently conducted.

Mr. WILEY. Now I come to probably my last question. Public ownership to a large extent, as indicated, consists in what may be called the distribution of the power to the various localities. If Congress should appropriate \$70,000,000, which would result in building this competing transmission line and the erection of a steam plant, and that transmission line and steam plant were utilized by the various communities instead of the properties of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., is it not true that a very considerable portion of the earnings of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. would disappear?

Mr. DOWNEY. No, Mr. President; I cannot agree with that.

Mr. WILEY. What percentage?

Mr. DOWNEY. I would doubt whether it would depreciate the Pacific Gas & Electric in the way of any profits it might make in distributing the service at a reasonable rate, because if any particular association of farmers or any community wants to go into the municipal power business, they of course would have to do practically what has been done in Sacramento, that is, condemn the facilities of the Pacific Gas & Electric and pay them a fair price. There is no disposition on the part of anyone in California in any way to injure any equity or right of the Pacific Gas & Electric. If any property is taken over, as it is being taken over in Sacramento, it will be at a fair price, after fair hearings in court.

Mr. WILEY. I think the Senator misunderstood me. I thought the Pacific Gas & Electric owned its distribution system, that its transmission lines were transmitting current to each community, and that the transmission system was owned generally by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Am I correct? If that be so, if we take away from the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. the business of furnishing current to these communities, whether the systems are publicly owned or privately owned, we are taking away from

it a source of revenue, and thus we are injuring the rights of the citizen in the stock which he may own. That is what I am getting at.

Mr. DOWNEY. Let me express this opinion: Certainly, so far as I know, there will be ample market in northern California for all the power which can be produced by this public project, and likewise by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. In other words, the mere fact that the public is in operation there will not prevent the Pacific Gas & Electric from finding a market for what it produces.

I will admit that it may be possible to operate a complete monopoly more cheaply and efficiently than if two companies are competing. On the other hand, many of us are of the opinion that competition, to a certain extent, at least, has distinct merit, and I may say to the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin that I think the people of that whole great community who know what this is all about are pretty well satisfied that they want this competition, and want the Government to assist in building this transmission line.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. So far as I know, in the State of Wisconsin, there are no Government-owned transmission lines. But if, as suggested by the Senator from West Virginia, the State of Wisconsin should want to start to build transmission lines, and the Federal Government is going to begin to give to the various States sums up to \$70,000,000 with which to build transmission lines in order to compete with companies which are already rendering wonderful service, as the Senator admits is done in California, then I think it would be pretty nice if we in Wisconsin could have \$70,000,000 expended by the Federal Government, because when that is done it always means cheaper rates necessarily; it generally means that that much capital is not counted when the rates on electricity are fixed. But in this instance, there is a company which is in existence, which is providing transmission lines which are adequate for present needs, and willing to supplement its lines to meet any future needs, and since there is no criticism respecting company service, why should the Federal Government, when we are now spending so much money, reach out and spend \$70,000,000 more? Citizens naturally would be benefited there, but if we are to do the square thing, we should expend \$70,000,000 in each of the other 48 States.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. A few minutes ago the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] stated on the floor of the Senate, if I understood him correctly, that there is a California Valley State Authority. Did the Senator from California hear him make his statement?

Mr. DOWNEY. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Did the Senator so understand him? What did the Senator understand his statement to mean?

Mr. DOWNEY. This project is wholly a Federal project.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly. This is not a project under a California authority, as stated by the Senator from Arizona, which either endorses or does not endorse this reclamation project. This is simply the Central Valley project which is being built by the Federal Government, possibly being matched by some State funds. I am not sure what is provided in that respect.

Mr. DOWNEY. There is no matching.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well, It is a straight out Federal project.

Mr. DOWNEY. Let me inform the Senator, in explanation of what the Senator from Arizona said. There is a Central Valley Authority which represents the State of California in determining its policy in this project, but it has nothing to do with raising the money or distributing the water or the power.

Mr. WHERRY. It has nothing to do with the fixing of the rate?

Mr. DOWNEY. No.

Mr. WHERRY. So though the project may have its endorsement, yet if we should not adopt this proposal it would not mean that we would be taking a stand detrimental to the people of California, because as I recall when witnesses testified in San Francisco just as many were favorable to not building the line as were in in favor of building it.

Mr. DOWNEY. Before taking my seat I desire to clarify my own position in respect to one or two matters. Of course the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin understands that this is not a gift from the Federal Government, but is a reimbursable item, and we are quite positive that the installation of this transmission line will be profitable from a financial standpoint.

Mr. WILEY. Is it needed?

Mr. DOWNEY. I know of no reason for going back over everything we said.

Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Arizona, to whom California is indebted in many ways for assistance in legislative matters, has, I think, summed up and stated the whole proposition and it is unnecessary for me further to detain the Senate.

I merely want to repeat that I think the overwhelming majority of the people in this area desire this project. We feel very keenly that with hundreds of millions of dollars invested in this project it would not be wise policy so to bottle up the power that at some future time it would be entirely at the mercy of one monopoly, but it should be so held that the people of the State of California may cause it to be distributed in ways which they may think expedient and desirable.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I had yielded the floor.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I want to ask the Senator a question.

Mr. DOWNEY. If I still have the floor I will be glad to yield and to answer.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Does the State of California have a public service commission which regulates the utilities?

Mr. DOWNEY. Yes, it has. It is called the State railroad commission.

Mr. REVERCOMB. And they have complete authority and regulation over utilities such as the power company referred to?

Mr. DOWNEY. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Argument has been made here that unless this line be built with Federal funds there will be but one taker of the power, namely, the utility company referred to. There is no question about the utility company taking the power, is there?

Mr. DOWNEY. No. I understand that the Pacific Gas & Electric is willing to sign a binding contract to take all the power as it becomes available.

Mr. REVERCOMB. So failure to build this line with Federal money and to appropriate millions of dollars of Federal money will not prevent the sale of the power which is generated at this dam?

Mr. DOWNEY. I think that is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. If I may ask one further question, what position does the railroad commission, which regulates utilities, take upon this matter?

Mr. DOWNEY. They have no right or duty to take a position, and I am very certain they have not done so.

Mr. REVERCOMB. They have taken no position?

Mr. DOWNEY. In this matter; no.

Mr. REVERCOMB. They would, however, have no control whatsoever over the lines built by the Federal Government, will they?

Mr. DOWNEY. I feel sure they would not. They could not control the power that was developed by the Federal Government.

Mr. REVERCOMB. But they can control the rates of the public utilities?

Mr. DOWNEY. Undoubtedly they can.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I will be very brief because I think the Senate will try to wind up this bill in the next half hour. I should like to emphasize that there is involved in the pending amendment a \$1,580,000 reduction, which is the only reduction which the Senate will make, if it sustains the committee, in this entire bill totaling \$2,404,000,000. So far, on the Senate floor, we have increased this bill approximately \$1,000,000,000. It seems to me that, as a point of pride, if nothing else, we ought to try to make at least one reduction in a bill so vast as this one.

I do not think the Senator from Arizona stated the issue quite correctly, at least not as I view it. The Senate committee, I might say, unanimously, at the request of the Senator from Arizona, put into the Davis Dam project \$1,800,000 specifically for a transmission line from Phoenix to Tucson, which the House had denied. I do not think anyone on this side takes the position that where there is a demonstrated need for a transmission line to reach possible consumers, when there is no other way to reach them, Federal funds to build such a line should be denied.

The point here it seems to me is not that this is a monopoly. We all know that a monopoly in the public-utility field, particularly in the power field where it takes vast sums to build a power grid

so that the supply of power can be used efficiently, provides the most efficient and economical method of operation. That is why we have monopolies, and we have them under public regulation. I might say that the testimony before the committee was that the utility rates in California are considerably the lowest average rates in the Nation. The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ickes, has publicly stated that the price which Pacific Gas & Electric is paying for Shasta power at the dam site is a fair and equitable price, and it is approved, as I understand, by the California Railroad Commission and the Federal Power Commission.

The question here it seems to me is this: Is there any evidence whatever that the Pacific Gas & Electric, which admittedly has or is prepared to build whatever facilities are necessary in the next 20 years to transmit all the power that Shasta Dam will produce wherever it is needed, is trying to gyp the Government either by paying less than it should for the power or by charging consumers more than it should? There is not the slightest bit of evidence on that point.

Mr. President, all the evidence is that the price which Pacific Gas & Electric is paying the Government is fair, that under a contract with the Bureau of Reclamation it is delivering power to the pumping plants wherever it is necessary at rates which actually save the Government money compared to what it would have to pay if it built its own line.

The company has offered to sign a contract to purchase all the power which may be produced at the Shasta Dam and distribute it over its own system at whatever price is determined to be fair, by the California Railroad Commission or the Federal Power Commission.

So it seems to me that before we start spending \$70,000,000 we should consider what we are doing. I believe that the opponents of the committee amendment have by implication admitted what was charged in the hearing, namely, that this little \$730,000 item is a camel's nose under the tent which will commit the Congress to an eventual expenditure of \$70,000,000 for a duplicate transmission system.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, as I recall, I first became a member of the Committee on Appropriations in 1941. At that time there was pending a controversy somewhat similar to this one. The committee held hearings for a few days. There was full testimony and a large attendance. Many representatives from California appeared before the committee. At that time there was a request to build a portion of this proposed transmission line. I visualize a map of California about 12 inches high. There was then a request from the Bureau of Reclamation to build a line down to what is known as the Oroville switchboard or substation. Oroville would be approximately an eighth of an inch down on the 12-inch map. As I remember, the Bureau was then asking for an appropriation of a few million dollars to build that section of the transmission line.

We heard all the testimony, and the committee decided against it. If my

memory serves me correctly, the Senate decided against it, and it was specifically agreed in conference, as set forth in the report, that no Federal funds should be used to start building that transmission line. None of the funds appropriated under that act were used, but from unexpended balances previously appropriated the line was built down to Oroville. I believe the record will bear me out in the statement that that is how the transmission line was started.

We now have before us a request to extend the line down along the Sacramento River into the San Francisco Bay area. Why are we asked to do that? Because it is all a part of one project. It is said that irrigation in the Central Valley will be cheaper if the farmers can get power at a low cost. So it is up to Congress to see that they get their electricity for pumping just as cheaply as possible. Otherwise the people of the Central Valley will have to pay more per acre, and for a greater number of years, to pay back into the Federal Treasury the entire cost of the Central Valley project, which I believe amounts to more than \$400,000,000. There is a system of canals, dams, and irrigation ditches yet to be built. The entire cost of the project will be approximately \$400,000,000; and through the Bureau of Reclamation revenue will come back to the Federal Treasury in the form of annual payments by farmers.

The testimony is quite clear that distribution of power can be done more cheaply by the utility company which is now doing business there. Why would it be cheaper? I think the reason is very clear. Two persons starting to build the same service line could probably build it at about the same cost. But when it comes to the question of production and distribution of electric power the situation is different. The existing companies all have hydroelectric plants and steam plants to firm up the power and make it available 24 hours of the day, 365 days in the year. This new proposal means that should the Government build a transmission line it would have to build a steam plant to make power available at all hours of the day. That is why such a project would cost more. To me it is a matter of simple arithmetic.

This is not a new project. Most of the information has been given in the colloquy today; but I wish to tell the Senate that this is the same project about which our former colleague, Senator Burton, spoke last year. I am sure that the Senate will be doing the right thing if it takes the same action this year that it took last year, when we heard such a fine explanation of the project from our former colleague, Senator Burton.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senator is mistaken in one respect. Whenever this issue has been presented to the Senate it has always voted in favor of the construction of transmission lines. The House has been opposed, and it has only been in conference that failure to appropriate has resulted. On every occasion on which the question of constructing a transmission line in the Central Valley has been fairly presented to the Senate up to the present time the

Senate has voted to proceed with the project. We would go to conference with the proposal, and the House conferees would say, "No; we are not doing it that way." I so stated at the beginning of my remarks.

Now, for the first time, the House has adopted the position of the Senate. It has approved an appropriation for a transmission line. The House having changed its mind, and having adopted what has heretofore been the view of the Senate, I hope the Senate will go along with the House.

Mr. GURNEY. My memory may be in error, but I know that the transmission line project has been turned down by Congress every year since I have been a Member of the Senate. It was turned down in the Senate committee; and while it may have been approved on the floor of the Senate—

Mr. HAYDEN. It was.

Mr. GURNEY. I know that the money was never appropriated for the transmission line.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is quite correct. All I wish to state is that sometimes, as in this instance, the Senate committee has failed to report the item to the Senate, but the Senate has always inserted it in the bill, and I hope it will keep the item in the bill now.

Mr. HILL. In other words, the Senate has always inserted the item in the bill, and the reason why the item did not remain in the bill was that the House did not agree. Today we find ourselves in a situation in which the House itself has inserted the item and all we need to do is to agree with the House, since the House is now taking the position which the Senate has always taken on this matter.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have not been a Member of the Senate for so long a time as has the distinguished Senator from Alabama. No doubt his statement is correct, and no doubt the statement of the distinguished Senator from Arizona is correct.

All I wish to say is that on every occasion when this question has arisen in the Senate Committee on Appropriations the Senate committee has turned it down. That is where the testimony is taken, and that is where we get a frank expression of the issues at stake. Last year and this year the committee turned down the item, and now it is brought to the floor of the Senate.

The item involves more than merely an appropriation of \$730,000. The distinguished Senator from Arizona knows that to be so. This is the beginning of an appropriation to build a steam plant and transmission lines involving appropriations of more than \$70,000,000. That is the question on which we are voting this afternoon. So I feel that the Senate ought to know that the Senate committee which has handled this matter and heard testimony on it at least twice since I have been a Member of the Senate, and has voted upon it, has turned it down. As I have said, the evidence is considered before the committee. The witnesses appear before the committee; and the committee has decided that this project should not be approved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 40, beginning on line 22.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Hart	Murdoch
Barkley	Hayden	Murray
Bilbo	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Brewster	Hill	Pepper
Bridges	Hoey	Radcliffe
Brooks	Huffman	Reed
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Revercomb
Capehart	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Capper	Kilgore	Russell
Carville	Knowland	Saltonstall
Chavez	La Follette	Shipstead
Connally	Langer	Smith
Donnell	Lucas	Taylor
Downey	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Eastland	McFarland	Tydings
Ellender	McKellar	Vandenberg
Ferguson	McMahon	Wagner
Fulbright	Maybank	Wherry
Gerry	Mead	Wiley
Gossett	Millikin	Willis
Green	Mitchell	Young
Guffey	Moore	
Gurney	Morse	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. REED. Is the pending question on agreeing to the committee amendment striking out the \$730,000 appropriation for the building of a transmission line to Sacramento?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment which embraces the matter referred to by the Senator from Kansas.

On this question the yeas and nays have been demanded and ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL] is detained on official business at one of the Government departments.

I announce further that on this question the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] is paired with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG]. If present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] would vote "nay," and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] would vote "yea."

I also wish to announce that on this question the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART]. If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] would vote "yea" and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] would vote "nay."

I announce further that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] has a general pair with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] has been excused. He is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANFILL], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] is detained on official business. If present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is detained on official business. His pair on this question has been stated.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] are unavoidably absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] has a general pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—27

Ball	Gerry	Reed
Brewster	Gurney	Revercomb
Bridges	Hart	Robertson
Brooks	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Byrd	Hoe	Smith
Capehart	Knowland	Tydings
Capper	Millikin	Wherry
Donnell	Moore	Wiley
Ferguson	Radcliffe	Willis

NAYS—38

Bilbo	Huffman	Mitchell
Carville	Johnson, Colo.	Morse
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Murdock
Connally	Kilgore	Murray
Downey	La Follette	O'Mahoney
Eastland	Langer	Pepper
Ellender	Lucas	Russell
Fulbright	McClellan	Shipstead
Gossett	McFarland	Taylor
Green	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Guffey	McMahon	Wagner
Hayden	Maybank	Young
Hill	Mead	

NOT VOTING—31

Aiken	George	Taft
Andrews	Glass	Thomas, Okla.
Austin	Hatch	Tobey
Bailey	Hawkes	Tunnell
Bankhead	McCarran	Vandenberg
Barkley	Magnuson	Walsh
Briggs	Myers	Wheeler
Buck	O'Daniel	White
Bushfield	Overton	Wilson
Butler	Stanfill	
Cordon	Stewart	

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the rejection of the amendment will necessi-

tate changing the totals on page 41, and we shall have to change the \$17,635,000 figure. I ask that the change be made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the change will be made.

Mr. McKELLAR. A corresponding change in figures will be necessary in lines 9 and 10 on the same page.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the totals will be changed accordingly.

Mr. McKELLAR. The total figure will be \$46,712,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the change will be made.

The bill is still open to amendment.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment on page 56, in line 24, was adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LUCAS. In the committee amendment on page 56, line 24, I move to strike out "\$84,259,000" and insert "\$84,659,000." That will result, Mr. President, in an addition of \$400,000 to the amount specified in the committee amendment.

I desire to make a brief explanation of why I seek to obtain the additional appropriation.

Back in 1936 the War Department requested Congress to authorize an appropriation of approximately \$122,000 for the purpose of removing logs and debris from the mouth of the Sangamon River. The request was approved by the War Department and was authorized by the Congress. However, the appropriation was not forthcoming. Later, in 1944, once again, upon the recommendation of the War Department, Congress authorized an appropriation of \$400,000, not for the purpose of cleaning out the mouth of the river, because of the tremendous expense which would be involved at that time in doing so, but for the purpose of constructing a new channel of approximately 4½ miles in length which would empty the Sangamon River into the Illinois River a short distance above the city of Beardstown, Ill.

In 1943 the highest floods in the history of the Sangamon Valley occurred, and thousands upon thousands of acres of the finest farm land in the country were inundated. One of the major causes of the flood was the debris, the logs, and other materials which clogged the mouth of the Sangamon River.

So important, Mr. President, is the Sangamon River Valley, from the standpoint of producing food for the Nation, that Marvin Jones, who was head of the War Food Administration in 1944, requested that this improvement be made in the Sangamon River Valley in order that we could be assured of more food being produced on the 100,000 acres of land which the floods in the Sangamon River Valley had destroyed from time to time.

Mr. President, this valley is one about which I personally know. It is rich in tradition and in history. It extends from Springfield, Ill., to Beardstown, Ill., a route which Abraham Lincoln traveled when he lived in that section of

the country. I was born approximately 8 miles from the town of Chandlerville, which was flooded in 1943 primarily because of conditions at the mouth of the Sangamon River, and I know personally that water stood in some of the homes of that region to a depth of as much as 4 feet. That is one reason why an appropriation should be made, but it should be made primarily because approximately 100,000 acres of the most fertile land which can be found anywhere are affected by what occurs from time to time at the mouth of the Sangamon River.

An appropriation was made to take care of the construction of levees in what is known as the Coal Creek drainage district which lies just across the river from Beardstown, Ill., where the Sangamon River empties into the Illinois River. A little farther up the stream the Kerton Valley district has been taken care of by appropriations for the purpose of constructing levees for flood control.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator has made a very interesting statement. I shall be glad to take the amendment to conference. I think the Senate will agree to have the amendment taken to conference.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I realize that what the Senator from Illinois has said has been very interesting. I have listened to his statement with considerable interest. It was an impressive statement but it failed to reveal important reasons for requesting the amendment. I realize that the statement contained some historical background—

Mr. LUCAS. I merely mentioned it.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator gave some interesting history of the region and stated that he was born within approximately 8 miles of one of the towns in that section. However, I have not yet heard a great deal of argument in behalf of the need to which he has referred.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator may eliminate the fact that I was born in that region. I merely mentioned Abraham Lincoln because I thought I could interest the Senator from New Hampshire. I think he is a great admirer of Lincoln who is the patron saint of his party.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I am glad that the Senator from Illinois was born in the particular region of the country to which he has referred, and I should like to help him if I could do so. However, I ask the Senator if the Army authorities or the War Department have asked for a Budget approval of this request, and if so, has such approval been given?

Mr. LUCAS. The Bureau of the Budget did not approve it. For many years the Army authorities have tried to obtain permission to clean out the mouth of the Sangamon River. I have a letter from Major General Reybold, Chief of Engineers, which states in part as follows:

The project for improvement at the mouth of the Sangamon River was authorized by the Flood Control Act approved June 22, 1936, and provides for straightening and enlarging the river channel from its mouth to a point about 5 miles above the mouth.

In May 1944—

And here is the important thing—

the War Production Board, upon the recommendation of the War Food Administration, approved construction of this project during the war emergency as a war food measure. Funds for this project in the amount of \$400,000 were included in the War Department civil appropriation bill for fiscal year 1945 as it passed the Senate but were eliminated from the bill by action of the conference committee. The Department is, therefore, unable to proceed with the work at the present time.

I can assure you that the Department fully recognizes the importance of the authorized improvement at the mouth of the Sangamon River to relieve flood conditions in that area, and that it is prepared to undertake construction of the project promptly upon receipt of the necessary appropriation of funds by Congress for that purpose.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I know that the practice of the Committee on Appropriations which handles bills of this character is not to recommend a requested appropriation which has not first been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. I do not like that practice, but nevertheless it is a practice which has been followed. I think Congress should appropriate and not the Bureau of the Budget. But that system has prevailed heretofore, and I do not think it is fair to the Senate for a Member to come here at the last minute with a proposal of this nature, no matter how meritorious it may be. We all have projects of this type in which we are interested, but we do not bring them in at the last moment.

Mr. LUCAS. I appreciate the Senator's statement, but I may make a plea of justification on my part. The Senator knows that I have been fairly well engaged in the investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster. I called my good friend, the Senator from Tennessee, the other day and told him that I wanted to appear before the Appropriations Committee, and he agreed that I should be permitted to do so. As time went on I found myself not able to appear before the committee. Consequently, as this is the only opportunity I have had to present the matter before the Senate, I hope that the Senate will allow the amendment to go to conference. It involves what is practically an emergency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment. [Putting the question.]

The Chair is in doubt.

On a division, the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 4805) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Repre-

sentatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. GURNEY, and Mr. BALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed with the Senate amendments numbered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of sundry postmasters.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today it stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

SALE OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT-OWNED MERCHANT VESSELS

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3603, often referred to as the ship sales bill.

Mr. DOWNEY. Reserving the right to object, provided by unanimous consent we may lay the pending business aside until not later than 12 o'clock Monday, I shall be very glad to have the Senate proceed with the ship sales bill, which probably can be concluded today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HILL. If the request of the Senator from Maryland shall be granted, at any time, not only on Monday, but today, all the Senator from California or any other Senator would have to do would be merely to rise and demand the regular order. That would bring the pay bill back before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would remind the Senate that a special order has been set for Monday at 12 o'clock, namely, the Palestine matter.

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maryland?

There being no objection the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3603) to provide for the sale of surplus war-built vessels, and for other purposes.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I entered a motion yesterday to reconsider the vote by which the committee amend-

ment was agreed to. Since the Senate has just acted favorably upon my motion to take up the ship-sales bill, I now ask that the motion to reconsider be acted upon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion pending now is the motion by the junior Senator from Wyoming to recommit the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I ask that that motion be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the motion will be laid aside temporarily.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the Senator from California was attempting to get recognition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair begs the Senator's pardon. The Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Is the Senator from Maryland asking for unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, before the Senate recessed Thursday, the committee amendment was agreed to. Therefore, before this subject matter of ship sales can come up for further consideration, there will have to be a reconsideration of the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to. If that were done, it would open the matter up again for consideration of amendments affecting specific provisions of the general committee amendment. I, therefore, ask that the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. HILL. If I may have the attention of the Senator from California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Maryland make a motion to reconsider?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I make a motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That motion is in order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. A parliamentary inquiry. Is the motion debatable?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is debatable.

Mr. RADCLIFFE obtained the floor.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland yield?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I yield.

Mr. HILL. In other words, as I understand, the committee struck out everything in the bill after the enacting clause and reported a substitute amendment, and the substitute amendment constituted the entire bill as reported by the committee. What happened was that when the bill was under consideration the Senate agreed to the substitute amendment, which, in effect, amounted really to agreeing to the bill, certainly up to that stage. What the Senator from Maryland is seeking is a reconsideration of the vote by which the substitute amendment was agreed to, so that the substitute amendment may again be in order for amendment, or such discussion as the Senate may desire to proceed with, Is that correct?

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 18, 1945, for actions of Monday, December 17, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Animal industry.....6	Forestry.....8,19	Property, surplus...13,34
Appropriations.....1,17,31	Grain.....21,27	Reclamation.....15
Bankruptcy.....25	Health.....20	Research.....6
Budgeting.....2	Housing.....7,10,19,32	Rural rehabilitation....5
Claims.....14	Imports.....21	Selective service.....22
Cotton.....4	Inflation.....28	Soil conservation.....11
Employment.....2	Lands, public.....9	Statistics.....4
Farm production.....29	Loans, farm.....3,33	Transportation.....30
Federal Trade Commission.12	Military training.....24	Veterans.....3,7,26,33
Food.....27	Personnel.....10,16,20	Welfare Department.....18
Foreign affairs....11,17,31	Price control.....28	Wildlife.....23

HIGHLIGHTS: House conferees appointed on 1st deficiency and full-employment bills. House passed bill to permit postponement of crop reports. House committee reported bill to liquidate rural-rehabilitation projects. House received conference report on bill to liberalize GI loans. Senate debated Federal pay and UNRRA authorization bills. President approved UNRRA-appropriation measure.

HOUSE

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Reps. Cannon, Woodrum, Ludlow, Snyder, O'Neal, Rabaut, Johnson, Taber, Wiglesworth, Dirksen, and Engel were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 4805 (p. 12385). Senate conferees were appointed Dec. 15.

FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL. Reps. Manasco, Cochran, Whittington, Hoffman, and Bender were appointed conferees on this bill, S. 380 (p. 12380). Senate conferees were appointed Dec. 15.

GI BILL AMENDMENTS. Received the second conference report on this bill, H.R. 3749 (pp. 12380-5). As reported the bill increases to 10 years the time within which applications may be made for loans and provides that such applications be approved in advance by the Veterans' Administration; limits amortization on real estate loans to 25 years, except in the case of farm realty which shall be 40 years; and eliminates requirement for review of proposed regulations by the Senate Finance and House World War Veterans' Legislation Committees. (For other items see Digest 197.)

COTTON STATISTICS. Passed without amendment H.R. 4769, to permit postponement of crop reports when issue date falls on a non-work day (p. 12387).

RURAL REHABILITATION. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H.R. 2501, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects (H. Rep. 1453) (p. 12413).

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS. Passed over, on objection of Rep. Cole, N.Y., H.R. 2115, to transfer fur-bearing animal activities to this Department (p. 12389).

7. HOUSING; VETERANS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S.J.Res. 122, to authorize additional appropriations to provide housing for veterans (p. 12385).
 8. FORESTRY. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 608, to exclude certain lands in Deschutes County, Oreg., from the provisions of R.S. 2319-37 so as to provide recreational areas, (p. 12385). This bill will now be sent to the President.
 9. PUBLIC LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4319, to transfer FSA land and property in Limestone County to Tex. (H.Rept. 1454) (p. 12413).
 10. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 405, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide that an employee may elect to receive full credit for his military service toward retirement (pp. 12389-90).
Passed over, at the request of Rep. Cole, N.Y., S. 102, to provide for counting military service of certain Legislative-Branch employees in determining eligibility for civil-service status under the Civil Service Classification Act (p. 12389).
Passed as reported S. 576, to eliminate the 1-year time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service may be recommended for classification (p. 12390).
Passed over, on objection of Rep. Barden, N.C., H.R. 1118, to amend the Hatch Act so as to authorize CSC to determine penalties for violation of such Act. (p. 12390).
Received CSC's draft of proposed legislation to grant additional basic authority to CSC. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 12412.)
Received CSC's draft of proposed legislation to amend the "Act to prevent purchase and sale of public office." To Judiciary Committee. (p. 12413.)
 11. UNO BILL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of this bill, S. 1580 (p. 12401). Rep. Stewart, Okla., spoke commending the UNO programs and their international importance (pp. 12405-7).
 12. FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION. Received FTC's report on resale price maintenance. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 12412.)
 13. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received State Department's draft of proposed legislation to amend the Surplus Property Act to designate that Department as disposal agency for surplus property outside the continental U.S. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 12412.)
 14. CLAIMS. Passed over, on objection of Rep. Cole, N.Y., H.R. 181, to provide for adjustment of certain tort claims against the U.S. and confer jurisdiction in respect thereto on U.S. district courts (p. 12387).
 15. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 1689, to authorize Interior to purchase improvements or pay damages for removal of improvements on U.S. lands on the Boise Reclamation Project (p. 12389).
- SENATE
16. FEDERAL PAY BILL. Continued debate on this bill, S. 1415, to increase Federal salaries by 20% (pp. 12321-4, 12327-30). Sen. Downey, Calif., compared present Federal salaries with the increased cost of living.
 17. UNRRA AUTHORIZATION. Began debate on H.R. 4649, to increase the appropriation authorization for UNRRA by \$1,350,000,000. (pp. 12335-44).

is made effective as of June 22, 1944, the date of enactment of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. There was no corresponding provision in the House bill. The bill as agreed to in conference includes this provision.

AMENDMENT TO TITLE

The title of the bill as amended by the Senate reads "An act to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and for other purposes." The House recedes.

JOHN E. RANKIN,
A. LEONARD ALLEN,
JAMES DOMENCEAUX,
EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
PAUL CUNNINGHAM,

Managers on the Part of the House.

FIRST DEFICIENCY BILL SENT TO CONFERENCE

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4805), making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, DIRKSEN, and ENGEL of Michigan.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent, due to the fact that time is very short, that the managers on the part of the House be permitted to include in the conference report matters upon which the conferees of the two Houses shall agree, section 2 of rule 20 to the contrary notwithstanding. That is the rule which requires conferees to bring into the House items on which there is no authorization.

I may say that in this bill are certain items which otherwise we would have to bring back out of mere formality, and we ask that they may be included in the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one-half minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I do this to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, for the benefit of the House and myself, if he can give us any idea when this conference report may be back in the House?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, it is our hope that we shall be able to bring this bill back to the House on Wednesday.

Mr. McCORMACK. It would be better, as a matter of fact, if it could be brought in tomorrow; that would be fine. The sooner the better. The \$150,-

000,000 for UNRRA, of course, will have to come back for a separate vote anyway.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That was one of the reasons for requesting waiver of technicalities.

AMENDMENT OF DEFENSE HOUSING ACT

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 462, Rept. No. 1450) which was referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the resolution (S. J. Res. 122) to amend section 502 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, to authorize an additional appropriation for the purpose of providing housing for distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CONTINUANCE OF NAVY V-12 PROGRAM

Mr. SABATH (on behalf of Mr. BATES of Kentucky), from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution (H. Res. 463, Rept. No. 1451), which was referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 290) providing for the continuance to the end of June 1946 of the Navy's V-12 program. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN LANDS IN DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREG., FROM THE PROVISIONS OF REVISED STATUTES 2319 TO 2337, INCLUSIVE

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 608) to exclude certain lands in Deschutes County, Oreg., from the provisions of Revised Statutes 2319 to 2337, inclusive, relating to the promotion of the development of the mining resources of the United States, with Senate amend-

ment thereto, and to concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 6, after "(States)" insert "": *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall disturb any vested rights of any person or persons in or to said real property or any part thereof."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to know what this bill is about?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this bill has already passed the House and the Senate. The Senate spelled into the bill what we stated in our report and on the floor, that we did not wish to disturb existing rights and the following provision was put in:

Provided, That nothing in this act shall disturb any vested right of any person or persons in or to said real property and any part thereof.

We are asking the House to agree to the Senate amendment which would not disturb these rights.

Mr. RICH. Are we giving public lands to some one?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. No; we are taking out of the Forestry Service certain lands for recreational areas.

Mr. RICH. Who is going to control those areas?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. They will be controlled by the Forest Service or the Park Service, later to be determined.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EASTERN CONTRACTING CO.—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States which was read:

The House of Representatives:

I return herewith without my approval the bill (H. R. 2518), to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Eastern Contracting Co. against the United States for damages occasioned by reason of delays caused by the United States Government in carrying out the terms of a contract entered into by the company and the United States Government on June 8, 1934, for the construction of highway approaches to the Bourne Bridge, Cape Cod Canal, Bourne, Mass.

The bill directs the court to determine and render judgment upon the claim for certain equipment being idle because of this delay, and for overhead expenses. The court shall further determine and render judgment on the claim for the fair value of certain cubic yards of borrow material used in making a fill, as required by the contract. Action under

the bill shall be instituted within 1 year after the date of its approval.

It appears that on October 5, 1942, the Court of Claims found against the Eastern Contracting Co. in an action for damages growing out of the delays set forth in this bill (97 Ct. Cls. 341). The court held that although the plaintiff was damaged, it had failed to furnish evidence by which such damages could be measured. Motion for a new trial was overruled.

It would seem that, when a case has been fairly tried in the Court of Claims and has been decided against the claimant for failure to sustain the necessary burden of proof, the court should not be required by statute to retry the issue. Moreover, to do so would accord to the claimant a special privilege not accorded to other claimants in like circumstances.

Accordingly, I am constrained to withhold approval of this legislation.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1945.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and the message and accompanying documents referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

RANK OF CHIEFS OF NAVAL BUREAUS— VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States which was read:

The House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 1862, the principal purpose of which would be to give to chiefs of naval bureaus the rank of vice admiral and to the assistant chiefs of naval bureaus the rank of rear admiral.

This enactment would extend preferential rank and retirement benefits to a particular group in one of the branches of our armed forces, and would not take into account the matter of rank and other benefits for personnel holding comparable assignments within other branches. This is piecemeal legislation. The time has arrived when we must consider all branches of our armed forces in the enactment of laws governing rank, promotion, and other privileges and benefits and conditions of service. The matter of increased permanent rank for chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department and their assistants should await decision by the Congress on the matter of the organization and composition of our whole postwar Military Establishment and consideration of the problem of suitable rank for higher commands and staff assignments in the ground, sea, and air forces.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1945.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal, and the message and accompanying documents will be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

DECEMBER 14, 1945.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives,
The Capitol, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am enclosing herewith a copy of my letter of resignation from Congress, effective January 7, 1946, which I submitted to the Honorable Edward Martin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

It has been a great privilege to serve under your leadership during the historic Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, and Seventy-ninth Congresses.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL A. WEISS.

Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

INCREASING NUMBER OF CADETS AT UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 320) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize an increase of the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy and to provide for maintaining the corps of cadets at authorized strength," approved June 3, 1942 (57 Stat. 306).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. I object, Mr. Speaker.

EXTENDING PRIVILEGE OF RETIREMENT TO CERTAIN DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 565) to extend the privilege of retirement to the judges of the District Court for the District of Alaska, the District Court of the United States for Puerto Rico, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

EFFICIENT DENTAL CARE FOR PERSONNEL OF UNITED STATES NAVY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 715) to provide more efficient dental care for the personnel of the United States Navy.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, a rule has been granted on this bill. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR EVACUATION AND RE- PATRIATION OF REMAINS OF CERTAIN PERSONS WHO DIED AND ARE BURIED OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3936) to provide for the evacuation and repatriation of the remains of certain per-

sons who died and are buried outside the continental limits of the United States and whose remains could not heretofore be returned to their homelands due to wartime shipping restrictions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING CREDIT FOR PAST SERVICE TO SUBSTITUTE EMPLOYEES OF THE POSTAL SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4652) to provide credit for past service to substitute employees of the postal service when appointed to regular positions; to extend annual and sick leave benefits to war service indefinite substitute employees; to fix the rate of compensation for temporary substitute rural carriers serving in the place of regular carriers in the armed forces; and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon appointment to a regular position in the postal service, any employee who was a substitute in the postal service prior to July 1, 1944, shall receive credit for actual substitute service, including time served as a special delivery messenger, performed prior to July 1, 1945, computed on the basis of 1 year for each unit of 2,448 hours, but such credit shall not exceed 5 years. The credit thus computed shall be added to credit for actual substitute service, including time served as a special-delivery messenger, performed on and after July 1, 1945, computed on the basis of 1 year for each unit of 2,024 hours, but credit for service performed on and after July 1, 1945, shall not exceed 1 year for each period of 12 months. Upon the appointment of any such employee to a regular position he shall be placed in the salary grade, four grades higher than the grade to which he would have progressed had his original appointment been made to a regular position of grade 1, and the progression shall be computed on the basis of years of substitute service as herein provided. Any fractional part of a year's substitute service performed prior to July 1, 1945, and on and after that date, shall be included with regular service in determining eligibility for promotion to a higher grade following appointment to a regular position: *Provided*, That no substitute shall be appointed to a higher grade of a regular position than the highest grade to which employees may progress through annual promotions.

SEC. 2. War service indefinite substitute employees in the postal service, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe, shall be entitled to the same rights and benefits with respect to annual and sick leave that accrue to classified substitute employees in proportion to the time employed in a pay status.

SEC. 3. A temporary rural carrier serving a rural route in place of a rural carrier who has been inducted or has enlisted in the armed forces of the United States shall be paid for such service at the same rates per mile per annum and the same rate of fixed compensation that would have been paid to the regular carrier, Sundays and holidays included except at the beginning or end of the period of employment.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4805

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 17, 1945

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
7 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1946, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 (1) SENATE

4 (2) *For payment to Minnie McN. Johnson, widow of Hiram*
5 *W. Johnson, late a Senator from the State of California,*
6 *\$10,000.*

7 (3) *For payment to Mary T. Peavey, daughter of John*
8 *Thomas, late a Senator from the State of Idaho, \$10,000.*

9 (4) *The unobligated balance of the appropriation for mileage*
10 *of the President of the Senate and of Senators, for the fiscal*
11 *year 1945, is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal*
12 *year 1946.*

13 (5) *The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal*
14 *year 1946 is hereby amended by striking out "night watch-*
15 *man, \$1,920", under the Office of the Secretary of the Senate,*
16 *and inserting in lieu thereof "special officer, \$2,280", and*
17 *the necessary amount is hereby authorized to be expended*
18 *from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees*
19 *of the Senate beginning January 1, 1946.*

20 (6) *Beginning January 1, 1946, the salary of the secretary*
21 *for the majority shall be at the rate of \$5,400 per annum and*
22 *\$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present*
23 *incumbent.*

24 (7) *The Sergeant at Arms is authorized to install in the*

1 offices of Senators special telephone wiring plans with fea-
 2 tures to pick up, hold, and intercommunicate on one to three
 3 lines, the cost thereof to be paid out of the appropriation for
 4 "Miscellaneous items, contingent expenses of the Senate".

5 (8) For an additional allowance for stationery of \$500 for
 6 each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the second
 7 session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$48,500, to be imme-
 8 diately available and to remain available until June 30, 1946.

9 (9) For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
 10 exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1945, \$15,000.

11 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 For payment to the widow of James W. Mott, late a
 13 Representative from the State of Oregon, \$10,000, to be dis-
 14 bursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

15 CONTINGENT EXPENSE OF THE HOUSE

16 Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for
 17 telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services,
 18 fiscal year 1945, \$5,000.

19 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of
 20 \$500 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident
 21 Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the
 22 Seventy-ninth Congress, \$219,000, to be immediately avail-
 23 able and to remain available until June 30, 1946.

24 Attending physician's office: For compensation at the

1 rate of \$3,600 per annum of a technical assistant in the office
 2 of the attending physician, to be appointed by the attending
 3 physician, subject to the approval of the Speaker, fiscal year
 4 1946, \$1,800.

5 **(10)***Whenever the usual day for paying salaries in or under*
 6 *the Senate or House of Representatives falls on Saturday,*
 7 *the respective disbursing officers are authorized to make such*
 8 *payments on the preceding workday.*

9 **(11)***NATIONAL MEMORIAL STADIUM COMMISSION*

10 *For carrying out the provisions of Public Law Num-*
 11 *bered 523 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, entitled "Joint*
 12 *resolution to consider a site and design for a National Me-*
 13 *morial Stadium to be erected in the District of Columbia",*
 14 *approved December 20, 1944, fiscal year 1945, \$1,183.47,*
 15 *to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be disbursed*
 16 *by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the*
 17 *Chairman of the Commission.*

18 **(12)***JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING*

19 *The provisions of section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act*
 20 *making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and*
 21 *judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending*
 22 *June 30, 1917", approved May 10, 1916, as amended (re-*
 23 *lating to dual compensation), shall not apply to services*
 24 *rendered by the assistant clerk and stenographer of the Joint*
 25 *Committee on Printing from May 16 to August 3, 1944.*

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

(13) CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

(14) *Capitol buildings: For an additional amount for the Capitol Building, including the same objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1946, \$19,000.*

(15) *Erection of a Statue of George Washington on the Capitol Grounds: To enable the Architect of the Capitol to acquire a statue of George Washington and a suitable granite pedestal upon which to erect such statue and to defray all expenses of erecting such statue upon the Capitol Grounds, all as authorized by the Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$25,000.*

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Not to exceed \$2,000 of the appropriation for salaries, Library Buildings and Grounds, 1945, shall be transferred to, merged with, and be available for the same purposes as the appropriation for general repairs, and so forth, Library Buildings and Grounds, 1945.

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for "Printing and binding", \$1,234.06.

(16) MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

1 *Salaries of criers: For an additional amount, fiscal year*
 2 *1946, for "Salaries of criers", \$20,000.*

3 *Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount, fiscal*
 4 *year 1945, for "Fees of commissioners", including the objects*
 5 *specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act,*
 6 *1945, \$34,000.*

7 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

8 (17) UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

9 ADMINISTRATION

10 *United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administra-*
 11 *tion: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, to enable*
 12 *the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of*
 13 *March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267, Seventy-eighth Con-*
 14 *gress), to be available for expenditure in the manner speci-*
 15 *fied in the appropriation for this purpose in the United*
 16 *Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Partici-*
 17 *pation Appropriation Act, 1945, and subject to the recom-*
 18 *mendations contained in the United Nations Relief and*
 19 *Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946,*
 20 *\$750,000,000: Provided, That this additional appropriation*
 21 *shall not become available prior to the enactment of the bill*
 22 *(H. R. 4649, Seventy-ninth Congress) to enable the United*
 23 *States to further participate in the work of the United Nations*
 24 *Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

Maintenance, Executive Mansion and grounds: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Maintenance, Executive Mansion and grounds", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$21,940.

(18) *Addition to the Executive Mansion: For an addition to the Executive Mansion; for alterations, improvements, and furnishings, and for improvement of grounds, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act, to remain available until expended, \$1,650,000.*

(19) BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

(20) *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$56,800.*

(21) *Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and binding", \$5,000.*

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

Administrative expenses: For an additional amount for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian for the fiscal year 1946, including not

1 to exceed \$8,900 for deposit in the general fund of the
 2 Treasury for cost of penalty mail, ~~(22)\$679,700~~ \$780,900,
 3 payable out of any funds or other property or interest vested
 4 in or transferred to the Alien Property Custodian.

5 (23)OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

6 *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal*
 7 *year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the*
 8 *objects specified under this head in the National War Agencies*
 9 *Appropriation Act, 1946, \$165,000.*

10 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

11 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

12 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Ameri-
 13 can Battle Monuments Commission", including the objects
 14 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
 15 priation Act, 1946, \$2,000.

16 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

17 (24)*Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal*
 18 *year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Com-*
 19 *mission", including the objects specified under this head in the*
 20 *Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$1,200,000.*

21 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For an addi-
 22 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Panama Canal con-
 23 struction annuity fund", \$510,000.

24 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

25 Wage accruals: For an additional amount, fiscal year

1 1946, for "Wage accruals", \$4,800,000, to remain available
2 until expended.

3 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

4 Administrative expenses: For an additional amount,
5 fiscal year 1946, for "Export-Import Bank of Washington,
6 administrative expenses", including the objects specified
7 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation
8 Act, 1945, \$150,000, payable from the funds of the bank.

9 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

10 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
11 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects
12 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
13 priation Act, 1946, \$392,500, and the limitation on the
14 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
15 District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$1,585,650"
16 to "\$1,903,400".

17 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

18 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

19 Administrative expenses: For an additional amount,
20 fiscal year 1946, for "Administrative expenses", \$5,500,000,
21 payable from the funds of the Corporation **(25)**:~~Provided,~~
22 That none of the funds available under this head for adminis-
23 trative expenses shall be used in paying the salary of any
24 person engaged in making or processing loans to any State,

1 any subdivision thereof, any municipality therein, or any
 2 public authority, for construction purposes, unless in pursu-
 3 ance of a specific authorization.

4 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

5 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
 6 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", Federal Power
 7 Commission, including the objects specified under this head
 8 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946,
 9 **(26)**~~\$200,000~~ \$300,000: *Provided*, That the amount under
 10 this head which may be expended for personal services in
 11 the District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$1,315,-
 12 991" to **(27)**~~"\$1,440,000"~~ "\$1,498,000" and for travel is
 13 hereby increased from "\$185,475" to **(28)**~~"\$208,000"~~
 14 "\$217,000".

15 **(29)***Flood-control surveys: For an additional amount, fiscal*
 16 *year 1946, for "Flood-control surveys", Federal Power*
 17 *Commission, including the objects specified under this head*
 18 *in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946,*
 19 *\$50,000: Provided, That the amount under this head which*
 20 *may be expended for personal services in the District of*
 21 *Columbia is hereby increased from "\$85,000" to "\$101,000"*
 22 *and for travel is hereby increased from "\$10,000" to*
 23 *"\$12,500".*

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

For an additional amount for "Columbia Institution for the Deaf", fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$46,605.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Enforcement operations: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Enforcement operations", to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 139), including not to exceed \$120,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$153,400.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

(30) *Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans and specifications for construction on the grounds of Howard University of a dental school building, and engineering and architectural school building, two additional units of the women's dormitories, and an auditorium building with facilities for the school of music and the teaching of fine arts, including engineering and architectural services, printing, and travel, to remain available until expended, \$181,575.*

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries", including the objects specified under this

1 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
2 1946, \$188,000.

3 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

4 Venereal diseases (national defense) : For an additional
5 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Venereal diseases (national
6 defense)", including the objects specified under this head
7 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946,
8 \$647,000.

9 (31) *Hospitals and medical care: Not to exceed \$90,000 of*
10 *the appropriation "Hospitals and medical care", fiscal year*
11 *1946, shall be available for necessary major repair, remodel-*
12 *ing, and alteration of the Neponsit Beach Hospital without*
13 *regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section*
14 *322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.*
15 *278a).*

16 (32) *Foreign quarantine service: For an additional amount,*
17 *fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign quarantine service", includ-*
18 *ing the objects specified under this head in the Federal*
19 *Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$70,000.*

20 *Foreign quarantine service: For an additional amount,*
21 *fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign quarantine service", includ-*
22 *ing the objects specified under this head in the Federal Secu-*
23 *rity Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, and including the*
24 *purchase of twelve passenger automobiles; construction, pur-*
25 *chase, major repairs, and remodeling of buildings and auxil-*

1 iary facilities; rental of buildings and other structures (in-
 2 cluding quarters for commissioned officers and other
 3 personnel) without regard to section 322 of the Act of June
 4 30, 1932, as amended; and architectural and other special
 5 personal services by contract without regard to the civil-
 6 service or classification laws; \$601,540.

7 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
 8 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National In-
 9 stitute of Health, operating expenses", including the objects
 10 specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency
 11 Appropriation Act, 1946, ~~(33)\$875,000~~ \$950,000, of which
 12 \$817,000 shall be available solely for grants-in-aid in accord-
 13 ance with the provisions of section 301 (d), Public Law
 14 410 ~~(34)~~ (including the purchase and distribution of penicillin
 15 and other antibiotic compounds for use in research projects
 16 for which grants are made), in addition to the \$100,000
 17 specified for such grants in said Act.

18 ~~(35)~~ Public health services, Philippine Islands: To enable the
 19 Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, fiscal year
 20 1946, to assist the public-health organization of the Philip-
 21 pine Islands in reconstituting and reactivating public-health
 22 services and programs in the Philippine Islands, including
 23 personal services in the District of Columbia; personal serv-
 24 ices outside the District of Columbia without regard to the
 25 civil-service or classification laws; purchase, maintenance,

1 *repair, and operation of twenty-five passenger automobiles*
 2 *and ten aircraft; travel; printing and binding; purchase of*
 3 *supplies, materials, and equipment without regard to section*
 4 *3709 of the Revised Statutes; and packing, unpacking, crat-*
 5 *ing, uncrating, drayage, and transportation of personal ef-*
 6 *fects of commissioned officers and transportation of their*
 7 *dependents on change of station, \$1,000,000.*

8 SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

9 Grants to States for unemployment compensation adminin-
 10 istration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for
 11 "Grants to States for unemployment compensation adminis-
 12 tration", including the objects specified under this head in
 13 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946,
 14 \$25,042,000.

15 Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:
 16 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries,
 17 Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", (36)\$1,682,-
 18 500 \$1,850,750.

19 Salaries, office of the Social Security Board: For an addi-
 20 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries, offices of the
 21 Social Security Board", \$50,000.

22 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board: For an
 23 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Miscellaneous ex-

1 penses, Social Security Board", including the objects speci-
 2 fied under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appro-
 3 priation Act, 1946, (37)~~\$125,000~~ \$140,000.

4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

5 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries,
 6 Office of the General Counsel", including personal services
 7 in the District of Columbia, \$16,000.

8 Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For an
 9 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Traveling expenses,
 10 Federal Security Agency", including the objects specified
 11 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
 12 tion Act, 1946, and \$5,000 for carrying out the provisions
 13 of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 139), \$60,000.

14 Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For an
 15 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and bind-
 16 ing, Federal Security Agency", to carry out the provisions
 17 of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 139), \$1,000:
 18 *Provided*, That the amount of \$514,000 specified in the
 19 appropriation "Printing and binding, Federal Security
 20 Agency", for printed forms, tabulating cards, and tabu-
 21 lating forms in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insur-
 22 ance is hereby reduced by \$50,000, said amount to be avail-
 23 able for the other purposes specified under this head.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Public works advance planning: For an additional amount for "Public works advance planning", fiscal year 1946, ~~(38)\$12,500,000~~ \$25,000,000, of which not to exceed ~~(39)\$375,000~~ \$675,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in the manner specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, except that the limitation on travel expenses is increased by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, except ~~(39½)\$40,000~~ \$50,000 ~~(40):~~ *Provided*, That no loans shall be made or participated in by any Federal agency for the construction of any public works, plans for which have been wholly or partly financed out of this appropriation, except in pursuance of a specific authorization.

Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount fiscal year 1946, for "Virgin Islands public works", ~~(41)\$554,000~~ \$1,878,420.

Public Works Administration liquidation: The amount made available for administrative expenses during the fiscal year 1946 under the head "Public Works Administration liquidation" in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased from "\$25,000" to "\$45,000".

~~(42)~~PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Federal office building, Nashville, Tennessee: For the

1 *acquisition of a site in Nashville, Tennessee, by purchase,*
 2 *condemnation, or otherwise, and the construction thereon of*
 3 *a new Federal office building for the use and accommodation*
 4 *of the United States, including the Veterans' Administration,*
 5 *\$5,575,000.*

6 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

7 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Highway
 8 Act of November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented,
 9 \$25,000,000, being a part of the \$100,000,000 authorized to
 10 be appropriated by section 2 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act
 11 of 1944 (Public Law 521), and to become available in ac-
 12 cordance with said section 2 and to remain available until
 13 expended.

14 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
 15 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of
 16 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Com-
 17 missioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the
 18 several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of
 19 roads and highways of States or their subdivisions sub-
 20 stantially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both,
 21 by any other agency of the Government, and so forth", as
 22 fully set forth in (43) *Senate Document Numbered 109, and*
 23 *House Document Numbered 354, Seventy-ninth Congress,*
 24 (44) ~~\$296,867.45~~ \$473,528.31.

1 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

2 Foreign-service pay adjustment: The appropriation
3 "Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign
4 currencies", in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
5 1946, shall be available, in such amounts as may be deter-
6 mined by the President, for transfer to and merger with
7 other appropriations available for salaries, travel, cost-of-
8 living, quarters, and other allowances in foreign countries.

9 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

10 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
11 for "Salaries", \$2,673,900.

12 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
13 year 1946, for "Miscellaneous expenses", including the ob-
14 jects specified under this head in the Independent Offices
15 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$506,700, of which not to exceed
16 \$4,500 shall be available for deposit in the general fund
17 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
18 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

19 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
20 year 1946, for "Printing and binding", \$22,500.

21 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

22 General administrative expenses: For an additional
23 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "General administrative ex-
24 penses", including the objects specified under this head in
25 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, (45)\$206,-

1 ~~000~~ \$306,000, and the limitation on the amount which may
 2 be expended for personal services in the District of Colum-
 3 bia is hereby increased from “\$2,488,000” to ~~(46)~~“\$2,688,
 4 ~~000~~” “\$2,788,000”.

5 Valuation of property of carriers: For an additional
 6 amount, fiscal year 1946, for “Valuation of property of
 7 carriers”, including the objects specified under this head in
 8 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$50,000.
 9 ~~(47)~~*Motor transport regulation: For an additional amount,*
 10 *fiscal year 1946, for “Motor transport regulation”, includ-*
 11 *ing the objects specified under this head in the Independent*
 12 *Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$164,000.*

13 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
 14 year 1946, for “Printing and binding for the Interstate
 15 Commerce Commission”, including the objects specified
 16 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
 17 Act, 1946, \$45,000.

18 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

19 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

20 ~~(48)~~*Veterans’ housing: To enable the National Housing*
 21 *Administrator to carry out the purposes of title V of the*
 22 *Act of October 14, 1940, as amended, \$24,500,000.*

23 *Veterans’ housing: To enable the National Housing*
 24 *Administrator to carry out the purposes of title V of the*
 25 *Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1501),*

1 \$191,900,000, to remain available until expended: Pro-
2 vided, That, without regard to the provisions of any other
3 law, but subject to the removal provisions of section 313
4 of said Act, said Administrator may transfer, for such con-
5 sideration and subject to such terms and conditions as he
6 deems feasible under the circumstances, any temporary hous-
7 ing (intact or in panels suitable for reuse) under his juris-
8 diction to any educational institution, State or political
9 subdivision thereof, local public agency, or nonprofit organi-
10 zation, for use or reuse in providing temporary housing
11 for families of servicemen and for veterans and their fami-
12 lies, or, in the discretion of the Administrator, for single
13 veterans attending educational institutions.

14 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

15 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the funds made
16 available to the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration by
17 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, for
18 "Salaries and expenses", there is hereby made available to
19 said Administration not to exceed \$150,000 from the sources
20 specified under said head.

21 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

22 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the funds made
23 available to the Federal Housing Administration by the Inde-
24 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, for "Salaries and
25 expenses", there is hereby made available to said Administra-

tion not to exceed \$1,000,000 from the sources specified under said head.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries", \$354,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated in title IV, Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1946, or of any other funds appropriated to the National Labor Relations Board for the fiscal year 1946 hereafter shall be used, except for the discharge of obligations incurred up to and including the date of approval of this Act, by the National Labor Relations Board in any way in connection with the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous expenses and printing and binding, and the National Labor Relations Board shall return to the Treasury all funds appropriated to it under title IV of the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1946, for the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act, less all sums actually expended and obligations actually incurred in the performance of its duties under the War Labor Disputes Act up to and including the date of approval of this Act.

1 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
2 year 1946, for "Miscellaneous expenses", including the objects
3 specified under this head in the National Labor Relations
4 Board Appropriation Act, 1946, \$110,000.

5 Penalty mail: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
6 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of
7 penalty mail of the National Labor Relations Board as re-
8 quired by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$2,500.

9 (49) *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal*
10 *year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, National Labor*
11 *Relations Board, War Labor Disputes Act", including the*
12 *objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose*
13 *in the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act,*
14 *1946, \$300,000, for reimbursement to the appropriations*
15 *"Salaries" and "Miscellaneous expenses", National Labor*
16 *Relations Board, fiscal year 1946.*

17 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

18 Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards:
19 For an additional amount for "Arbitration, emergency
20 and emergency panel boards, National Mediation Board,
21 1946", including the objects under this head in the Labor-
22 Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1946, \$23,900.

23 There is hereby transferred \$3,000 from the appropria-
24 tion "Arbitration and Emergency Boards, National Media-
25 tion Board, 1945", to the appropriation "Salaries and ex-

1 penses, emergency panels, and so forth, National Mediation
2 Board 1945”.

3 OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

4 Expenses of disposal agencies: In addition to funds
5 already appropriated and notwithstanding the provisions of
6 section 30 (a) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, here-
7 after all proceeds from any disposition of surplus property
8 remaining after dispositions made as provided in sections 30
9 (b), (c), and (d) of such Act shall be set aside in a
10 special fund account in the Treasury and funds so set aside
11 in such special fund account are hereby appropriated and
12 shall be available to the Surplus Property Administrator,
13 not, however, to exceed \$170,000,000 for the fiscal year
14 1946, for “Expenses of disposal agencies”, Office of War
15 Mobilization and Reconversion, for allocation or reimburse-
16 ment as specified under this head in the National War
17 Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, including expenses
18 necessary to enable Government agencies designated by
19 the Surplus Property Administration to render special serv-
20 ices to the Administration or to disposal agencies; purchase,
21 maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automo-
22 biles; maintenance and operation of aircraft in connection
23 with disposal activities in the Territories and possessions:
24 *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any provision to the con-
25 trary, the appropriation under this head in this Act and in

1 the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, shall
2 be considered as available also for expenses incurred during
3 the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 incident to the care, handling,
4 transfer, and other disposition of property under the control
5 of disposal agencies by whatever agency declared: *Provided*
6 *further*, That the limitations under the appropriation "Sur-
7 plus property program", Procurement Division, transferred
8 to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by the
9 National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, are hereby
10 repealed: *Provided further*, That any unobligated balances
11 in the special fund account created herein shall be covered
12 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts not later than six
13 months after the close of each fiscal year: *Provided further*,
14 That any owning or disposal agency is authorized to transfer
15 surplus property in its possession, other than real estate, to
16 the United States Soldiers' Home without reimbursement or
17 transfer of funds.

18 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

19 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
20 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", \$166,200.

21 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

22 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
23 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Insti-
24 tution", including the objects specified under this head in the
25 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$47,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administrative, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: The limitation under "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services", Veterans' Administration, in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, on the amount which may be expended to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes, is hereby increased from \$3,650,000 to \$5,000,000 (50); *the limitation under the above appropriation upon the number of passenger-carrying vehicles which may be purchased during the fiscal year 1946 is hereby increased from "fifty-five" to "two hundred and eighty-four"; the limitation under the above appropriation upon the amount which may be available for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material is hereby increased from "\$50,000" to \$99,500; and notwithstanding the provisions of section 106 of the above Act, the appropriation shall be available for the purchase of newspapers (other than legal) and periodicals in an amount not exceeding \$975. Subparagraph (c) of section 201 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, is hereby amended by striking therefrom the words following the words "Veterans' Administration" and substituting in lieu thereof the*

1 following words and figures, "the amount available for such
2 purpose shall be \$10,000".

3 For construction of hospitals and domiciliary facilities
4 for fiscal year 1946, \$158,320,000.

5 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
6 year 1946, for "Printing and binding for the Veterans'
7 Administration", \$1,360,000, of which \$200,000 shall be
8 reimbursed to the "Emergency fund for the President, national
9 defense".

10 National service life insurance: For an additional
11 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National service life insur-
12 ance", including the objects specified under this head in
13 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$928,-
14 000,000, to remain available until expended.

15 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: The Administrator
16 of Veterans' Affairs, subject to the approval of the Federal
17 Board of Hospitalization, is authorized to utilize such Army
18 and Navy hospitals, temporary or otherwise, not required by
19 the Army or Navy, as such Administrator and the Federal
20 Board of Hospitalization may deem safe and suitable for the
21 hospitalization or domiciliary care of veterans.

22 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

23 REGULATORY AGENCIES

24 Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount,
25 fiscal year 1946, for the "Office of Recorder of Deeds", in-

1 cluding the objects specified for this purpose in the District of
2 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, \$12,400.

3 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

4 CAPITAL OUTLAY

5 For an additional amount for the construction of an un-
6 derpass under Hiatt Place to connect the Powell Junior High
7 School and the Johnson Building, \$7,000, to remain avail-
8 able until expended.

9 The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are au-
10 thorized to enter into contract or contracts for construction of
11 the following school buildings or additions to school buildings
12 at a total cost in each case of not to exceed the specified
13 amounts, namely, Alexander Graham Bell (Abbot) Voca-
14 tional School, \$1,190,000; Spingarn High School, \$2,060,-
15 000; Miller Junior High School, \$1,350,000; Taft Junior
16 High School addition, \$518,000; new elementary-school
17 building, including assembly hall-gymnasium, in the vicinity
18 of Eleventh and G Streets Southeast, to replace the present
19 Cranch and Tyler Schools, \$600,000; and Logan School,
20 \$350,000.

21 For an additional amount for the purchase of a site for
22 elementary-school purposes in the vicinity of Eleventh and G
23 Streets Southeast, for the replacement of the Cranch, Tyler,
24 and Van Ness Schools, \$50,000, to remain available until
25 expended.

1 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

2 (51) *Capital outlay, Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium:*
 3 *For preparation of plans and specifications for the construc-*
 4 *tion of a building for employees' living quarters, \$4,600,*
 5 *which amount may be credited to the appropriation account,*
 6 *"Office of Municipal Architect, construction services".*

7 Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For
 8 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Operating ex-
 9 penses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital", including the objects
 10 specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appro-
 11 priation Act, 1946, \$28,900.

12 Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an
 13 additional amount for the construction of a superintendent's
 14 residence, \$5,000.

15 PUBLIC WELFARE

16 FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

17 Capital outlay, institutions for the indigent: For com-
 18 pleting construction of a new heating plant at the Home
 19 for the Aged and Infirm, including all necessary appur-
 20 tenances thereto, \$237,500.

21 JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

22 Capital outlay: For preparation of plans and specifica-
 23 tions for new buildings for the Industrial Home School, to
 24 be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$600,000 on a new
 25 site near Laurel, Maryland, \$18,000, which amount may

1 be credited to the appropriation account, "Office of Municipal
2 Architect, construction services".

3 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$40,000
4 for the construction of temporary building for the National
5 Training School for Girls on a new site to be acquired in
6 Maryland, contained in the District of Columbia Appro-
7 priation Act, 1944, is reappropriated and made available
8 during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 for repairs, alter-
9 ations, and improvements to existing buildings on the new
10 site acquired near Laurel, Maryland, for the National Train-
11 ing School for Girls, including furniture and equipment and
12 the installation of necessary utilities.

13 (52) *MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE*

14 *Capital outlay, District Training School: For the con-*
15 *struction of a third floor and a permanent roof to the hospital*
16 *and administration building, \$70,000.*

17 **PUBLIC WORKS**

18 (53) *Motor Vehicle Parking Agency: For all expenses neces-*
19 *sary in carrying out the provisions of the District of Columbia*
20 *Motor Vehicle Parking Facility Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 90),*
21 *including personal services and printing and binding, pay-*
22 *able from the highway fund, fiscal year 1946, \$5,000.*

23 Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For an additional
24 amount, fiscal year 1946, for construction of sewers and
25 receiving basins, and so forth, including the objects specified

1 under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
2 Act, 1946, \$320,000 (54), and in conducting a survey for
3 city relief sewers the Commissioners are authorized to employ
4 engineering and other professional services by contract or
5 otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
6 Statutes and civil-service and classification laws.

7 (55) SPECIAL EMERGENCY FUND

8 For all expenses necessary to enable the Commissioners
9 of the District of Columbia to maintain public order and
10 protect life and property in said District during the period
11 of public recognition extended to returning military or naval
12 personnel or visiting dignitaries, including the cost of re-
13 moving and relocating streetcar loading platforms, roping
14 of streets, erection of stands, printing of signs, and operation
15 of temporary comfort stations, fiscal year 1946, \$15,000:
16 Provided, That the certificate of the Commissioners shall
17 be sufficient voucher for the expenditure of \$1,000 of this
18 appropriation for such purposes as they may deem necessary.

19 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

20 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
21 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
22 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
23 as set forth in House Document Numbered 370 of the
24 Seventy-ninth Congress, \$1,504.50.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Salaries and expenses (foreign plant quarantine): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses" (foreign plant quarantines), including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, ~~(56)\$125,000~~ \$250,000.

~~(57)~~FOREST SERVICE

National forest protection and management: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for national forest protection and management, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$300,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Forest roads and trails: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Forest roads and trails", including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head

1 in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946,
 2 \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which
 3 amount \$2,000,000 is for forest development roads and trails,
 4 being a part of the \$12,500,000 authorized to be appro-
 5 priated for the first postwar fiscal year by the Act of
 6 December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 838), and \$2,000,000 is for
 7 forest highways, being a part of the balance of the \$7,000,000
 8 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 by
 9 the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867).

10 (58)WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

11 *Salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount*
 12 *which may be expended for the agricultural wage stabiliza-*
 13 *tion program under the appropriation "Salaries and ex-*
 14 *penses, War Food Administration", in the Department of*
 15 *Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, is hereby increased*
 16 *from "\$275,000" to "\$373,700".*

17 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

18 Salaries and administrative expenses: For an additional
 19 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and administrative
 20 expenses", Commodity Credit Corporation, including the
 21 objects specified under this head in the Department of
 22 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$762,000, payable
 23 from the funds of said Corporation.

24 (59)SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

25 *The limitation of \$50,000,000 for the objects and for*

1 the purposes of the item "School lunch program" contained
 2 in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946,
 3 is increased by \$15,000,000.

4 (60)MARKETING SERVICE

5 Insecticide Act: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 6 1946, for "Insecticide Act", including the objects specified
 7 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropria-
 8 tion Act, 1946, \$26,500, and the limitation on the amount
 9 which may be expended for departmental personal services in
 10 the District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$1,228,-
 11 446" to "\$1,235,446".

12 FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

13 Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority
 14 and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropria-
 15 tion Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby
 16 continued through December 31, 1946, to assist in providing
 17 an adequate supply of agricultural labor for the production,
 18 harvesting, and preparation for markets of agricultural com-
 19 modities essential to the orderly transition from war to peace
 20 and for carrying out the other purposes of said Act, and, in
 21 addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is
 22 hereby appropriated the sum of (61)\$14,000,000 \$22,000,-
 23 000 for such purposes, to be merged with the funds hereby
 24 continued available. Not less than (62)\$5,000,000 \$7,-

1 000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among
2 the several States in the manner and for the purposes
3 specified in section 2 of said Act, and of the amount so
4 apportioned, not more than \$100,000 may be expended
5 by the State agricultural extension services for the con-
6 struction of labor supply centers under the limitations
7 of said section 2. In addition to the amounts heretofore
8 made available for administrative expenses pursuant to sec-
9 tion 3 (c) of said Act, there is hereby made available, out
10 of said funds, the sum of \$562,023 for such purposes.
11 (63) *Agricultural workers may be admitted into the United*
12 *States to perform agricultural labor in accordance with the*
13 *provisions of section 5 (g) of said Act during the continuance*
14 *of this program, notwithstanding any official determination of*
15 *the cessation of hostilities in the present war.*

16 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
19 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects
20 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
21 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$63,400.

22 Declassification and technical services: For all expenses
23 necessary, fiscal year 1946, in the performance of activities
24 and services relating to the declassification of scientific and
25 technical data, its release for public benefit, the promotion

1 of its maximum use by business and industry in the develop-
 2 ment and utilization of new products and processes, including
 3 all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and
 4 expenses, Office of the Secretary", is available, and includ-
 5 ing not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment
 6 of persons or organizations (including aliens where necessary
 7 for special studies, investigations, and the translation of
 8 foreign-language documents in this country and abroad)
 9 by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709,
 10 Revised Statutes, and the civil-service and classification laws,
 11 and not to exceed \$50,000 for printing and binding,
 12 **(64)**~~\$250,000~~ \$344,000.

13 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

14 Compiling census reports, and so forth: For an additional
 15 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Compiling census reports, and
 16 so forth", including the objects specified under this head in
 17 the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946,
 18 **(65)**~~\$1,970,000~~ \$3,295,000.

19 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

20 **(66)***Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an addi-*
 21 *tional amount for "Establishment of air-navigation facilities",*
 22 *fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this*
 23 *head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act,*
 24 *1946, \$182,000.*

25 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an ex-

1 tension to the Terminal Building, construction of four hangars,
2 extension to boilerhouse, and acquisition of land necessary
3 for and planning of an access road to the airport, \$3,998,000,
4 to remain available until expended.

5 The War and Navy Departments are authorized to
6 transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration aircraft
7 engines, parts, and accessories surplus to the needs of such
8 Departments, such transfer to be without charge therefor,
9 and the appropriation "Maintenance and Operation of Air-
10 craft" is hereby made available for the costs of transporta-
11 tion and storage incident to the procurement and care of such
12 items.

13 **(67)** *BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE*

14 **(68)** *Departmental salaries and expenses: For an additional*
15 *amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Departmental salaries and*
16 *expenses", including the objects specified under this head in*
17 *the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946,*
18 *\$350,000, and the limitation on the amount which may be*
19 *expended for personal services is hereby increased from*
20 *"\$1,929,250" to "\$2,241,750".*

21 **(69)** *Field office service: For an additional amount, fiscal*
22 *year 1946, for "Field office service", including the objects*
23 *specified under this head in the Department of Commerce*
24 *Appropriation Act, 1946, \$30,000, and the limitation on*

1 *the amount which may be expended for personal services is*
2 *hereby increased from "\$395,000" to "\$421,000".*

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

6 Petroleum Conservation Division: For an additional
7 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Petroleum Conservation Divi-
8 sion", including the objects specified under this head in the
9 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$12,300.

10 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

11 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
12 for "Salaries", \$50,000.

13 Salaries and expenses of land offices: For an additional
14 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses of
15 land offices", including the objects specified under this head
16 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$8,000.

17 Payment to Oklahoma, from royalties, oil and gas, south
18 half of Red River: For an additional amount, fiscal year
19 1946, for "Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas,
20 south half of Red River", \$399.69: *Provided*, That expendi-
21 tures under the total appropriation shall not exceed the
22 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance
23 with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act,
24 1934.

1 Fire protection and timber management, public domain,
 2 continental United States: For an additional amount, fiscal
 3 year 1946, for "Fire protection and timber management,
 4 public domain, continental United States", including the
 5 objects specified under this head in the Interior Department
 6 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$62,000.

7 (70)BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 *For payment to certain individual Sioux Indians, their*
 9 *heirs or devisees, in full settlement of their claims against*
 10 *the United States for personal property losses, as author-*
 11 *ized by the Act of June 30, 1945 (Public Law 97), in-*
 12 *cluding payment of attorney fees and other expenses au-*
 13 *thorized by said Act, \$111,630, to remain available as*
 14 *provided in said Act: Provided, That the respective Indian*
 15 *agency superintendents, acting as ex officio guardians, shall*
 16 *have authority to make application for, and to receive,*
 17 *payment of the amounts due the said claimants, their heirs*
 18 *or devisees.*

19 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

20 RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND .

21 Construction: For additional amounts for salaries and
 22 expenses (other than project offices), construction of the
 23 following projects, and general investigations, including the
 24 objects specified under the head "Bureau of Reclamation"
 25 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, to be

1 expended from the reclamation fund, to remain available
 2 until expended and to be reimbursable under the reclamation
 3 law:

4 Salaries and expenses (other than project offices),
 5 ~~(71)\$200,000~~ \$800,000;

6 General investigations, ~~(72)\$500,000~~ \$1,500,000;

7 Projects:

8 San Luis project, Colorado, \$1,000,000;

9 Boise project, Idaho: Payette division, \$2,000,000;

10 Anderson Ranch, \$1,925,000;

11 Minidoka project, Idaho, \$720,000;

12 Palisades project, Idaho, \$1,000,000;

13 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$750,000;

14 Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$2,000,000;

15 Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$2,020,000;

16 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$1,000,000;

17 Klamath project, Oregon, \$1,000,000;

18 Owyhee project, Oregon, \$190,000;

19 Vale project, Oregon, \$3,000;

20 Provo River project, Utah, \$860,000;

21 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$1,-
 22 650,000;

23 Kendrick project, Wyoming, \$500,000;

24 Riverton project, Wyoming, \$1,000,000;

1 Shoshone project, Wyoming: Heart Mountain divi-
 2 sion, \$1,000,000; Power division, \$1,124,000;
 3 Total, from the reclamation fund, ~~(73)\$20,442,000~~
 4 \$22,042,000.

5 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

6 Construction: For additional amounts for construction of
 7 the following projects, including the objects specified under
 8 the head "Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Depart-
 9 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, to be expended from the
 10 general fund of the Treasury, to remain available until
 11 expended and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

12 Gila project, Arizona, \$2,000,000;

13 Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, ~~(74)\$5,000,000~~
 14 \$6,800,000;

15 Central Valley project, California: Storage system,
 16 Shasta Dam and Reservoir, relocation of secondary roads,
 17 \$100,000; road between Shasta and Keswick Dams and
 18 United States Highway 99, \$150,000; clearing Shasta
 19 Reservoir area, \$100,000; Shasta Dam, \$500,000; Delta
 20 division, Delta-Mendota canal, \$7,500,000; Delta Cross
 21 channel, \$349,420; Friant division, Friant Dam and Reser-
 22 voir, \$200,000; Friant-Kern canal, \$6,000,000; Power
 23 system, Shasta power plant, \$885,580; Keswick Dam,
 24 \$500,000; Keswick power plant, \$550,000; switchyards,
 25 \$1,600,000; transmission lines, Oroville to Sacramento, two

1 hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$730,000, and Sacramento
 2 between substations, two hundred and thirty kilovolt,
 3 \$50,000; in all, \$19,215,000;

4 ~~(75)~~ *Kings River project, California, \$197,000;*

5 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, ~~(76)~~ ~~\$5,000,-~~
 6 ~~000~~ \$6,500,000;

7 Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$1,500,000;

8 Columbia Basin project, Washington, ~~(77)~~ ~~\$10,050,000~~
 9 \$10,500,000;

10 Total, general fund, construction, ~~(78)~~ ~~\$42,765,000~~
 11 \$46,712,000.

12 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

13 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal) : For an
 14 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, to remain available until
 15 expended, for continuation of construction, \$3,000,000.

16 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

17 Colorado River development fund (expenditure ac-
 18 count) : For an additional amount for investigations of proj-
 19 ects for the utilization of the waters of the Colorado River
 20 system in the four States of the upper division, as authorized
 21 by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act,
 22 approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774), ~~(79)~~ ~~\$250,000~~
 23 \$1,000,000 from the Colorado River development fund
 24 (holding account).

1 FORT PECK PROJECT, MONTANA

2 For an additional amount for Fort Peck project, Mon-
3 tana, ~~(80)\$480,000~~ \$1,335,000, to remain available until
4 expended.

5 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

6 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable): For the partial
7 accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secre-
8 tary of the Interior pursuant to section 9 of the Act of Decem-
9 ber 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), ~~(81)\$10,269,100~~ \$11,402,-
10 300, to remain available until expended.

11 ~~(82)~~ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

12 *Administrative provisions: The limitation contained in*
13 *the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, on the*
14 *number of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles which*
15 *may be purchased is hereby increased from "two hundred*
16 *and eighty" to "three hundred and eighty".*

17 ~~(83)~~GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

18 ~~(84)~~Topographic surveys: For an additional amount, fiscal
19 year 1946, for "Topographic surveys", \$13,900.

20 ~~(85)~~Geologic surveys: For an additional amount, fiscal year
21 1946, for "Geologic surveys", \$800.

22 ~~(86)~~Gaging streams: For an additional amount, fiscal year
23 1946, for "Gaging streams", including the objects specified
24 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation
25 Act, 1946, \$321,100, and the amount that shall be available

1 *only for cooperation with States or municipalities is hereby*
 2 *increased from “\$1,300,000” to “\$1,620,000”.*

3 **(87)***Classification of lands: For an additional amount, fiscal*
 4 *year 1946, for “Classification of lands”, \$800.*

5 **(88)***Arkansas River compact: For payment of the compen-*
 6 *sation, without regard to the civil-service and classification*
 7 *laws, including time performed in travel, and expenses, in-*
 8 *cluding travel, of the person appointed by the President,*
 9 *pursuant to Public Law 34, Seventy-ninth Congress, to*
 10 *participate as the representative of the United States in*
 11 *the negotiation of a compact between the States of Colorado*
 12 *and Kansas relative to the division of the waters of the*
 13 *Arkansas River and its tributaries, to be available until*
 14 *June 30, 1947, \$15,000: Provided, That, notwithstanding*
 15 *the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the Presi-*
 16 *dent is authorized to appoint a retired officer of the Army as*
 17 *such representative without prejudice to his status as a retired*
 18 *Army officer who shall receive such compensation and ex-*
 19 *penses in addition to his retired pay.*

20 **(89)**BUREAU OF MINES

21 *Drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colorado: For continuing*
 22 *the construction of the drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colorado,*
 23 *including the objects specified under this head in the Interior*
 24 *Department Appropriation Act, 1944, to remain available*

1 *until expended, \$485,000, of which \$8,000 shall be available*
2 *for personal services in the District of Columbia.*

3 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
5 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the ob-
6 jects specified under this head in the Interior Department
7 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$20,000; and the amount which
8 may be expended for printing and binding is hereby in-
9 creased from "\$25,000" to "\$29,000".

10 Regional offices: For an additional amount, fiscal year
11 1946, for "Regional offices", including the objects specified
12 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation
13 Act, 1946, \$35,000.

14 National parks: For an additional amount, fiscal year
15 1946, for "National parks", including the objects specified
16 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation
17 Act, 1946 ~~(90)\$100,000~~ \$123,300.

18 National monuments: For an additional amount, fiscal
19 year 1946, for "National monuments", including the objects
20 specified under this head in the Interior Department Appro-
21 priation Act, 1946, \$30,000.

22 National historical parks and memorials: For an addi-
23 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National historical

1 parks and memorials", including the objects specified under
2 this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
3 1946, \$51,000.

4 National military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries:
5 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National
6 military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries", including the
7 objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-
8 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, \$25,000.

9 Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and
10 Nevada: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for
11 "Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and
12 Nevada", including the objects specified under this head in
13 the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$5,000.

14 Recreational demonstration areas: For an additional
15 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Recreational demonstration
16 areas", including the objects specified under this head in the
17 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$10,000.

18 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For an
19 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and
20 expenses, National Capital parks", including the objects
21 specified under this head in the Interior Department Appro-
22 priation Act, 1946, \$70,000.

1 (91)FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 *Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents;*
 4 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Con-*
 5 *trol of predatory animals and injurious rodents", including*
 6 *the objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-*
 7 *ment Appropriation Act, 1946, \$20,000.*

8 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

9 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

10 Municipal government of Saint Croix: For defraying
 11 the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of
 12 Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, because of the excess of current
 13 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1946.
 14 (92)\$100,000 \$150,000, to be paid in monthly installments.

15 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

16 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

17 (93)Office of the Assistant Solicitor General: For an addi-
 18 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Office of the Assistant
 19 Solicitor General", \$29,350.

20 Tax Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 21 1946, for the "Tax Division", \$18,360.

22 (94)FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

23 Damage claims: For the payment of a claim for dam-
 24 ages to privately owned property adjusted and determined
 25 by the Attorney General of the United States under the

1 provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the
2 adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of
3 the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", ap-
4 proved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set
5 forth in Senate Document Numbered 113, Seventy-ninth
6 Congress, \$37.50.

7 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

8 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
9 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and
10 Naturalization Service", including the objects specified under
11 this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
12 1946, \$1,172,400.

13 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

14 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

15 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
16 year 1946, for "Contingent expenses", including the objects
17 specified under this head in the Department of Labor Ap-
18 propriation Act, 1946, \$4,825.

19 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
20 year 1946, for "Traveling expenses", including the objects
21 specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appo-
22 priation Act, 1946, \$35,000.

23 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

24 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
25 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects

1 specified under this head in the Department of Labor Approp-
2 priation Act, 1946, \$172,760.

3 APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

4 Apprentice Training Service: For an additional amount,
5 fiscal year 1946, for "Apprentice Training Service", includ-
6 ing the objects specified under this head in the War Man-
7 power Commission Appropriation Act, 1946, and including
8 not to exceed \$3,250 additional for printing and binding
9 and \$59,000 additional for travel expenses, \$431,500.

10 NAVY DEPARTMENT

11 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for real
12 and personal property damage, adjusted and determined by
13 the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
14 entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of
15 claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine
16 Corps forces in foreign countries", approved April 22, 1943
17 (31 U. S. C. 224d-224i), as fully set forth in House Docu-
18 ment Numbered 352, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$11,132.56.

19 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

20 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

21 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
22 COLUMBIA

23 For additional amounts for "Salaries in Office of Post-
24 master General and bureaus and offices", Post Office Depart-
25 ment, fiscal year 1946, as follows:

1 Office of the Postmaster General, \$12,700.

2 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, \$1,200.

3 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
4 \$31,500.

5 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
6 \$20,600.

7 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
8 \$30,000.

9 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
10 \$28,800.

11 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department,
12 \$5,300.

13 Office of the Chief Inspector, \$9,600.

14 Bureau of Accounts, \$9,400.

15 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

16 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses: For an addi-
17 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Contingent and mis-
18 cellaneous expenses", including the objects specified under
19 this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
20 1946, \$25,000.

21 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

22 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

23 Personal or property damage claims: For an additional
24 amount for "Personal or property damage claims", for the
25 fiscal year 1946 and prior years, \$65,000.

1 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

2 Clerks, division headquarters: For an additional amount,
3 fiscal year 1946, for "Clerks, division headquarters",
4 \$22,500, and increase the limitation on the number of clerks
5 from "three hundred and sixty-seven" to "four hundred and
6 twelve".

7 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

8 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount,
9 fiscal year 1945, for "Domestic Air Mail Service", including
10 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office
11 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$595,000.

12 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

13 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount,
14 fiscal year 1946, for "Indemnities, domestic mail", \$728,000.

15 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For an
16 additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Unpaid money
17 orders more than one year old", \$390,000.

18 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

19 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For
20 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Post office
21 stationery, equipment, and supplies", including the objects
22 specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
23 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, \$3,600: *Provided*, That the
24 limitation on the amount available for the pay of employees

1 in the District of Columbia in connection with the shipment
2 of supplies is increased from "\$63,800" to "\$67,400".

3 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

5 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946,
6 for "Salaries", including the objects specified under this
7 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946,
8 \$265,000.

9 FOREIGN SERVICE

10 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
11 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Transportation, Foreign
12 Service", including the objects specified under this head
13 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946,
14 \$1,327,000.

15 The limitations under the appropriation, "Foreign Serv-
16 ice quarters", fiscal year 1946, on the amounts which may
17 be used for allowances for living quarters shall be exclusive
18 of amounts paid in accordance with the Act approved March
19 26, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 118c), for losses sustained due to
20 appreciation of foreign currencies.

21 (95) *Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For an*
22 *additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Representation*
23 *allowances, Foreign Service", \$23,000.*

24 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional

1 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries of clerks, Foreign
2 Service", including the objects specified under this head in
3 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$838,000.

4 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
5 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Miscel-
6 laneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", including
7 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
8 State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$258,000.

9 Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency) : For an addi-
10 tional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign Service,
11 auxiliary (emergency)", including the objects specified
12 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
13 Act, 1946, ~~(96)\$4,000,000~~ \$4,770,000.

14 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
15 amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Contingent expenses, Foreign
16 Service", including the objects specified under this head in
17 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$960,000.

18 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

19 International conferences (emergency) : For an addi-
20 tional amount for "International Conferences (emergency)",
21 fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this
22 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946,
23 ~~(97)\$2,500,000~~ \$3,000,000.

24 United States contributions to international commissions,
25 congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount, fiscal

1 year 1946, for "United States contributions to international
2 commissions, congresses, and bureaus", as follows: Inter-
3 national Bureau of Weights and Measures, \$29,403; Inter-
4 national Office of Public Health, \$10,209.36; Inter-American
5 Statistical Institute, \$1,947; Food and Agriculture Organi-
6 zation of the United Nations, \$577,500; International Labor
7 Organization, \$80,000, to be available for the expenses of
8 participation by the United States in the meetings of the
9 General Conference and of the Governing Body of the Inter-
10 national Labor Organization and in such regional, industrial,
11 or other special meetings, as may be duly called by such
12 Governing Body, including the objects specified for these
13 purposes in the Department of State Appropriation Act,
14 1946; in all \$699,059.36.

15 Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees: The ap-
16 propriation "Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees"
17 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby
18 continued available until April 1, 1946.

19 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-
20 sion, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount,
21 fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, International
22 Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico", includ-
23 ing the objects specified under this head in the Department
24 of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$175,000.

25 Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project: For an addi-

1 tional amount for construction of the Douglas-Agua Prieta
 2 sanitation project, including the objects specified under this
 3 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943,
 4 \$60,000, to remain available until expended.

5 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

6 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

7 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
 8 year 1946, for "Printing and binding", \$4,000.

9 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

10 (98) *Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For*
 11 *an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Division of*
 12 *Disbursement, salaries and expenses", including the objects*
 13 *specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appro-*
 14 *priation Act, 1946, \$1,000,000.*

15 Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement: For
 16 an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and
 17 binding", Division of Disbursement, including the objects
 18 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appro-
 19 priation Act, 1946, \$54,000.

20 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

21 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
 22 year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,218,000.

23 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

24 Salaries and expenses: The limitation under "Salaries
 25 and expenses", Bureau of Internal Revenue, on the amount

1 which may be expended for printing and binding, fiscal
 2 year 1945, is hereby increased from “\$2,000,000” to
 3 “\$2,274,274”.

4 WAR DEPARTMENT

5 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

6 DAMAGE CLAIMS

7 For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or
 8 destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted
 9 and determined by the Secretary of War under the pro-
 10 visions of the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the settle-
 11 ment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of prop-
 12 erty or personal injury or death caused by military personnel
 13 or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of
 14 the War Department or of the Army”, approved July 3,
 15 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set forth in (99) *Senate*
 16 *Document Numbered 107*, and House Document Num-
 17 bered 349, Seventy-ninth Congress, (100) ~~\$118,144.91~~
 18 ~~\$274,127.43~~.

19 (101) *CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING*

20 *RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS*

21 *The third proviso under the head “Reserve Officers’*
 22 *Training Corps” in the Military Appropriation Act, 1946,*
 23 *is hereby amended by deleting therefrom the words “, or for*
 24 *additional motor transport or tank units unless in replacement*
 25 *of existing cavalry units”; and the fourth proviso under said*

1 *head is hereby amended by deleting therefrom the words "Air*
 2 *Corps,".*

3 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

4 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

5 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

6 The proviso contained in the War Department Civil Ap-
 7 propriation Act, 1946, under the head "Rivers and harbors
 8 and flood control", reading "*Provided further*, That any
 9 appropriation for civil functions under the Corps of Engineers
 10 for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available for contracting in
 11 such manner as the Secretary of War may determine to be
 12 in the public interest without regard to the provisions of sec-
 13 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 3 of the River
 14 and Harbor Act of August 11, 1888", is hereby repealed.

15 RIVERS AND HARBORS

16 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Rivers
 17 and harbors", including the objects specified under this head
 18 in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946,
 19 \$25,516,000, to remain available until expended.

20 FLOOD CONTROL

21 Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal
 22 year 1946, for "Flood control, general", including the ob-
 23 jects specified under this head in the War Department Civil
 24 Appropriation Act, 1946, ~~(102)\$81,759,000~~ \$84,659,000,
 25 to remain available until expended: ~~(103)~~*Provided*, That no

1 part of this appropriation shall be available for constructing
 2 the Garrison (North Dakota) Reservoir beyond dimensions
 3 which would provide for a higher pool elevation than one
 4 thousand eight hundred and thirty feet or for constructing
 5 dikes or levees which would provide for a higher pool eleva-
 6 tion than one thousand eight hundred and thirty feet for
 7 operating such dam *Provided, That no part of the appropria-*
 8 *tion for the Garrison Reservoir herein contained may be*
 9 *expended for actual construction of the dam itself until*
 10 *suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior to be*
 11 *equal in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the*
 12 *Three Affiliated Tribes shall be offered to the said tribes in*
 13 *exchange for the land on the Fort Berthold Reservation*
 14 *which shall be inundated by the construction of the Garrison*
 15 *Dam.*

16 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Flood
 17 control, Mississippi River and tributaries", including the
 18 objects specified under this head in the War Department
 19 Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$15,000,000, to remain
 20 available until expended.

21 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED 22 CLAIMS

23 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

24 SEC. 201. (104)(a) For the payment of claims for
 25 damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and

1 determined by the following respective departments and
2 independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled
3 "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims
4 arising against the Government of the United States in the
5 sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved De-
6 cember 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in
7 House Document Numbered 350, Seventy-ninth Congress,
8 as follows:

9 Executive Office of the President:

10 Office for Emergency Management:

11 War Production Board, \$136.35;

12 War Shipping Administration, \$78.72;

13 Office of Price Administration, \$230.40;

14 Office of Strategic Services, \$21.50;

15 Independent offices:

16 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,
17 \$97.84;

18 Selective Service System, \$106.98;

19 Federal Security Agency, \$234.68;

20 Federal Works Agency, \$203.65;

21 National Housing Agency, \$205.50;

22 Department of Agriculture, \$901.99;

23 Department of Commerce, \$189.20;

24 Department of the Interior, \$1,298.80;

25 Department of Justice, \$844.43;

1 Navy Department, \$60,962.23;

2 Post Office Department, \$3,520.89;

3 In all \$69,033.16.

4 (105)(b) *For the payment of claims for damages to or*
5 *losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined*
6 *by the following respective departments and independent*
7 *offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act*
8 *to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising*
9 *against the Government of the United States in the sum*
10 *not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved Decem-*
11 *ber 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in*
12 *Senate Document Numbered 108, Seventy-ninth Congress,*
13 *as follows:*

14 *Executive Office of the President:*

15 *Office for Emergency Management:*

16 *War Shipping Administration, \$676.57;*

17 *Federal Security Agency, \$591.54;*

18 *Federal Works Agency, \$100.85;*

19 *Department of Commerce, \$609.65;*

20 *Department of the Interior, \$149;*

21 *Navy Department, \$33,612.21;*

22 *Post Office Department, \$598.25;*

23 *Treasury Department, \$1,843.08;*

24 *In all, \$38,181.15.*

1 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

2 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of final judgments, in-
 3 cluding costs of suits, which have been rendered under the
 4 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act
 5 to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government
 6 of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the
 7 Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have
 8 been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in (106) *Senate*
 9 *Document Numbered 111, and House Document Numbered*
 10 *356, under the following agencies:*

11 (107) *Under—*

12 *Independent offices: Veterans' Administration,*
 13 *\$60.42;*

14 *Department of Agriculture, \$6,287.50;*

15 *Farm Security Administration, \$1,702.50;*

16 *Navy Department, \$3,000;*

17 *War Department, \$7,490.50;*

18 *In all, \$18,540.92;*

19 *Veterans' Administration, \$60.42;*

20 *Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administra-*
 21 *tion, \$1,950;*

22 *United States Maritime Commission, \$549.14;*

23 *Department of Agriculture, \$6,287.50;*

24 *Farm Security Administration, \$1,702.50;*

25 *Navy Department, \$3,000;*

1 *Coast Guard, \$2,250;*

2 *Office for Emergency Management: War Shipping Ad-*
3 *ministration, \$4,750;*

4 *War Department, \$18,031.60;*

5 *In all, \$38,581.16;*

6 together with such additional sum as may be necessary to
7 pay costs and in turn as specified in such judgment or as
8 provided by law.

9 **(108)**(b) *For the payment of a judgment; rendered against*
10 *the Government of the United States by a United States*
11 *district court under the provisions of an Act entitled "An*
12 *Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty*
13 *for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to*
14 *public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other*
15 *purposes", approved March 3, 1928 (46 U. S. C., 781-*
16 *789), and which was certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress*
17 *in Senate Document Numbered 112, \$35,144.95.*

18 **(109)**(b) (c) *For the payment of judgments Numbered*
19 *Civil 3934-PH, 788, 754, and 755 rendered by United*
20 *States district courts; in the total amount of \$19,933.36, and*
21 *certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document*
22 *Numbered 355, together with such amount as may be neces-*
23 *sary to pay interest, to be paid from funds of the Recon-*
24 *struction Finance Corporation.*

25 **(110)**(e) (d) *None of the judgments contained under this*

1 caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have
 2 expired except such as have become final and conclusive
 3 against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal
 4 or otherwise.

5 ~~(111)(d)~~ (e) Payment or interest wherever provided for
 6 judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case con-
 7 tinue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of
 8 this Act.

9 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

10 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by
 11 the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-ninth Con-
 12 gress in ~~(112)~~ *Senate Document Numbered 114* House
 13 Document Numbered 357, under the following agencies,
 14 namely:

15 Legislative branch: Architect of the Capitol, \$16,-
 16 776.90;

17 Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administra-
 18 tion, ~~(113)\$2,167.89~~ \$8,383.51;

19 National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing
 20 Authority, ~~(114)\$22,350.41~~ \$72,350.41;

21 Veterans' Administration, \$2,155.14;

22 ~~(115)~~ *Interior: Indians*, \$850;

23 Navy Department, \$6,223.23;

24 Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues),
 25 \$60,274.76;

1 Department of State, \$21,657.76;

2 Treasury Department, ~~(116)\$27,804.56~~ \$32,804.56;

3 War Department, ~~(117)\$341.58~~ \$1,294.58;

4 In all, ~~(118)\$159,752.23~~ \$222,770.85; together with
5 such amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and
6 when specified in the judgments.

7 ~~(119)~~(b) *For the payment of judgment numbered 45990*
8 *rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Alfred Oscar*
9 *Schaffer, in the amount of \$4,170.10, and certified to the*
10 *Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 115,*
11 *together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest,*
12 *to be paid from funds of the Reconstruction Finance*
13 *Corporation.*

14 ~~(120)~~(b) (c) None of the judgments contained under this
15 caption shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired,
16 except such as has become final and conclusive against the
17 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

18 AUDITED CLAIMS

19 SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be
20 due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations
21 the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
22 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
23 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations here-
24 tofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal
25 year 1943 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and

1 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of
 2 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth
 3 in ~~(121)~~*Senate Document Numbered 106*, and House
 4 Document Numbered 353, Seventy-ninth Congress, there is
 5 appropriated the sum of ~~(122)~~~~\$3,182,938.53~~ \$6,225,198.02,
 6 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of
 7 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
 8 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
 9 of the General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and ac-
 10 counted for as a single fund, and ~~(123)~~~~\$911.91~~ \$1,483.79
 11 payable from postal revenues; in all, ~~(124)~~~~\$3,183,850.44~~
 12 \$6,226,681.81.

13 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 14 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
 15 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
 16 service of the United States mustered into service for the
 17 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Phil-
 18 ippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
 19 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
 20 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been
 21 certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of
 22 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War
 23 Department in House Document Numbered 348, \$1,730.63.

24 SEC. 206. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
 25 General Accounting Office under sections 218 and 222 of title

1 31, United States Code, as amended by the Permanent Ap-
2 propriation Repeal Act, June 26, ~~(125)~~1944 1934 (48 Stat.
3 1226), and which has been certified in ~~(126)~~*Senate Docu-*
4 *ment Numbered 110, and House Document Numbered 351,*
5 Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

6 Under War Department: Claims of officers and men of
7 the Army for destruction of private property ~~(127)~~\$39.21
8 \$70.39.

9 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this
11 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
12 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
13 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
14 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
15 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
16 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is
17 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
18 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
19 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
20 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
21 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
22 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
23 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
24 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
25 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than

1 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal
2 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
3 other provision of existing law.

4 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the "First De-
5 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives November 30,
1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments December 15
(legislative day, October 29), 1945.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 17, 1945

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Accounting.....1	Forestry.....1,26	Property, surplus.....1
Appropriations.....1	Foreign relief.....1,3,23	...5,12,20,24
Claims.....1	Highways.....1,18	Public works.....1
Committee assignments.....15	Housing.....1,4,6,22	Reclamation.....1
Commodity Credit.....1	Insecticides.....1	Research.....1
Electrification.....25	Labor.....1,27	Statistics.....1,19
Exports.....11,21	Machinery, farm.....5	Subsidies.....2
Extension service.....1,28	Marketing.....1,2	Transportation.....1,18
F.A.O.....1	National defense.....17	Vehicles.....1
Farm income.....29	Nomination.....11	Veterans.....1,4,17,24
Federal Reserve.....16	Personnel.....1,7,9,13	War powers.....10,16
Food production.....2	Prices.....14,26	Wage stabilization.....1
Foreign affairs.....1,3,8		

HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on 1st deficiency appropriation bill. Senate passed Federal-pay bill. Rep. Phillips criticized food subsidies. Senate Committee reported bill to provide privileges, etc. to international organizations.

HOUSE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R.4805 (pp. 12490-2). As reported the bill provides:
 - E&PQ, salaries and expenses (foreign plant quarantine), \$187,500 (House, \$125,000; Senate, \$250,000).
 - FS, forest protection and management, \$300,000 (Senate) and forest roads and trails, \$4,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 is for forest development roads and trails and \$2,000,000 is for forest highways.
 - Commodity Credit Corporation, \$762,000 for salaries and administrative expenses, payable from CCC funds.
 - Marketing Service, Insecticide Act, \$26,500 (Senate).
 - Wage stabilization, \$98,700 increase in limitation on existing WFA funds to carry out this program through the fiscal year 1946 (Senate).
 - Farm labor supply program, \$25,000,000 (Senate figure; House, \$14,000,000), plus unexpended balance; provides that at least \$7,000,000 (Senate figure; House, \$5,000,000) must be apportioned among the States; limits labor supply center construction by extension services to \$100,000; makes \$562,023 additional available for administrative expenses; and permits the admission of agricultural workers into the U.S. through Dec. 31, 1946.
 - UNRRA, \$750,000,000.
 - Budget Bureau, \$56,800 (for corporation budget work).
 - CSC, \$600,000, (Senate, \$1,200,000).
 - Public-works planning, \$12,500,000 (House figure; Senate, \$25,000,000).
 - Federal highways (FWA), \$25,000,000.
 - GAO, \$2,673,900.
 - Census Bureau, \$2,435,000 (House, \$1,970,000; Senate, \$3,295,000).
 - Surplus property: Provides that hereafter proceeds from surplus-property

dispositions shall be set aside in a special fund; appropriates this fund, not to exceed \$170,000,000 for the fiscal year 1946, to the Surplus Property Administrator for allocation or reimbursement to disposal and service agencies.

motor vehicle parking agency, \$5,000 (Senate).

Bureau of Reclamation, \$81,462,300 (House, \$37,206,100; Senate, \$85,491,300)
FAO, \$577,000.

Judgments and claims.

The school-lunch and the veterans' housing items were reported in disagreement. The House conferees agreed to recommend concurrence in the Senate school-lunch amendment with an amendment making available an additional amount of \$7,500,000.

2. SUBSIDIES. Rep. Phillips, Calif., criticized food subsidies and commended Secretary Anderson's "efforts to bring a semblance of order into the confused and chaotic picture of food production and distribution" (pp. 12487-9).
3. UNO BILL. Passed, 344-15, with amendments this bill, S. 1580 (pp. 12452-71). Rep. Vorys, Ohio, criticized UNRRA administration (pp. 12457-8). Reps. Bloom, L.A. Johnson, and Eaton and Sens. Connally, Wagner, Thomas (Utah), LaFollette, and Vandenberg were appointed conferees on this bill (pp. 12487, 12447).
4. VETERANS; HOUSING. Passed with amendment S.J. Res. 122, to provide adequate housing for veterans (pp. 12471-87). Agreed to Rep. McMillen's (Ill.) amendment to provide for reimbursement to educational institutions, local public agencies, or nonprofit organizations out of available funds provided by the 1st Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1946, for expenses incurred in providing veterans' housing (pp. 12485-6).
5. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Elliott, Calif., criticized the "run-around" given to veterans in the disposal of surplus property, referring particularly to farm machinery and tractors (p. 12451).
6. HOUSING. Rep. Weichel, Ohio, criticized the proposed destruction of homes at Sandusky, Ohio (p. 12489).

SENATE

7. FEDERAL PAY BILL. Passed, 62-3, with amendment S. 1415, to provide salary increases for Federal employees (pp. 12421-3, 12423-37).
Agreed, 47-19, to Sen. Byrd's (Va.) amendment to amend the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 so as to provide for a prorated increase in Federal salaries as follows: an increase of 36% on the first \$1,200, 12% of that part over \$1,200 but not over \$4,600, and 9% of that part over \$4,600 (pp. 12428-36).
8. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H.R. 4489, to grant certain privileges, exemptions, etc., to employees of international organizations (p. 12417).
9. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. Agreed to Sen. Downey's (Calif.) motion to concur in the House amendment to S. 405, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide full credit, toward retirement, for military service (pp. 12421, 12423). The House amendment struck out the provision allowing optional credit for military service, without deposit, in lieu of leave credit, without reduction in annuity benefits. This bill will now be sent to the President.
10. WAR POWERS. Began debate on H.R. 4780, to continue the Second War Powers Act (pp. 12444-5).

for many years, as industrial workers seek to maintain their wartime income levels. These strikes themselves are a serious inflationary danger—not because of the relatively small inflationary effect which will result from increased worker income; not because they inevitably must result in higher prices of end products—but chiefly because of interruption to full peacetime production.

Basically, there is only one reason for commodity inflation—a scarcity of the products people want to buy. There is one real cure for inflation—production so ample and so speedy that supply catches up with demand and consumer requirements are met. Industrial strikes stop production; transportation strikes stop distribution. Competition provides a more effective price ceiling than OPA can ever maintain in normal times. Regardless of the merits of the objectives for which labor is striving, strikes at this time are inescapably preventing the production which can prevent serious inflation in this country, and at this moment they constitute our gravest danger in that direction.

It is reasonable to assume that by the beginning of next summer labor and industry will have worked out a settlement of their wage differences, that our delayed reconversion will be in progress, that production will again be under way in quantity, and that there will again be the prospect of a sufficient supply of consumer goods to halt inflation. About that time, however, food subsidies are scheduled to be removed. The administration has found no better solution than simply to eliminate by direct action this monstrous program which should never have been entered into.

The American Institute of Food Distribution, one of the most authoritative organizations in the entire food field, says that the removal of food subsidies early next summer will result in an overall increase in food prices of probably 10 percent above present levels.

According to the institute, here is the way food prices will be effected when subsidies are ended:

Meat—an over-all increase of 15 to 20 percent. Ham will go up about 6½ cents a pound; bacon about 6 cents; and round steak about 9 cents a pound.

Bread—white flour will advance in price 9 or 10 cents for 10 pounds. The added cost of other bread ingredients such as milk shortening will probably require a rise of 2 cents a loaf.

Milk is due to go up at least 1.3 cents a quart and probably 1½.

Cheese prices will jump from the present average of 34 cents a pound to 50 cents or more.

Canned vegetables will have to sell at higher prices to take care of the loss of subsidy payments to canners. Tomatoes will have to be increased 2 cents a can, string beans about 1 cent, peas 2 cents, and corn 1 cent.

Fats and oils prices are affected by two subsidies—hog payments and a subsidy on vegetable shortening. There will have to be general price increases.

No figures are available, says the Institute, for estimating the added cost of unsubsidized foods. Department of Agriculture experts believe that when prices

of subsidized items increase, prices for other foods will follow suit.

Such increases could easily have been absorbed or prevented during the war. The increased production and distribution, which was prevented by the uneconomical program under Mr. Bowles, would have put prices of consumer supplies on the downhill by now, in many commodities. Next summer it will be a different story.

Mr. Speaker, one does not need to be a prophet to predict the effect that such a drastic increase in food prices next summer will have upon our economy. Labor will ask, if such an increase in food prices does occur, for a compensatory increase in its wage to make up for this increase in the cost of living. Assuming that by next summer, the Administration has worked out no better way to decide labor-management differences than by having labor strikes, and thus halt production, can we look for anything other than that result?

Our economy, just then beginning to get on its feet on a peacetime basis, but still unable to provide a full flow of consumer goods to help stem inflation, will again be thrown into idleness and confusion. Production will again stop as painful and laborious negotiations for wage increases are carried out. Consumer goods will become scarcer, prices will go higher, and we will be off again on the unending spiral of inflation. I would be glad for some member of the Administration to tell us where it will stop.

Mr. Speaker, the discredited pigeons of the New Deal food subsidies are coming home to roost. They may have garnered a few votes for the Administration in the 1944 election, but I predict that before next year is out even the most ardent OPA theorist will admit that they were poor political strategy.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the great subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may sit tomorrow during general debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PATMAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

DON'T DESTROY HOUSES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WEICHEL] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, with all the shortage of housing for war veterans and reconversion workers and Mr. Blandford of the National Housing Agency giving only conversation and speeches, I have asked the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that war veterans and reconversion workers be permitted to purchase certain surplus houses in my district. At the Plum Brook ordnance works near Sandusky, Ohio, there are 27 beautiful staff houses, some used and occupied by Army officers and other per-

sonnel. These beautiful residential houses, and I want you to see the pictures of them [shows pictures] cost nearly \$200,000 in their present condition.

The answer to my request to assist in the housing situation for war veterans, reconversion workers and others in this area says:

We have been informed by the authorities at Plum Brook that these houses and building have become saturated with dynamite dust and that it is their intent to destroy these buildings which have become a safety hazard.

These beautiful houses are in the same area as privately owned farm homes nearby.

Yet they want to destroy \$200,000 worth of houses. It is just another bureau excuse for throwing away tax money.

This is the same Plum Brook ordnance works where the National Housing Agency gave away more than \$100,000 worth of unused dormitories for the sum of \$4,500.

I am asking that these costly houses be not destroyed but given to the use of war veterans, reconversion workers, and others needing houses near the Plum Brook ordnance plant at Sandusky, Ohio.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. O'HARA (at the request of Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN), on account of illness.

Mr. HESELTON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) on account of illness.

Mr. BENDER (at the request of Mr. MCGREGOR), indefinitely, on account of illness.

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa (at the request of Mr. LeCOMPTÉ), indefinitely, on account of illness.

Mr. DAUGHTON of Virginia (at the request of Mr. BLAND), indefinitely, on account of illness.

Mr. SOMERS of New York, indefinitely, on account of illness.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KOPPLEMANN (at the request of Mr. ROWAN) was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the Record.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on next Thursday, after the disposition of all matters on the Speaker's desk and any other special orders, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PATMAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Concurrent resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the hearings held before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack; to the Committee on Printing.

S. Con. Res. 44. Concurrent resolution relative to the opening of Palestine for free entry of Jews; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 608. An act to exclude certain lands in Deschutes County, Oreg., from the provisions of Revised Statutes 2319 to 2337, inclusive, relating to the promotion of the development of the mining resources of the United States; and

H. R. 4649. An act to enable the United States to further participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 862. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settlers in the town site of Ketchum, Idaho," approved July 11, 1940, so as to extend for 3 years the time for making application for benefits thereunder; and

S. 1366. An act to authorize the State of Tennessee to convey a railroad right-of-way through Montgomery Bell Park.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 608. An act to exclude certain lands in Deschutes County, Oreg., from the provisions of Revised Statutes 2319 to 2337, inclusive, relating to the promotion of the development of the mining resources of the United States; and

H. R. 4649. An act to enable the United States to further participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

The following Conference report and statement were submitted on the deficiency appropriation bill:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 15, 38, 39, 39½, 40, 51, 53, 55, 67, 68, 69, 75, 89 and 101.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 30, 33, 34, 43, 44, 49, 52, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 70, 79, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126 and 127, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with amendment as follows: In line 13 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the sum "\$750,000,000", strike out

the proviso down to the period in line 17; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$730,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in line 4 of said amendment insert "\$600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided, That none of the funds available under this head for administrative expenses shall be used in paying the salary of any person engaged in making or processing loans in excess of \$500,000 to any State, any subdivision thereof, any municipality therein, or any public authority, for construction purposes, unless in pursuance of a specific authorization, except, however, that this provision shall not apply to any application or loan approved or made prior to December 15, 1945"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,469,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$212,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 5 of said amendment strike out the sum "\$50,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$25,000".

In line 7 of said amendment strike out the sum "\$101,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$93,000".

In line 9 of said amendment strike out the sum "\$12,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$11,250".

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided, That such additional amount of \$90,000 shall not become available for obligation until a contract shall have been concluded with the lessor allowing Federal occupancy for a period of not less than eighteen months with the right to extend the period of occupancy an additional period of eighteen months or less, the rental charge for any period of occupancy not to exceed the rate heretofore agreed upon"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 12 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "\$601,540" and insert

in lieu thereof "\$320,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,766,625"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$132,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,216,210"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$266,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,748,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the sum "\$164,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$82,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "and the immediately succeeding additional appropriation for the construction of hospitals and domiciliary facilities, shall be merged with the existing appropriation for the construction of such facilities and remain available until expended"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$187,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,435,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$21,242,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,275,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$44,640,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 80: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,780,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$111,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,325,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 18, 35, 42, 48, 54, 59, 88, and 103.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
PAT MCCARRAN,
C. WEYLAND EROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1 to 9, inclusive, relating to the Senate: Appropriates \$83,500 for sundry objects; reappropriates an unobligated balance of the 1945 fiscal year mileage appropriation; fixes the rate of compensation of two employees, and provides for the installation of intercommunicational facilities, all as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Provides for payment of salaries by Senate and House disbursing officers falling due on a Saturday to be made on the preceding workday, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$1,183.47 for expenses incurred in connection with the National Memorial Stadium Commission, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Validates compensation payment over an 80-day period to an employee of the Joint Committee on Printing, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 13, 14, and 15, relating to the Architect of the Capitol: Appropriates an additional \$19,000 for Capitol buildings, fiscal year 1946, as proposed by the Senate, and strikes out the appropriation of \$25,000 proposed by the Senate for the erection of a statue of George Washington on the Capitol Grounds.

Amendment No. 16, relating to the Judiciary: Appropriates an additional \$20,000 for salaries of criers, fiscal year 1946, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriate an additional \$750,000,000 for UNRRA, fiscal year 1946, as proposed by the Senate. It is understood that the appropriation is subject to all of the provisos attached to section 201 of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1945.

Amendments Nos. 19, 20, and 21, relating to the Bureau of the Budget: Appropriates for the fiscal year 1946 an additional amount of \$56,800 for salaries and expenses and \$5,000 for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22, relating to the Office of Alien Property Custodian: Provides for a further draft of \$50,600 upon agency funds for administrative expenses, fiscal year 1946, instead of \$101,200, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23, relating to Office of Defense Transportation: Appropriates \$165,000 additional for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1946, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24, relating to the Civil Service Commission: Appropriates an additional amount of \$600,000 for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1946, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Restores the limitation proposed by the House upon the use of funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for administrative expenses for salary payments to persons engaged in making loans for construction purposes which have not been specifically authorized, amended to except loans of \$500,000 or less, and applications or loans approved or made prior to December 15, 1945.

Amendments Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 29, relating to the Federal Power Commission: Appropriates for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1946, an additional amount of \$250,000, instead of \$300,000, as proposed by the Senate, and \$200,000, as proposed by the House, with proportional adjustments of amount

limitations, and appropriates an additional amount of \$25,000, fiscal year 1946, for flood-control surveys, instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$181,575 for plans and specifications for construction at Howard University, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 31, 32, 33, and 34, relating to the Public Health Service: Provides for an additional expenditure from available funds of \$90,000 for rehabilitating the Neponsit Beach Hospital, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional amount of \$320,000 for foreign quarantine service, fiscal year 1946, instead of \$601,540, as proposed by the Senate, and \$70,000, as proposed by the House and appropriates an additional amount of \$950,000 for operating expenses, National Institute of Health, fiscal year 1946, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$875,000, as proposed by the House, and makes the appropriation available for purchase and issue of certain compounds for use in research projects, as proposed by the Senate.

The amount agreed upon for the foreign quarantine service contemplates the procurement of surplus federally owned X-ray equipment and reimbursement (not to exceed \$50,000) therefor.

Amendments Nos. 36 and 37, relating to the Social Security Board: Appropriates an additional amount of \$1,766,625, fiscal year 1946, for salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, instead of \$1,850,750, as proposed by the Senate, and \$1,682,500, as proposed by the House, and appropriates an additional amount of \$132,500, fiscal year 1946, for miscellaneous expenses, instead of \$140,000, as proposed by the Senate, and \$125,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 38 to 41, inclusive, and 43 and 44, relating to the Federal Works Agency: Appropriates an additional amount of \$12,500,000, fiscal year 1946, for public-works advance planning, as proposed by the House, instead of \$25,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; restores the House provision barring loans for the construction of projects, plans for which have been wholly or partly financed by the appropriation, public-works advance planning; appropriates an additional amount of \$1,216,210, fiscal year 1946, for Virgin Islands public works, instead of \$554,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,878,420, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates for damage claims, Public Roads Administration, \$473,528.31, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$296,867.45, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 45, 46, and 47, relating to the Interstate Commerce Commission: Appropriates an additional amount of \$266,000 for general administrative expenses, fiscal year 1946, instead of \$206,000, as proposed by the House, and \$306,000, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates an additional amount of \$82,000 for motor transport regulation, fiscal year 1946, instead of \$164,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49, relating to the National Labor Relations Board: Appropriates an additional amount of \$300,000, fiscal year 1946, for salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board, War Labor Disputes Act, for reimbursing the appropriations "Salaries" and "Miscellaneous expenses", fiscal year 1946, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50, relating to the Veterans' Administration: Modifies, as proposed by the Senate, existing limitations applying to the appropriation "Administrative, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services" with respect to passenger-carrying vehicles, visual educational information and descriptive material, newspapers and periodicals, and attendance upon meetings and conventions associated with the welfare of veterans, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 51, 52, 53, and 55, relating to the District of Columbia: Strikes out the appropriation of \$4,600 for plans and specifications for a building for employees'

living quarters at the Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium, proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$70,000 for constructing a third floor and permanently roofing the hospital and administration building at the District Training School, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the appropriation of \$5,000, fiscal year, for motor-vehicle parking agency, proposed by the Senate, and strikes out the appropriation of \$15,000, fiscal year 1946, proposed by the Senate, as a special emergency fund in connection with public recognition extended to returning military or naval personnel or visiting dignitaries.

Amendments Nos. 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, and 63, relating to the Department of Agriculture: Appropriates an additional amount of \$187,500, fiscal year 1946, for salaries and expenses, foreign plant quarantine, instead of \$125,000, as proposed by the House, and \$250,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional amount of \$300,000, fiscal year 1946, for national forest protection and management, as proposed by the Senate; increases from \$275,000 to \$373,700, as proposed by the Senate, the amount which may be expended for the agricultural wage stabilization program under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration, 1946," and appropriates \$25,000,000 for the supply and distribution of farm labor for the period ending December 31, 1946, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$14,000,000, as proposed by the House, and provides, as proposed by the Senate, that any official determination of the cessation of hostilities in the present war shall not hinder the admission into the United States of agricultural labor required for the conduct of the farm labor supply program.

Amendments Nos. 64 to 69, inclusive, relating to the Department of Commerce: Appropriates \$300,000 for declassification and technical services, fiscal year 1946, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$344,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,435,000 for compiling census reports, and so forth, fiscal year 1946, instead of \$1,970,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,295,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional amount of \$182,000, fiscal year 1946, for establishment of air-navigation facilities, as proposed by the Senate, and strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate an additional amount of \$350,000, fiscal year 1946, for departmental salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and an additional amount of \$30,000, fiscal year 1946, for field-office service, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic commerce.

The additional amount of \$465,000 pertaining to the Bureau of the Census is intended to cover a sample census of population and statistics respecting commodities shipped on vessels engaged in foreign trade.

Amendments Nos. 70 to 87, inclusive, and 89 to 92, inclusive, relating to the Department of the Interior: Appropriates \$111,630 for payment of Sioux Indian claims, as proposed by the Senate. Appropriates under Bureau of Reclamation, as follows: For salaries and expenses (other than project offices), \$500,000, instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the House, and \$800,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates for general investigations, \$1,000,000, instead of \$500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,500,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates for the Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$5,900,000, instead of \$5,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$6,800,000, as proposed by the Senate, the increase being toward construction of the proposed second Phoenix-Tucson line; strikes out the appropriation of \$197,000, proposed by the Senate, for the Kings River project, California; appropriates for the Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$5,750,000, instead of \$5,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$6,500,000, as proposed by the Senate, \$500,000 of the increase being for the Brush-Sterling Holyoke transmission lines; ap-

propriates for the Columbia Basin project, Washington, \$10,275,000, instead of \$10,050,000, as proposed by the House, and \$10,500,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates for the Colorado River development fund (expenditure account) \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates for the Fort Peck project, Montana, \$800,000, instead of \$480,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,335,000, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates for the Missouri River Basin \$10,780,300, instead of \$10,269,100, as proposed by the House, and \$11,402,300, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of \$511,200 being for functions in connection with the project of the Office of Indian Affairs and Geological Survey. Provides for the procurement of 100 additional passenger automobiles, as proposed by the Senate. Appropriates additional amounts, as proposed by the Senate, under the Geological Survey, as follows: Topographic surveys, \$13,900; geologic surveys, \$800; gaging streams, \$321,100, and classification of lands, \$800. Strikes out the appropriation of \$485,000, proposed by the Senate, for the drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colo. Appropriates \$111,650 for national parks, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$123,300, as proposed by the Senate. Appropriates an additional amount of \$20,000, fiscal year 1946, for control of predatory animals and injurious rodents, as proposed by the Senate. Appropriates \$150,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, for defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of St. Croix, V. I.

Amendments Nos. 93 and 94, relating to the Department of Justice: Appropriates an additional amount of \$29,350, fiscal year 1946, for Office of the Assistant Solicitor General, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$37.50 for damage claims arising out of activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 95, 96, and 97, relating to the Department of State: Appropriates an additional amount of \$23,000, fiscal year 1946, for representation allowances, foreign service, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional amount of \$4,385,000, fiscal year 1946, for foreign service auxiliary (emergency), instead of \$4,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$4,770,000, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates an additional amount of \$2,750,000, fiscal year 1946, for international conferences (emergency), instead of \$2,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 98, relating to the Treasury Department: Appropriates an additional amount of \$1,000,000, fiscal year 1946, for Division of Disbursement salaries and expenses, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 99, 100, and 101, relating to military activities, War Department: Appropriates \$274,127.43 for damage claims, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$118,144.91, as proposed by the House, and strikes out the proposal of the Senate to modify the text of the current appropriation for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps with respect to technical units.

Amendment No. 102, relating to civil functions, War Department: Appropriates for flood control, general, \$84,659,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$81,759,000, as proposed by the House, the increase being accounted for as follows:

Additions:
Conemaugh River Reservoir,
Pa.----- \$3,000,000
Hulah Dam, Okla.----- 1,000,000
Sangamon River, Ill.----- 400,000
Elimination: Mansfield Hollow
Reservoir, Conn.----- 1,500,000

Amendments Nos. 104 to 127, inclusive, relating to judgments and authorized claims: Appropriates \$6,632,194.10, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,432,946.59, as proposed by the House.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

Pursuant to clause 2, rule XX, the managers on the part of the House and Senate have agreed to recommend to their respective Houses concurrence in amendments of the Senate as follows:

Amendment No. 18, relating to an addition to the Executive Mansion and appropriating \$1,650,000 in connection therewith: That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate.

Amendment No. 35, relating to public health services, Philippine Islands, and appropriating \$1,000,000 in connection therewith: That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate.

Amendment No. 42, providing for a Federal office building, Nashville, Tenn., and appropriating \$5,575,000 therefor: That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate.

Amendment No. 48, making an appropriation of \$191,900,000 for veterans' housing: That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate with the understanding that the amount of \$191,900,000 shall be construed as including any unused funds under title I of the Lanham Act which may be made available for veterans' housing.

Amendment No. 54, providing for the engagement of technical services for conducting a survey for city relief sewers, District of Columbia: That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate.

Amendment No. 59, making available an additional amount of \$15,000,000 for the school-lunch program: That the House concur with an amendment, making available an additional amount of \$7,500,000.

Amendment No. 88, appropriating \$15,000 for services and expenses incident to the Arkansas River compact: That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate.

ACTUAL

Amendment No. 103, relating to the Garrison (North Dakota) Reservoir.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRIKSEN,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 19, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS
(Thursday, January 25, 1946)

The Committee on the Census will hold hearings at 10 a. m. on Thursday, January 25, 1946, on H. R. 4781.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 464. Resolution granting 6 months' salary and \$250 funeral expenses to the estate of Hubert M. Carter, late an employee of the House; without amendment (Rept. No. 1456). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 4590. A bill to authorize

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

DECEMBER 18, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4805]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 15, 38, 39, 39½, 40, 51, 53, 55, 67, 68, 69, 75, 89, and 101.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 30, 33, 34, 43, 44, 49, 52, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 70, 79, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, and 127 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 13 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the sum "\$750,000,000", strike out the proviso down to the period in line 17; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$730,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed in line 4 of said amendment insert \$600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: : *Provided, That none of the funds available under this head for administrative expenses shall be used in paying the salary of any person engaged in making or processing loans in excess of \$500,000 to any State, any subdivision thereof, any municipality therein, or any public authority, for construction purposes, unless in pursuance of a specific authorization, except, however, that this provision shall not apply to any application or loan approved or made prior to December 15, 1945;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,469,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$212,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 5 of said amendment strike out the sum "\$50,000" and insert in lieu thereof \$25,000.

In line 7 of said amendment strike out the sum "\$101,000" and insert in lieu thereof \$93,000.

In line 9 of said amendment strike out the sum "\$12,500" and insert in lieu thereof \$11,250.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: : *Provided, That such additional amount of \$90,000 shall not become available for obligation until a contract shall have been concluded with the lessor allowing Federal occupancy for a period of not less than eighteen months with the right to extend the period of occupancy an additional period of eighteen months or less, the rental charge for any period of occupancy not to exceed the rate heretofore agreed upon; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 12 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "\$601,540" and insert in lieu thereof \$320,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,766,625; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$132,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,216,210; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$266,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,748,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the sum "\$164,000" and insert in lieu thereof \$82,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *; and the immediately succeeding additional appropriation for the construction of hospitals and domiciliary facilities, shall be merged with the existing appropriation for the construction of such facilities and remain available until expended*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$187,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,435,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,000,000 and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$21,242,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,275,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$44,640,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 80:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,780,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$111,650; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,385,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 18, 35, 42, 48, 54, 59, 88, and 103.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
PAT MCCARRAN,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1 to 9, inclusive, relating to the Senate: Appropriates \$83,500 for sundry objects; reappropriates an unobligated balance of the 1945 fiscal year mileage appropriation; fixes the rate of compensation of two employees, and provides for the installation of intercommunicational facilities, all as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Provides for payment of salaries by Senate and House disbursing officers falling due on a Saturday to be made on the preceding workday, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$1,183.47 for expenses incurred in connection with the National Memorial Stadium Commission, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Validates compensation payment over an 80-day period to an employee of the Joint Committee on Printing, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 13, 14, and 15, relating to the Architect of the Capitol: Appropriates an additional \$19,000 for Capitol buildings, fiscal year 1946, as proposed by the Senate, and strikes out the appropriation of \$25,000 proposed by the Senate for the erection of a statue of George Washington on the Capitol Grounds.

Amendment No. 16, relating to The Judiciary: Appropriates an additional \$20,000 for salaries of criers, fiscal year 1946, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates an additional \$750,000,000 for U. N. R. R. A., fiscal year 1946, as proposed by the Senate. It is understood that the appropriation is subject to all of the provisos attached to Sec. 201 of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1945.

Amendments Nos. 19, 20, and 21, relating to the Bureau of the Budget: Appropriates for the fiscal year 1946 an additional amount of \$56,800 for salaries and expenses and \$5,000 for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22, relating to the Office of Alien Property Custodian: Provides for a further draft of \$50,600 upon agency funds for administrative expenses, fiscal year 1946, instead of \$101,200, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23, relating to Office of Defense Transportation: Appropriates \$165,000 additional for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1946, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24, relating to the Civil Service Commission: Appropriates an additional amount of \$600,000 for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1946, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Restores the limitation proposed by the House upon the use of funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for administrative expenses for salary payments to persons engaged in making loans for construction purposes which have not been specifically authorized, amended to except loans of \$500,000 or less, and applications or loans approved or made prior to December 15, 1945.

Amendments Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 29, relating to the Federal Power Commission: Appropriates for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1946, an additional amount of \$250,000, instead of \$300,000, as proposed by the Senate, and \$200,000, as proposed by the House, with proportional adjustments of amount limitations, and appropriates an additional amount of \$25,000, fiscal year 1946, for flood-control surveys, instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$181,575 for plans and specifications for construction at Howard University, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 31, 32, 33, and 34, relating to the Public Health Service: Provides for an additional expenditure from available funds of \$90,000 for rehabilitating the Neponsit Beach Hospital, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional amount of \$320,000 for foreign quarantine service, fiscal year 1946, instead of \$601,540, as proposed by the Senate, and \$70,000, as proposed by the House, and appropriates an additional amount of \$950,000 for operating expenses, National Institute of Health, fiscal year 1946, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$875,000, as proposed by the House, and makes the appropriation available for purchase and issue of certain compounds for use in research projects, as proposed by the Senate.

The amount agreed upon for the foreign quarantine service contemplates the procurement of surplus federally owned X-ray equipment and reimbursement (not to exceed \$50,000) therefor.

Amendments Nos. 36 and 37, relating to the Social Security Board: Appropriates an additional amount of \$1,766,625, fiscal year 1946, for salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, instead of \$1,850,750 as proposed by the Senate, and \$1,682,500, as proposed by the House, and appropriates an additional amount of \$132,500, fiscal year 1946, for miscellaneous expenses, instead of \$140,000, as proposed by the Senate, \$125,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 38 to 41, inclusive, and 43 and 44, relating to the Federal Works Agency: Appropriates an additional amount of \$12,500,000, fiscal year 1946, for public works advance planning, as proposed by the House, instead of \$25,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; restores the House provision barring loans for the construction of projects, plans for which have been wholly or partly financed by the appropriation "Public works advance planning"; appropriates an additional amount of \$1,216,210, fiscal year 1946, for Virgin Islands public works, instead of \$554,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,878,420, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates for damage claims, Public Roads Administration, \$473,528.31, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$296,867.45, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 45, 46, and 47, relating to the Interstate Commerce Commission: Appropriates an additional amount of \$266,000 for general administrative expenses, fiscal year 1946, instead of \$206,000, as proposed by the House, and \$306,000, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates an additional amount of \$82,000 for motor transport regulation, fiscal year 1946, instead of \$164,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49, relating to the National Labor Relations Board: Appropriates an additional amount of \$300,000, fiscal year 1946, for salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board, War Labor Disputes Act, for reimbursing the appropriations "Salaries" and "Miscellaneous expenses", fiscal year 1946, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50, relating to the Veterans' Administration: Modifies, as proposed by the Senate, existing limitations applying to the appropriation "Administrative, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services" with respect to passenger-carrying vehicles, visual educational information and descriptive material, newspapers and periodicals, and attendance upon meetings and conventions associated with the welfare of veterans, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 51, 52, 53, and 55, relating to the District of Columbia: Strikes out the appropriation of \$4,600 for plans and specifications for a building for employees' living quarters at the Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium, proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$70,000 for constructing a third floor and permanently roofing the hospital and administration building at the District Training School, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the appropriation of \$5,000, fiscal year, for motor-vehicle parking agency, proposed by the Senate, and strikes out the appropriation of \$15,000, fiscal year 1946, proposed by the Senate, as a special emergency fund in connection with public recognition extended to returning military or naval personnel or visiting dignitaries.

Amendments Nos. 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, and 63, relating to the Department of Agriculture: Appropriates an additional amount of \$187,500, fiscal year 1946, for salaries and expenses, foreign plant quarantine, instead of \$125,000, as proposed by the House, and \$250,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional amount of \$300,000, fiscal year 1946, for national forest protection and management, as proposed by the Senate; increases from \$275,000 to \$373,700, as proposed by the Senate, the amount which may be expended for the agricultural wage stabilization program under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration, 1946", and appropriates \$25,000,000 for the supply and distribution of farm labor for the period ending December 31, 1946, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$14,000,000, as proposed by the House, and provides, as proposed by the Senate, that any official determination of the cessation of hostilities in the present war shall not hinder the admission into the United States of agricultural labor required for the conduct of the farm labor supply program.

Amendments Nos. 64 to 69, inclusive, relating to the Department of Commerce: Appropriates \$300,000 for declassification and technical services, fiscal year 1946, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$344,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,435,000 for compiling census reports, and so forth, fiscal year 1946,

instead of \$1,970,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,295,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional amount of \$182,000, fiscal year 1946, for establishment of air-navigation facilities as proposed by the Senate, and strikes out the proposals of the Senate to appropriate an additional amount of \$350,000, fiscal year 1946, for departmental salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and an additional amount of \$30,000, fiscal year 1946, for field office service, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The additional amount of \$465,000 pertaining to the Bureau of the Census is intended to cover a sample census of population and statistics respecting commodities shipped on vessels engaged in foreign trade.

Amendments Nos. 70 to 87, inclusive, and 89 to 92, inclusive, relating to the Department of the Interior: Appropriates \$111,630 for payment of Sioux Indian claims, as proposed by the Senate. Appropriates under Bureau of Reclamation, as follows: For salaries and expenses (other than project offices), \$500,000, instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the House, and \$800,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates for general investigations, \$1,000,000, instead of \$500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,500,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates for the Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$5,900,000, instead of \$5,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$6,800,000, as proposed by the Senate, the increase being toward construction of the proposed second Phoenix-Tucson line; strikes out the appropriation of \$197,000, proposed by the Senate, for the Kings River project, California; appropriates for the Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$5,750,000, instead of \$5,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$6,500,000, as proposed by the Senate, \$500,000 of the increase being for the Brush-Sterling-Holyoke transmission line; appropriates for the Columbia Basin project, Washington, \$10,275,000, instead of \$10,050,000, as proposed by the House, and \$10,500,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates for the Colorado River development fund (expenditure account) \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates for the Fort Peck project, Montana, \$800,000, instead of \$480,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,335,000, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates for the Missouri River Basin \$10,780,300, instead of \$10,269,100, as proposed by the House, and \$11,402,300, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of \$511,200 being for functions in connection with the project of the Office of Indian Affairs and Geological Survey. Provides for the procurement of 100 additional passenger automobiles, as proposed by the Senate. Appropriates additional amounts, as proposed by the Senate, under the Geological Survey, as follows: Topographic surveys, \$13,900; geologic surveys, \$800; gaging streams, \$321,100, and classification of lands, \$800. Strikes out the appropriation of \$485,000, proposed by the Senate, for the drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colo. Appropriates \$111,650 for national parks, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$123,300, as proposed by the Senate. Appropriates an additional amount of \$20,000, fiscal year 1946, for control of predatory animals and injurious rodents, as proposed by the Senate. Appropriates \$150,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, for defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of St. Croix, V. I.

Amendments Nos. 93 and 94, relating to the Department of Justice: Appropriates an additional amount of \$29,350, fiscal year 1946, for Office of the Assistant Solicitor General, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$37.50 for damage claims arising out of activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 95, 96, and 97, relating to the Department of State: Appropriates an additional amount of \$23,000, fiscal year 1946, for representation allowances, foreign service, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional amount of \$4,385,000, fiscal year 1946, for foreign service auxiliary (emergency), instead of \$4,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$4,770,000, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates an additional amount of \$2,750,000, fiscal year 1946, for international conferences (emergency), instead of \$2,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 98, relating to the Treasury Department: Appropriates an additional amount of \$1,000,000, fiscal year 1946, for Division of Disbursement salaries and expenses, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 99, 100, and 101, relating to military activities, War Department: Appropriates \$274,127.43 for damage claims, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$118,144.91, as proposed by the House, and strikes out the proposal of the Senate to modify the text of the current appropriation for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps with respect to technical units.

Amendment No. 102, relating to civil functions, War Department: Appropriates for flood control, general, \$84,659,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$81,759,000, as proposed by the House, the increase being accounted for as follows:

Additions:

Conemaugh River Reservoir, Pa.....	\$3, 000, 000
Hulah Dam, Okla.....	1, 000, 000
Sangamon River, Ill.....	400, 000
Elimination: Mansfield Hollow Reservoir, Conn.....	1, 500, 000

Amendments Nos. 104 to 127, inclusive, relating to judgments and authorized claims: Appropriates \$6,632,194.10, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,432,946.59, as proposed by the House.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

Pursuant to clause 2, rule XX, the managers on the part of the House and Senate have agreed to recommend to their respective Houses concurrence in amendments of the Senate as follows:

Amendment No. 18, relating to an addition to the Executive Mansion and appropriating \$1,650,000 in connection therewith: That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate.

Amendment No. 35, relating to public health services, Philippine Islands and appropriating \$1,000,000 in connection therewith: That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate.

Amendment No. 42, providing for a Federal office building, Nashville, Tenn., and appropriating \$5,575,000 therefor: That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate.

Amendment No. 48, making an appropriation of \$191,900,000 for veterans' housing: That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate with the understanding that the amount of \$191,900,000 shall be construed as including any unused funds under title I of the Lanham Act which may be made available for veterans' housing.

Amendment No. 54, providing for the engagement of technical services for conducting a survey for city relief sewers, District of Columbia: That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate.

Amendment No. 59, making available an additional amount of \$15,000,000 for the school-lunch program: That the House concur with an amendment, making available an additional amount of \$7,500,000.

Amendment No. 88, appropriating \$15,000 for services and expenses incident to the Arkansas River compact: That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate.

ACTUAL

Amendment No. 103, relating to the Garrison (N. Dak.) Reservoir.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.



DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 20, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, December 19, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....1,13,24	Forestry.....7,12	Rationing.....2
Coffee.....22	Fruits.....22	Reclamation.....7
Cooperatives.....23	Grains.....26	Regional authority.....7
Economy.....24	Housing.....1,4,16,19	Research.....7,17
Electrification.....7	Lands.....3,7,12	Rural rehabilitation.....3
Farm Security.....3	Loans, farm.....8,19	Strategic materials.....5
Federal Reserve.....2	Military training.....9,15	Subsidies.....22
Flood control.....1,7	Natural resources.....7	Transportation.....2,11,26
Food distribution.....1,21	Nominations.....6	Veterans.....1
Food and drugs.....25	Prices.....19,223,4,8,14,18,19,20
Foreign affairs.....6,10,13,21	Property, surplus.....14,20	Wildlife conservation.....7

HIGHLIGHTS: Congress completed action on 1st deficiency appropriation bill; provides \$7,500,000 for school lunches. House agreed to and Senate received 2nd conference report on bill to liberalize GI Bill of Rights. Congress received President's message on military training and armed-forces unification. Senate passed Second-War-Powers-Act-extension bill.

SENATE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Both Houses agreed to conference report and acted on items in disagreement (pp. 12516-24, 12540-8). The House agreed to Rep. Cannon's (Mo.) motion to recede and concur in the Senate school-lunch amendment with an amendment making available an additional amount of \$7,500,000 (Senate figure, \$15,000,000) (p. 12548), and the Senate later agreed to Sen. McKellar's (Tenn.) motion to agree to the House amendment (p. 12517). The House agreed to Rep. Cannon's motion to recede and concur in the Senate Garrison Dam amendment with an amendment to permit operation of the dam at an 1850-foot level (p. 12548), and the Senate later agreed to Sen. McKellar's motion to agree to the House amendment (pp. 12517-24). The House receded and concurred in all other items in disagreement, including the veterans' housing amendment. This bill will now be sent to the President.

2. WAR POWERS. Passed with amendment H.R. 4780, to continue certain provisions of the Second War Powers Act until June 30, 1946 (pp. 12503-8, 12510-3, 12515-6, 12524). Rejected, 30-31, committee amendment which would have continued these provision until Dec. 31, 1946 (pp. 12515-6, 12524). The provisions include ICC's emergency powers over motor and water carriers; authority to take possession of property before condemnation proceedings have been completed; priorities, allocation, and rationing powers; and Federal Reserve's authority to purchase Government securities directly from the Treasury.

The Senate report states: "It is understood by the committee in recommending the extension to December 31, 1946, instead of June 30, 1946, as passed by the House, that it is the intention of the Office of war Mobilization and Reconversion and of the various agencies affected to lift all controls as rapidly as possible. It is also understood by the committee that it will be the purpose of

the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion not to ask for another extension of the Second War Powers Act but, within the extended period provided by the pending act, to make specific recommendations to the Congress if future conditions should indicate that any controls should be maintained for a longer period.

3. RURAL REHABILITATION. Passed as reported S. 704, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects (pp. 12514, 12529). Sen. Fulbright, Ark., stated, "The purpose of the bill is to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to give preference to veterans in the disposition of lands, primarily lands under the Farm Security Administration."
4. VETERANS; HOUSING. Agreed to Sen. Johnston's (S.C.) motion to concur in the House amendment to S.J. Res. 122, to provide adequate housing for veterans (p. 12528). (For provisions see Digest 225.) The measure will now be sent to the President.
5. STRATEGIC MATERIALS. Agreed to Sen. O'Mahoney's (Wyo.) motion to make the unfinished business S. 752, to develop domestic sources of supply of strategic and critical materials where possible by creating stock piles of such materials which are not present in sufficient quantities in the U.S., or which cannot be supplied in sufficient quantities during an emergency period. (pp. 12529-30).
6. NOMINATIONS. Received the President's nominations for representatives of UNO: E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Sen. Connally (Tex.), Sen. Vandenberg (Mich.), and Mrs. A.E. Roosevelt; and as alternates: Rep. Bloom (N.Y.), Rep. Eaton (N.J.), Frank C. Walker, John Foster Dulles, and J.B. Townsend, Jr. (pp. 12509-10). The Foreign Relations Committee reported favorably on the nominations.
Confirmed the nomination of C. E. Gauss to be a member of the Export-Import Bank Board of Directors (pp. 12530, 12531).
7. RESEARCH. Sen. Langer, N.Dak., inserted a N. Dak. MVA Committee resolution urging appointment of a fact-finding commission on scientific research, in connection with the MVA project, to provide for development of rural and industrial electrification, natural resources, flood control, wildlife conservation and values, timber and grass lands, and irrigation and reclamation facilities (p. 12496).

HOUSE

8. GI BILL AMENDMENTS; FARM LOANS. House agreed, 134-23, to second conference report on H.R. 3749, to liberalize loans to veterans (pp. 12552-9). Senate received this report (pp. 12525-8). (For provisions of the report see Digest 224).
9. ARMED-FORCES UNIFICATION. Both Houses received the President's message recommending unification of the War and Navy Departments and reiterating his proposal for universal military training (pp. 12495, 12573-6).
10. UNO BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, S. 1580 (pp. 12508-9, 12548-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment S. 914, to permit the Treasury Department to designate freight forwarders as carriers of bonded merchandise (p. 12572). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. GRAZING LANDS; FORESTRY. Received a Colo. Legislative memorial urging investigation of the administration of national forests with a view to giving all Federal land for grazing purposes the same uniform, reasonable, and just treatment. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 12578.)

order at the last call of the calendar I interposed an objection, because I did not know how the members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry felt about the bill. I have consulted the minority members of the committee. They have heard the bill discussed in committee, and are agreeable to its passage. I therefore join with the Senator from Arkansas in asking that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside in order that this bill may be considered and passed. I am sure it will not take more than 5 minutes to dispose of it.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I certainly should object to setting aside the unfinished business. I think the worst procedure I have ever seen in the Senate has been that of the last 3 weeks, during which a number of times we have laid aside one bill before we finished with it, and proceeded to another.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. TAFT. I certainly will object. Incidentally, Mr. President, I understand the calendar will be called tomorrow, and there is no hurry about this particular bill.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I have understood all week that the calendar was to be called the next day.

Mr. TAFT. The pending bill amending the Second War Powers Act is the only bill which must be passed at this time. So far as I can see, its consideration can be finished in 10 minutes, and I see no reason why we should not proceed with the regular order.

SELECTIVE SERVICE ORDER DISCONTINUING THE DRAFTING OF FATHERS

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield?

Mr. TAFT. For what purpose?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I wish to make an announcement to the Senate.

Mr. TAFT. Certainly.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I have just been advised that the Selective Service System has issued an order stopping the drafting of all fathers. The order was issued this afternoon. I wish to say that it is very gratifying to me to know that this step has been taken. It should have been taken a long time ago, but now that it has been done, that much of the purpose of the joint resolution I introduced has been accomplished. I hope that they will go further immediately and look after the fathers who are now in the service.

AMENDMENT OF SECOND WAR POWERS ACT OF 1942

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4780) to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the only controversial matter in connection with the renewal of the Second War Powers Act relates to the committee amendment, which is now before the Senate.

The House considered this whole matter much more thoroughly than did the Senate. The committee held hearings, but only the House hearings have been printed. I suppose there were some hearings in the Senate committee; I do not

know. They have not been printed, in any event.

After long and serious consideration the House decided that the extension should be made for 6 months, and not for a year. The House bill, as it came to the Senate, provided for an extension for 6 months. The Senate committee, under the leadership of the distinguished Senator from Wyoming, proposes to extend the War Powers Act for another 6 months. I think there are many reasons why there should be no such further extension.

The most important provision of the bill is that dealing with priorities, giving the President unprecedented power over the industries of the United States. The priorities powers, together with the price-control powers, practically give the Government the power to dictate the daily action of every industry in the United States.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I understood the Senator to say a moment ago that the hearings before the Senate committee had not been printed. They have been printed.

Mr. TAFT. They have been printed?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. They were less extensive than the House hearings, and they did not represent the careful consideration which the House has given to the matter.

The priority powers cover every kind of material and every kind of transportation, and affect the daily life of every individual and the daily transactions of every business. I think all of us are agreed that these powers should be abandoned just as fast as they can be abandoned. I do not think the Congress would properly perform its obligation by extending for a full year the powers of the President, without any limitation, leaving him with all the powers he has had during the entire war, not attempting to limit him to materials such as rubber, tin, and a few other things which we know are scarce, but giving him indefinite power to regulate all industry throughout the United States.

I cannot see any possible harm from reconsidering this matter next May. Today things are in a state of rapid flux, they change overnight, they change in the course of a month. Where we had a surplus, we find a deficiency, and where we had a deficiency, we find a surplus. I cannot see any harm in reviewing the necessity for these extensive powers next May.

Mr. President, that is particularly true when we realize that we must consider then the power of price control. It seems to me the two powers tie in together. It seems to me I should decide at that time what commodities are scarce, what powers should be continued, and what powers should not be continued.

There is one other reason why I think December 31 next year is a poor date for this power to expire. In some respects it may be necessary to continue the powers even beyond that time. We are to have a recess next summer, we hope, over the 1946 election. It would be most

unfortunate if we had to be called back after the election merely because this particular act was about to expire, and the President found some necessity for continuing it beyond the expiration date fixed.

I believe we should very definitely determine before the first of next July what we are going to do at that time for the next year. I think it is going to be necessary to continue then some of the price controls and some of the priority controls, but I think the powers should be confined at that time to a limited number of articles which are scarce, and that otherwise industry should be entirely relieved from the controls.

The statement of the distinguished Senator from Wyoming is that the Administration says, "Well we are abandoning these controls, and we are going to continue to abandon them." I think they did abandon them rather rapidly, particularly those relating to the manufacture of war materials, but from now on I believe we will find they are going to be steadily restored. People will want a priority on particular services, as the veterans now want a priority on housing materials. I think they should have such a priority. But we are going to have new peacetime demands to which it will be perfectly possible to apply these war powers. Before we get through we shall have a demand for the permanent continuation of many of the powers.

Mr. President, I believe very strongly we will accomplish every purpose sought if we follow the House, if we extend the act for 6 months only, and if at the end of that time we consider selective continuation of priority controls and price controls.

I therefore hope the committee amendment will be rejected, and that the House provision will be restored.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. TAFT. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Austin	Kilgore	Shipstead
Billbo	Knowland	Smith
Brooks	La Follette	Stanfill
Byrd	Langer	Stewart
Capper	McCarran	Taft
Carville	McClellan	Taylor
Chavez	McKellar	Tobey
Ellender	McMahon	Tunnell
Fulbright	Maybank	Tydings
Gossett	Mead	Vandenberg
Green	Millikin	Wagner
Gurney	Mitchell	Walsh
Hart	Moore	Wheeler
Hatch	Murdock	Wherry
Hayden	O'Daniel	White
Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney	Wiley
Hill	Pepper	Willis
Hoey	Radcliffe	Wilson
Huffman	Revercomb	Young
Johnson, Colo.	Russell	
Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. A vote "yea" is a vote in favor of the committee amendment ex-

tending the time 12 months. A vote "nay" is a vote in favor of the 6 months' extension provided in the House bill. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that a vote "nay" is a vote against an extension of 1 year. A vote "yea" is a vote for extension of 1 year.

Mr. TAFT. A vote "nay" is a vote against the extension for 1 year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1946—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, for which I ask immediate consideration.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if this is the conference report on the appropriation bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. May I ask the Senator whether the amendment which the committee recommended with respect to the protection of the rights of the Indians was agreed to in the report?

Mr. McKELLAR. It was agreed to by the House, and it had been agreed to by the Senate conferees. We must first adopt the conference report. The committee has instructed me to move two amendments, one of which is to strike out "one thousand eight hundred and thirty" where it occurs twice. The motions will be made after the conference report is agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I understand the Senator to say that the Senate committee amendment protecting the rights of the three Affiliated Tribes remains in the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct. It remains in the bill.

Mr. TAFT rose.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, does the Senator from Ohio desire to ask a question?

Mr. TAFT. I had hoped that this would not be a controversial matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not think it will be.

Mr. President, I submit the conference report.

The report was read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 15, 38, 39, 39½, 40, 51, 53, 55, 67, 68, 69, 75, 89, and 101.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 30, 33, 34, 43, 44, 49, 52, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 70, 79, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, and 127 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree

to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 13 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the sum "\$750,000,000", strike out the proviso down to the period in line 17; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$730,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in line 4 of said amendment insert "\$600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided, That none of the funds available under this head for administrative expenses shall be used in paying the salary of any person engaged in making or processing loans in excess of \$500,000 to any State, any subdivision thereof, any municipality therein, or any public authority, for construction purposes, unless in pursuance of a specific authorization, except, however, that this provision shall not apply to any application or loan approved or made prior to December 15, 1945"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,469,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$212,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 5 of said amendment strike out the sum "\$50,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$25,000."

In line 7 of said amendment strike out the sum "\$101,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$93,000."

In line 9 of said amendment strike out the sum "\$12,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$11,250."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided, That such additional amount of \$90,000 shall not become available for obligation until a contract shall have been concluded with the lessor allowing Federal occupancy for a period of not less than eighteen months with the rights to extend the period of occupancy an additional period of eighteen months or less, the rental charge for any period of occupancy not to exceed the rate heretofore agreed upon; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 12 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "\$601,540" and insert in lieu thereof "\$320,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,766,625"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$132,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,216,210"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$266,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,748,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the sum "\$164,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$82,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "and the immediately succeeding additional appropriation for the construction of hospitals and domiciliary facilities, shall be merged with the existing appropriation for the construction of such facilities and remain available until expended"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$187,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,435,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$21,242,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,275,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$14,640,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 80: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,780,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$111,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,335,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 18, 35, 42, 48, 54, 59, 83, and 103.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
PAT McCARRAN,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RAPAUT,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to pursue a little further the question with respect to the Indian amendment. I understand from the clerk of the committee that the amendment is in disagreement.

Mr. McKELLAR. The amendment is in disagreement, but the language concerning the Indians is not in disagreement, except as the whole amendment is in disagreement.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. As I understand, the disagreement affects only the height of the dam.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is purely a technical disagreement, so far as the Indian amendment is concerned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUFFMAN in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 4805, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
December 19, 1945.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 18, 35, 42, 48, 54, and 88 to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the amount of \$15,000,000 named in said amendment insert "\$7,500,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: "*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available or used to maintain or operate the Garrison (N. Dak.) Reservoir at a higher maximum pool elevation than 1,830 feet, or for constructing dikes or levees which would be required by a higher pool elevation than 1,830 feet for operating such dam, unless an operation at a higher level should be authorized hereafter by law; *Provided further*, That no part of the appropriation for the Garrison Reservoir herein contained may be expended for actual construction of the dam itself until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior to be equal in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the Three Affiliated Tribes shall be offered to the said tribes in exchange for the land on the Fort Berthold Reservation which shall be inundated by the construction of the Garrison Dam."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I now move that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, with an amendment, as follows:

Strike out the language "one thousand eight hundred and thirty" wherever it appears in said amendment, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "one thousand eight hundred and fifty."

A majority of the committee has instructed me to make this motion, and I ask that the motion be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, before the motion is put I should like to make a statement. I believe that North Dakota will be eternally grateful for the action of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations supporting the 1,850-foot Garrison Dam. About 25 years ago the State of North Dakota realized the necessity of having planned water development. Devils Lake, one of the cities now suffering, had a large lake. In fact, there was navigation by steamboats on the lakes at that time. At the present time there are only inches of water in the lake. It is a stinking lake close to the city of Devils Lake. The only water supply of the city is now by means of shallow wells. Close by is another city of about 2,000 population—Fessenden—which has no water supply at all, and must haul its water.

North Dakota also has realized the necessity of having water for irrigation and for power development. It has realized the necessity of helping other States in flood control.

The bill as passed by the Senate would provide an 1,850-foot dam. The extra 20 feet of height would provide approximately 6,000,000 extra acre-feet of water, or about one-third more than the 1,830-foot height. In my opinion and in the opinion of the people of North Dakota it is the only means by which North Dakota can be assured of needed irrigation and power development. In the whole State of North Dakota at the present time we have only about 90,000 kilowatts capacity for generating electricity. If we are to carry on our REA program to provide electricity for all the farms in North Dakota we must have this additional water and power development.

Continuing with the history of this program, about 12 years ago North Dakota established a State water commission, and since that time has appropriated approximately one and a half million dollars in support of this program or approximately \$3 for every man, woman and child. This commission is unanimously agreed on the program.

In the development of this program for North Dakota we have had considerable difficulty. The Army engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation have always disagreed as to programs. In order to develop a unified program and settle these differences, a conference was held in Omaha, Nebr., on August 22. At that conference there were representatives of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, the Federal Power Commission, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Army engineers, and the governors of all the 10 States affected. Out of that

meeting came a unanimous agreement for an 1,850-foot dam. At that meeting were four representatives from the community of Williston. Two of those gentlemen agreed at that time to support an 1,850-foot dam. Since then, at the instance of a wealthy rancher—banker who would be injured—and I cannot blame him—the city of Williston has been influenced to make presentations against the dam.

In my opinion, if the dam were finally built at 1,830 feet, not only would the State of North Dakota suffer in irrigation and power development, but the development of the entire valley would suffer. It would be impossible to develop the Missouri River under the present system of the four agencies.

I may also state that I have received a telegram from one of the prominent citizens of Williston, whose name I do not wish to divulge. The telegram reads as follows:

I spent hours pleading with city commission and chamber of commerce attempting to convince them that they should support Governor Aandahl's 1,850-foot dam with Army engineers assurance of adequate protection, but the d— fools continue to believe we have intelligent Senators and Congressmen who can be trusted with determining the height of the Garrison pool after the Army has done its experimenting.

Certainly after the Army engineers have demonstrated their ability in this war North Dakota ought to have confidence in them. The Army engineers have assured the city of Williston that they will provide every protection to the city and that it will not be injured in any way. The State of North Dakota has faith in the program of the Army engineers for the construction of this great earthen dam. If any danger were involved cities below the dam, including Bismarck and Mandan, with three times the population of Devils Lake, would be in jeopardy if the dam were to go out. If such a thing should happen those cities would be ruined; but I believe that we should have confidence in the Army engineers.

I have received a telegram from the Greater North Dakota Association, which reads as follows:

FARGO, N. DAK., December 18, 1945.
Senator MILTON R. YOUNG:

Sending following telegram to Congressman CANNON today and urge your cooperation. The Greater North Dakota Association, as State-wide chamber of commerce, assures you vast majority in State favor 1,850-foot water level Garrison Dam according to plans of Army engineers and approved by State water conservation commission as No. 1 project and key to State's water-development plans for irrigation, power, flood control, municipal water supplies. This is plan also approved by interagency committee and all Federal agencies at Omaha August 22. Plan includes protection city of Williston and irrigation projects there through dikes, and displaced Indians and farmers will be protected, so we urge your support for 1,850-foot water level for greatest benefit to greatest number

GREATER NORTH DAKOTA ASSOCIATION,
B. E. GROOM, Secretary.

Mr. President, if the Congress of the United States is to enter into this controversy as an engineering agency, I suggest that the Congress at least send out a committee to investigate this problem in North Dakota. Surely North Dakota

would not be so selfish as to interfere with other interests involved in the development of the Missouri River Valley.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks many telegrams from practically every city in North Dakota, from chambers of commerce, farm organizations, and others.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FARGO, N. DAK., December 8, 1945.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senator:

West Fargo must have water to expand Nation's fifteenth livestock market. City of Fargo future growth dependent upon additional water supply. Feel imperative to future welfare of State that water level of Garrison Dam be maintained at 1,850-foot level according to plans of Army engineers.

F. A. IRISH.

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK., December 7, 1945.

Senator MILTON R. YOUNG,
Washington, D. C.:

Very much favor high dam at Garrison.
LAKE ELECTRIC CO.

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK., December 7, 1945.

Senator MILTON R. YOUNG,
Capitol Building:

Believe you would be representing the best interest of North Dakota by supporting high Garrison Dam.

RAY A. YOUNG.

COOPERSTOWN, N. DAK., December 7, 1945.

Senator MILTON R. YOUNG,
Washington, D. C.:

Cooperstown City Council strongly urges effort reinstating 1,850 as height of Garrison Dam and effort on your part to expedite construction according to plan of Army engineers and Bureau of Reclamation in accordance with recommendations of our own State water commission.

O. F. COOPERUD,
City Auditor.

FARGO, N. DAK., December 8, 1945.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.:

Army engineers worked for years with national experts on plans for the Garrison Dam in order to make it give greatest service to entire State. Now small group of untechnical men ask Congress to lower water level in a manner which would lose million acres irrigation, destroy possibility of diversion for water needed for municipalities. Urge you work to restore water level to 1,850 feet.

CLARKE BASSETT.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., December 6, 1945.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The Garrison Dam can well be the making of North Dakota if Congress follows through on plans of Army engineers for an 1,850-foot level. We urge you to do everything in your power to accomplish this end.

B. O. REFVEM.

NEW ROCKFORD, N. DAK., December 6, 1945.

Senator MILTON R. YOUNG,
Washington, D. C.:

Realizing that we must have the Garrison Dam at the 1,850-foot level to develop our water reserves in North Dakota, we urge your support for this height.

NEW ROCKFORD KIWANIS CLUB.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., December 6, 1945.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.:

We believe that it is most beneficial to North Dakota and we strongly urge your support to reinstate the 1,850-foot level for the Garrison Dam.

DAVIS CHEVROLET CO.,
F. M. DAVIS,
D. T. DAVIS,
W. C. DAVIS.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., December 5, 1945.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
Senate Building:

We feel that the major portions of North Dakota are better served from all standpoints by the 1,850-foot level of the Garrison Dam and are grieved by the 1,830-foot limitation now present in the appropriations bill.

FINNEYS DRUG,
J. W. JOHNSON.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., December 5, 1945.

MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

I am very much interested in the height of the proposed Garrison Dam and will appreciate using your influence toward the 1,850-foot level. This level will be of the greatest benefit to the greatest number of dairy and livestock farmers in the State. Thanks.

CARL NELSON.

ROLLA, N. DAK., December 11, 1945.

Senator MILTON R. YOUNG,
Washington, D. C.:

Board of directors of Rolla Commercial Club urges you to support 1,850 level Garrison Dam, Missouri River development.

ROLLA COMMERCIAL CLUB.

FARGO, N. DAK., December 8, 1945.

Senator MILTON R. YOUNG:

Urge that you endeavor to effect the elimination of the 1,830 restriction on the Garrison Dam appropriation. This amendment nullifies fully 50 percent of the effectiveness of the Garrison Reservoir and hazards the diversion of Fort Peck water for the Missouri-Souris program, Devils Lake, and all of the eastern part of the State. We are interested to the extent that the water resources of the State shall benefit all of the people of the State.

FRED C. HAGEN,
Commissioner of Water Works and Sewage.

NEW ROCKFORD, N. DAK., December 8, 1945.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

The city commission in regular meeting assembled this 7th day of December 1945, unanimously adopted the following resolution and directed the auditor to transmit copies of the same to our two Congressmen and our two Senators:

"Whereas the needs of North Dakota for power and irrigation cannot be adequately developed with a Garrison Dam less than 1,850 feet: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the New Rockford City Commission does hereby go on record protesting the now proposed 1,830-foot level."

By order of the city commission.
L. E. LESKE,
City Auditor, New Rockford, N. Dak.

JAMESTOWN, N. DAK., December 3, 1945.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Urge the deletion in the Senate of amendment restricting height of dam, to legislation pertaining to funds allocated for start of Garrison construction. This amendment

nullifies 50 percent of effectiveness of Garrison Reservoir. Eliminates possibility of diversion and irrigation from Garrison. Makes for loss of power head to ineffective amount. Reduces Garrison to silt pool. Jeopardizes effectiveness of any development of Missouri source program. Cannot understand apathy displayed by ROBERTSON and LEMKE in permitting this to go through without a fight. Plays directly into hands of South Dakota who have advocated large development at Oahe site.

Lieutenant ORLANDY.

MANDAN, N. DAK., December 7, 1945.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

The Garrison Dam represents a project which affects the entire State of North Dakota and is extremely important to the State. The height of the dam was set at a conference of the interagency committee, representing 10 States and 4 Federal agencies, and decision made after careful consideration of all angles. We do not believe that Congress should be influenced by the protests of an individual community. The Representatives of our State should work with the State water commission, which represents the entire State, in restoring the height of the dam to the original figure. We trust that you will do everything in your power to accomplish this.

MANDAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CARRINGTON, N. DAK., December 5, 1945.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.:

Re proposed change in height of Garrison Dam. This community 100 percent in favor of State water commission and Army engineer plan for 1,850 maximum pool level. We feel that reduction of pool level to 1,830 would entirely nullify benefits which community and surrounding territory would otherwise receive.

Urge your utmost effort to restore 1,850-foot level when measure for preliminary funds is brought to your attention.

CARRINGTON KIWANIS CLUB,
C. W. YODER, President.
FRANK JOHNSON, Secretary.

CARRINGTON, N. DAK., December 5, 1945.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

Re proposed change in height of Garrison Dam. This community 100 percent in favor of State water commission and Army engineers plan for 1,850 maximum pool level.

We feel that reduction of pool level to 1,830 would entirely nullify benefits which this community and surrounding territory would otherwise receive.

Urge your utmost effort to restore 1,850-foot level when measure for preliminary funds is brought to your attention.

DON L. TRACY, Mayor.

NASH, N. DAK., December 5, 1945.

MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senate:

The rural-electrification program will be severely handicapped in North Dakota if the amendment by the House of Representatives on the height of Garrison Dam is permitted to be enacted into law. If North Dakota farms are to be electrified area coverage it is most essential that we have an abundance of cheap power available. The only way we can obtain such cheap power is through construction of the Garrison Dam as originally

outlined by North Dakota Water Commission. Please lend every assistance toward having height of dam restored to original height.

NORTH DAKOTA RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,
P. J. DONNELLY, President.

CARRINGTON, N. DAK., December 5, 1945.

Hon. MILTON YOUNG,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.:

Re proposed change in height of Garrison Dam. This community 100 percent in favor of State water commission and Army engineer plan for 1,850 maximum pool level.

We feel that reduction of pool level to 1,830 would entirely nullify benefits which this community and surrounding territory would otherwise receive.

Urge your utmost effort to restore 1,850-foot level when measure for preliminary funds is brought to your attention.

JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
A. HEINITZ, President.

JAMESTOWN, N. DAK., December 5, 1945.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Urge you support Garrison Dam at 1,850-foot level. Unless this height is obtained water for 75 percent of people in North Dakota will not be available. Present House bill would reduce power development, but more serious, there would be no water to divert into James and Cheyenne Rivers. Urge you to do all in your power to secure high Garrison Dam which would benefit more than 75 percent of people in North Dakota.

JOHN F. OLSON,
Mayor, City of Jamestown.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., December 6, 1945.

The HONORABLE MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senator,
United States Senate Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We believe 1,850-foot Garrison Dam level most beneficial all concerned.

LIGNITE COMBUSTION ENGINEERING
CORP.,
C. C. LARSON, President.

BISMARCK, N. DAK.

MILTON YOUNG,
United States Senator:

Dam must be original height for any real benefit to North Dakota.

CLEM CASEY.

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK., December 7, 1945.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
Washington, D. C.:

Think engineers' plan for 1,850-foot Garrison Dam should not be stymied.

W. T. WEST.

JAMESTOWN, N. DAK., December 4, 1945.

MILTON R. YOUNG,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.:

We urge deletion of amendment restricting height of dam which would eliminate possibilities of diversion and irrigation from Garrison.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., December 6, 1945.

Hon. MILTON YOUNG,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Regarding Garrison Dam: Please give full consideration. The 1,850-foot level is necessary to benefit central and eastern North Dakota.

F. A. LAHR.

ST. JOHN, N. DAK., December 10, 1945.
Senator YOUNG:

Six hundred members urge you to support original bill for Garrison Dam at 1,850-foot level.

IZAACK LEAGUE OF AMERICA,
JOHN A. VLASIN,
Chapter President.
C. M. BRYANT,
National Vice President.
DANA WRIGHT,
National Director.

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK., December 7, 1945.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

Must these States suffer irreparable loss to save a few townships? Keep engineers' original height.

F. T. CUTHBERT.
W. N. NORTZ.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., December 6, 1945.

Senator MILTON R. YOUNG,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We want the 1,850-foot Garrison Dam. At that height the increase in power will increase our irrigation acreage and benefit more people in North Dakota. The success or failure of the North Dakota project depends on cheap power rates.

UNIVERSAL MOTOR CO.
EARLE F. TUCKER.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., December 6, 1945.

Senator MILTON YOUNG,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

A 1,850-foot dam absolutely essential for best interests entire State because of power development and adequate storage for irrigation. Hope you give it your full support.

E. D. SALTZMAN.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., December 6, 1945.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We believe 1,850-foot Garrison Dam level most beneficial all concerned.

LIGNITE COMBUSTION ENGINEERING CORP.,
C. C. LARSEN, President.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., December 6, 1945.

Hon. MILTON YOUNG,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.:

I am very much concerned about the Garrison Dam and I am asking you to give your support for the 1,850-foot project.

H. J. DUEMELAND.

LAKOTA, N. DAK., December 4, 1945.

Senator M. R. YOUNG:
Lowering of Garrison Dam makes it useless in our territory.

S. I. MONTEITH.

CANDO, N. DAK., December 4, 1945.

Senator MILTON YOUNG:
Use every effort to stop the restriction on the heights of the dam for the Missouri River diversion legislation.

CANDO CITY COUNCIL,
J. M. TORSON, Mayor.

JAMESTOWN, N. DAK., December 5, 1945.

Hon. MILTON YOUNG,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.:

From information I have been able to gather it appears to me that it would be detrimental to the best interests of the State of North Dakota to have the congressional

Snyder amendment to the Garrison legislation approved by the United States Senate. I would therefore urge you to work for the deletion of such amendment when it comes before the Senate.

A. W. AYLMEYER, *Lawyer.*

JAMESTOWN, N. DAK., December 4, 1945.

Senator MILTON YOUNG,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.:

Suggest you check carefully amendment restricting height of dam which would seriously delay, if not ruin North Dakotas chance for irrigation and diversion from Missouri.

F. L. DURAND.

JAMESTOWN, N. DAK., December 4, 1945.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Urge deletion of Snyder amendment to Garrison construction legislation feel it will be a definite detriment to majority State of North Dakota.

R. M. STOUTD.

JAMESTOWN, N. DAK., December 4, 1945.

Senator MILTON R. YOUNG,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.:

For the good of North Dakota please use your influence to have amendment deleted restricting height of Garrison Dam.

R. E. MCKENZIE.

LAKOTA, N. DAK., December 4, 1945.

Senator M. R. YOUNG,
Washington, D. C.:

Lowering of Garrison Dam makes it useless in our territory.

GREG LEDUC.

LAKOTA, N. DAK., December 4, 1945.

Senator M. R. YOUNG,
Washington, D. C.:

Lowering of Garrison Dam makes it useless in our territory.

A. E. GOLDAMMER.

LAKOTA, N. DAK., December 4, 1945.

Senator M. R. YOUNG:
Lowering of Garrison Dam makes it useless in our territory.

Dr. O. J. EINERSON.

LAKOTA, N. DAK., December 4, 1945.

Senator M. R. YOUNG,
Washington, D. C.:

Lowering of Garrison Dam makes it useless in our territory.

OLE SUNDEEN.

LAKOTA, N. DAK., December 4, 1945.

Senator M. R. YOUNG,
Washington, D. C.

Lowering of Garrison Dam makes it useless in our territory.

ABE THAL.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., December 5, 1945.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:

Restating flood-control appropriation in the House bill a good job, but the amendment reducing the dam level causing plenty of adverse criticism. Urge you to have the level restored to 1,850 feet so that the full possibilities of this construction will be available to the largest part of the State.

V. L. GILBREATH,
Secretary Bismarck Association Commerce.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., December 5, 1945.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:

Fine job to get the appropriation Garrison Dam. However would urge your further support reestablishing the 1,850-foot level believing most beneficial to the State of North Dakota.

R. A. TRACY.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., December 5, 1945.

Hon. MILTON YOUNG,
*United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.:*

I believe in the 1,850-foot dam at Garrison to be most beneficial to North Dakota, therefore urge your support and influence to have the 1,850-foot level reenacted in the bill.

ARTHUR SANDIN.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., December 5, 1945.

Senator MILTON YOUNG,
Washington, D. C.:

Appreciate your efforts to get dam restored to 1,850-foot level.

A. C. VAN WYK.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., December 6, 1945.

Senator MILTON YOUNG,
*United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.:*

We earnestly solicit your support of the 1,850-foot Garrison Dam. We feel that the greatest benefit will be derived by the States as a whole with an 1,850-foot dam.

ANDERSON HARDWARE CO.
PAUL G. BREWER.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., December 6, 1945.

Senator MILTON YOUNG,
Washington, D. C.:

It seems to us that the great increase in potential power output and irrigable area would make the 1,850-foot dam at Garrison far outweigh the inconvenience or loss to the relatively small minority who object. We sincerely hope that you will hear both sides of the story on this issue.

JOHN W. LARSON.

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK., December 4, 1945.

MILTON YOUNG,
*United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.:*

It appears our Members of the House forgot there was any place in North Dakota except Williston when it came to action on the Garrison Dam. Please don't make the same mistake when it comes before the Senate. North Dakota needs the 1,850-foot dam.

G. E. MINER.

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK., December 4, 1945.

MILTON YOUNG,
*United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.:*

Your support of the 1,850-foot dam is needed by 95 percent of the people of North Dakota. Please give the high dam your support.

MILTON G. KELLY.

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK., December 5, 1945.

Hon. MILTON YOUNG,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:*

Board of directors unanimously endorse resolution of State water conservation commission dated November 30. House action limiting Garrison Dam level to 1,830 feet considered extremely regrettable. Urge you do all in your power to delete limitation amendment when bill reaches Senate.

DEVILS LAKE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
D. J. DONAHUE, *Secretary.*

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK., December 4, 1945.

Hon. MILTON YOUNG,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:*

Hope you will make every effort to delete amendment limiting Garrison Dam height from deficiency appropriation bill. Need 1,850-foot level to insure success of entire State water program. Limiting height sabotages 25 years of effort for diversion.

DEVILS LAKE DAILY JOURNAL,
M. R. GRAHAM, *Publisher.*

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK., December 5, 1945.

Hon. MILTON YOUNG,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:*

We urge that State water commission recommendation of 1,850-foot level Garrison Dam be followed.

RAMSEY COUNTY FARM BUREAU,
GEORGE MIKKELSON, *President.*

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK., December 4, 1945.

Senator MILTON YOUNG:
Correct Mistake of LEMKE and ROBERTSON. Must have 1,850-foot level Garrison Dam to raise level necessary in second largest inland storage basin in United States to supply water for needs of eastern part State.

W. E. HOCKING, *Mayor.*

BISMARCK, N. DAK., December 5, 1945.

Hon. MILTON YOUNG,
United States Senator:

Nice job getting the appropriation Garrison Dam. However, we are for the 1,850-foot dam and urge your support to eliminate the level amendment tacked on in the House of Representatives.

A. E. BRINK,
T. O. QUANRUD.

JAMESTOWN, N. DAK., December 3, 1945.

Senator MILTON YOUNG,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:*

A vote of the dam level of 1,830 feet is a vote against 85 percent of the people in the State of North Dakota. Use your head.

BOB EDDY.

CANDO, N. DAK., December 17, 1945.

Senator MILTON R. YOUNG,
Washington, D. C.:

We favor 1,850-foot level for Garrison Dam.
CANDO COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Mr. YOUNG. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks numerous editorials from newspapers in North Dakota condemning the action of our Members in the House.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Foster County Independent of
December 13, 1945]

RESTORATION OF 1,850-FOOT LEVEL ON GARRISON
DAM IS ADVOCATED

Controversy has developed which may delay start of construction of the Garrison Dam and retard the irrigation program which Army and reclamation engineers have outlined.

Approval in Washington of the Garrison Dam at an 1,830-foot level was announced last week and set off the fireworks. The State water commission and Army and reclamation engineers had set the maximum height of the dam at 1,850 feet, to permit irrigation of a greater part of the State of North Dakota. Through the efforts of a group of Williston men, the height of the dam was approved at 1,830 feet.

The argument for the 1,850-foot level was brought out recently by Kenneth W. Simons, Bismarck, vice chairman of the State water conservation commission. "Surveys now under way show that 800,000 acres of land can be irrigated from Garrison if the plan of the Army engineers and the interagency commission is carried out," he declared.

Much of North Dakota will be handicapped in its development if the height of the Garrison Dam is dropped from 1,850 to 1,830 feet, Simons asserted.

He said the action of Congress in reducing the height of the dam throws the entire State water program out of kilter and will greatly reduce the value of the structure

to the people of central and eastern North Dakota.

IRRIGATION POSSIBILITIES

The total areas susceptible to irrigation from Garrison doubtless will run above a million acres, but for every foot the reservoir level is dropped a sharp curtailment must be made in the potential irrigated acreage. Reasons for this are many, Simons said, but one of the simplest is that it costs money to pump water and every foot of additional lift makes some land uneconomical to irrigate while it would be considered satisfactory if the levels were lower.

Pointing out that the taxpayers of the State have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in the development of the State water plan, Simons said it would be a tragic error if it were to be upset now because of ill-considered action in Congress.

Simons said the proper height of the dam was determined after careful study by both Army engineers and those representing the State and that it is unwise for Congress to change their findings without giving proper consideration to all the factors. He said, "It is a great deal like having a committee of doctors decide on the course of treatment for a patient after careful study of his case and then have someone who knows nothing about it, rush in and cut off the patient's leg."

Last week the Kiwanis Club of Carrington wired Senator WILLIAM LANGER asking his support in getting the 1,850-foot level restored.

[From the McClusky Gazette of December 13, 1945]

LOW LEVEL DAM DECLARED THREAT TO NORTH DAKOTA WATER PLAN

North Dakota's entire water conservation program is endangered by an amendment inserted into the flood-control bill as it passed the lower House of Congress November 30, is the statement of the State water conservation commission.

The amendment fixed the height of the proposed Garrison Dam at 1,830 feet above sea level despite the fact that the Inter-agency Basin Committee, representing every Federal agency in the Missouri Basin, has approved an 1,850-foot plan and that the water commission also had endorsed on behalf of the State of North Dakota.

Kenneth W. Simons, Bismarck, vice chairman of the North Dakota Water Conservation Commission, represented Gov. Fred G. Aandahl at a Washington Senate subcommittee hearing Friday afternoon when the height of the proposed Garrison Dam was under consideration. Lt. Col. Delbert B. Freeman, Omaha Army district engineer, also attended the meeting at the request of the Governor to present detailed engineering facts.

In a formal resolution made public by Governor Aandahl, commission chairman, the State body said the lower level would "greatly reduce the capacity for hydroelectric power development and flood control and materially reduce the feasibility of irrigation and diversion from the Garrison Reservoir, and that it would reduce the amount of water available from the Fort Peck Reservoir, which is necessary for the successful development of the Missouri-Souris diversion project."

"Surveys now underway show that 800,000 acres of land can be irrigated from Garrison (in the central part of the State), if the plan of the Army engineers and the inter-agency commission is carried out," Mr. Simons said in an address before a Bismarck service club.

Much of North Dakota will be handicapped in its development if the height of the Garrison Dam is dropped from 1,850 to 1,830 feet, Simons asserted.

He said the action of Congress in reducing the height of the dam throws the entire

State water program out of kilter and will greatly reduce the value of the structure to the people of central and eastern North Dakota.

The total acres susceptible to irrigation from Garrison doubtless will run above a million acres, but for every foot the reservoir level is dropped a sharp curtailment must be made in the potential irrigated acreage. Reasons for this are many, Simons said, but one of the simplest is that it costs money to pump water and every foot of additional lift makes some land uneconomical to irrigate, while it would be considered satisfactory if the levels were lower.

Pointing out that the taxpayers of the State have spent "hundreds of thousands of dollars" in the development of the State water plan, Simons said it would be a tragic error if it were upset now because of ill-considered action in Congress.

The proper height of the dam was determined after careful study by both Army engineers and those representing the State, Simons said, and added, that it is unwise for Congress to change their findings without giving proper consideration to all the factors. He said "it is a great deal like having a committee of doctors decide on the course of treatment for a patient after careful study of his case and then have someone who knows nothing about it rush in and cut off the patient's leg."

[From the Renville County Farmer of December 13, 1945]

STATE'S WATER PLAN THREATENED BY LOW LEVEL GARRISON DAM—WILLISTON POLITICIANS RESORT TO TRICKERY THOMPSON CLAIMS

North Dakota's entire water conservation program is endangered by an amendment inserted into the flood-control bill as it passed the lower House of Congress November 30, is the statement of the State water conservation commission.

The amendment fixed the maximum height of the proposed Garrison Dam at 1,830 feet above sea level despite the fact that the interagency basin committee, representing every Federal agency in the Missouri Basin, has approved an 1,850-foot plan and that the water commission also had endorsed on behalf of the State of North Dakota.

In a formal resolution made public by Gov. Fred G. Aandahl, commission chairman, the State body said the lower level would "greatly reduce the capacity for hydroelectric power development and flood control, and materially reduce the feasibility of irrigation and diversion from the Garrison Reservoir, and that it would reduce the amount of water available from the Fort Peck Reservoir, which is necessary for the successful development of the Missouri-Souris diversion project."

It is to the latter project that the State commission looks for the development of more than 1,000,000 acres of irrigation in the Minot area.

The resolution asserts that "the rights and the protection of property of the people in the Williston area were fully considered and amply provided for" when the level was fixed at 1,850 feet. The attitude of the water commission was set forth in the following statement:

"In any development program of this kind, we must expect some opposition from persons who, even fully paid for their property, do not like to move or be disturbed. Their rights must be recognized and paid for or protected to the fullest extent but the North Dakota Water Commission cannot let the whims of such individuals stand in the way of the greatest benefit to our State nor should Congress let it stand in the way of the greatest benefit to the Missouri Basin."

This was a veiled reference to certain individuals at Williston where the opposition to the 1,850-foot dam has centered. That

this is the case was made plain in a supporting statement issued by S. W. Thompson, Devils Lake, long-time member of the commission and father of the Missouri River diversion program. He said the commission's whole program is endangered by the unconsidered action of Congress and loosed a blast at what he called "back-stage plotting and legislative connivery."

Thompson, in his statement, said: "Not only does it greatly diminish the usefulness of the Garrison Dam but it strikes a mortal blow at the Missouri-Souris irrigation project upon which we have counted to irrigate more than a million acres of land in northwestern North Dakota."

"Under the agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army engineers," he continued, "water from Fort Peck is to become available for irrigation only when other storage is available to meet the needs of downstream States. The height limitation written into the bill reduces the amount of water to be stored at Garrison to such an extent that the Army engineers, mindful of the downstream interests of other States, will refuse to relinquish their claim to the water in Fort Peck upon which we depend to supply the Missouri-Souris project."

"In addition, it either will make impossible or greatly increase the expense of irrigating approximately 1,000,000 acres of land in central North Dakota. It either will make impossible or greatly increase the expense of diverting water from the Missouri into eastern North Dakota to meet the critical water supply situation facing many areas there."

"The action of the House came as a complete surprise to us since no hearing was held on the matter and we were not advised the height of the dam was an issue. It was not even mentioned until the limitation suddenly appeared in the amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill which restored the money for flood-control purposes."

"The proper height for the Garrison Dam was fixed by Army engineers after exhaustive study. The Commission's own engineers and a consulting engineer employed for the purpose reached the same conclusion independent of the Army engineers. The proper height for the dam was agreed upon by all the Government's technical experts, representing the Army engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Agriculture, and the Federal Power Commission. It was approved by all of the States in the basin, speaking through the Governors of four States who also are members of the interagency committee. But the lower House of Congress apparently did not even look at this record. Its Members quite evidently were deceived by a piece of legislative trickery as crass as any which ever threatened the welfare of a large number of people."

"The demand for this action came only from a few persons in the city of Williston, led by Bill Davidson, banker and sidewalk farmer. They put their selfish interests ahead of the welfare of the State. One of our own Congressmen actively aided them in their efforts, according to press reports, while the other stood supinely by and saw the interests of North Dakota sold down the river without protest."

"We sincerely hope full and open hearings will be held in the Senate so all the facts may be presented. This issue is too important to be decided by the back-stage plotting and legislative connivery. It must be decided on its merits and all of the people of the State, not merely a selfish few, must have the opportunity to be heard."

"Four major dams have been proposed for construction in the Missouri River. We have been happy that the best dam site and the dam chosen for initial construction is at Garrison. We want it built as soon as possible, but it will be a tragedy for this and for succeeding generations if it is not constructed so as to be of the greatest possible

value to the people of North Dakota and to the Missouri basins as a whole."

[From the Turtle Mountain Star of December 13, 1945]

PROTESTING MOVE TO LOWER GARRISON DAM AND REDUCE BENEFIT

Lively interest in whether we are to have an MVA plan of Missouri Valley development has been overshadowed by the recent proposal to lower the level of the proposed Garrison Dam.

S. W. Thompson of the North Dakota State Water Commission, who has been plugging for Missouri River development for 25 years, goes so far as to claim that 95 percent of the State of North Dakota will be deprived of any benefits from the huge program if the dam is lowered as threatened.

A House amendment to the supplementary appropriation bill limits the Garrison Dam pool elevation to 1,830 feet, and forbids the use of any money to build dikes or levees to protect areas from flooding if any higher level is used.

PLAN WAS FOR 1,850 FEET

All plans so far had been for a 1,850-foot level, with no objections until quickly and unexpectedly the House inserted and approved the amendment. The original level has the approval of the Interagency Committee, representing the four governmental departments, Agriculture, Interior, Army, and Power Commission.

All sections of North Dakota except the Williston area, it is asserted, want the higher level for the very good reason that little of the State will derive water benefits if the level is lowered as proposed. Williston was to be protected by levees and dikes from any threat of flooding under the original plan.

In his strong letter of protest to Congressman LEMKE, who is said to be backing the Williston move to lower the dam, Mr. Thompson set up the following objections, among others:

CITES OBJECTIONS

"The result would be that the Garrison reservoir would have only about one-half the contemplated storage, with the final result as follows: (1) Power development within the State would be reduced enormously; (2) no diversion could be had from the Garrison Dam to the eastern half of the State except by pumping, the cost of which would be prohibitive; (3) the Missouri-Souris project would perhaps not be built because water for irrigation from Fort Peck will not be available for irrigation unless there was adequate storage provided below; (4) the Baldhill Reservoir north of Valley City would mean nothing without added water from the Missouri River; 50,000 acres of irrigated land at Jamestown and another 50,000 at New Rockford would have no water supply; the areas from Garrison south, both in the easterly and westerly directions, could not be developed for irrigation; many cities that are now hauling water from a supply which may become dry at any time would be forced out of existence; such cities are equally as important as Williston.

MENTIONS SOUTH DAKOTA PROJECT

Mr. Thompson is afraid that the North Dakota Congressmen, who are understood to be backing the lowering of the Garrison Dam, may be favoring a proposal to build the big dam at Oahe in South Dakota. This dam would provide ample power for South Dakota, would provide water for a million acres of irrigation for South Dakota, but neither Oahe nor Fort Peck furnish power development for North Dakota, nor will they furnish sufficient water to develop our agricultural resources.

Mr. Thompson thinks the amendment to lower the Garrison Dam, out of deference to Williston, is selling North Dakota down

the river and that all the big dreams for more water for dry areas of our own State will come to nothing, unless individuals, civic groups, cities, and towns let our North Dakota Senators in Washington know that a great error is being made.

[From the Wells County Free Press of December 13, 1945]

STATE'S WATER PLAN THREATENED BY LOW LEVEL GARRISON DAM

North Dakota's entire water conservation program is endangered by an amendment inserted into the flood control bill as it passed the Lower House of Congress November 30, is the statement of the State water conservation commission.

The amendment fixed the maximum height of the proposed Garrison Dam at 1,830 feet above sea level despite the fact that the interagency basin committee, representing every Federal agency in the Missouri Basin, has approved an 1,850-foot plan and that the water commission also had endorsed on behalf of the State of North Dakota.

In a formal resolution made public by Gov. Fred G. Aandahl, commission chairman, the State body said the lower level would "greatly reduce the capacity for hydroelectric power development and flood control and materially reduce the feasibility of irrigation and diversion from the Garrison reservoir, and that it would reduce the amount of water available from the Fort Peck reservoir, which is necessary for the successful development of the Missouri-Souris diversion project."

It is to the latter project that the State commission looks for the development of more than 1,000,000 acres of irrigation in the Minot area.

The resolution asserts that "the rights and the protection of property of the people in the Williston area were fully considered and amply provided for" when the level was fixed at 1,850 feet. The attitude of the water commission was set forth in the following statement:

"In any development program of this kind, we must expect some opposition from persons who, even when fully paid for their property, do not like to move or be disturbed. Their rights must be recognized and paid for or protected to the fullest extent, but the North Dakota Water Commission cannot let the whims of such individuals stand in the way of the greatest benefit to our State nor should Congress let it stand in the way of the greatest benefit to the Missouri Basin."

This was a veiled reference to certain individuals at Williston where the opposition to the 1,850-foot dam has centered. That this is the case was made plain in a supporting statement issued by S. W. Thompson, of Devils Lake, long-time member of the commission and "father" of the Missouri River diversion program. He said the commission's whole program is endangered by the unconsidered action of Congress and he loosed a blast at what he called back-stage plotting and legislative connivery.

Thompson, in his statement, said: "Not only does it greatly diminish the usefulness of the Garrison Dam, but it strikes a mortal blow at the Missouri-Souris irrigation project upon which we have counted to irrigate more than a million acres of land in northwestern North Dakota."

"Under the agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army engineers," he continued, "water from Fort Peck is to become available for irrigation only when other storage is available to meet the needs of the downstream States. The height limitation written into the bill reduces the amount of water to be stored at Garrison to such an extent that the Army engineers, mindful of the downstream interests of other States, will refuse to relinquish their claim to the water

in Fort Peck upon which we depend to supply the Missouri-Souris project.

"In addition, it either will make impossible or greatly increase the expense of irrigating approximately 1,000,000 acres of land in Central North Dakota. It either will make impossible or greatly increase the expense of diverting water from the Missouri into eastern North Dakota to meet the critical water-supply situation facing many areas there.

"The action of the House came as a complete surprise to us since no hearing was held on the matter and we were not advised the height of the dam was an issue. It was not even mentioned until the limitation suddenly appeared in the amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill which restored the money for flood control purposes.

"The proper height for the Garrison Dam was fixed by Army engineers after exhaustive study. The commission's own engineers and a consulting engineer employed for the purpose reached the same conclusion independent of the Army engineers. The proper height for the dam was agreed upon by all the Government's technical experts, representing the Army engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Agriculture, and the Federal Power Commission. It was approved by all of the States in the basin, speaking through the Governors of four States who also are members of the interagency committee. But the lower House of Congress apparently did not even look at this record. Its Members quite evidently were deceived by a piece of legislative trickery as crass as any which ever threatened the welfare of a large number of people.

"The demand for this action came only from a few persons in the city of Williston, led by Bill Davidson, banker and sidewalk farmer. They put their selfish interests ahead of the welfare of the State. One of our own Congressmen actively aided them in their efforts, according to press reports, while the other stood supinely by and saw the interests of North Dakota sold down the river without protest.

"We sincerely hope full and open hearings will be held in the Senate, so all the facts may be presented. This issue is too important to be decided by back-stage plotting and legislative connivery. It must be decided on its merits and all of the people of the State, not merely a selfish few, must have the opportunity to be heard.

"Four major dams have been proposed for construction in the Missouri River. We have been happy that the best dam site and the dam chosen for initial construction is at Garrison. We want it built as soon as possible, but it will be a tragedy for this and for succeeding generations if it is not constructed so as to be of the greatest possible value to the people of North Dakota and to the Missouri basin as a whole."

[From the Benson County Press of December 7, 1945]

Congressmen LEMKE and ROBERTSON pulled one on the State when they let the Williston folks use them to disrupt the plans for the Garrison Dam in the House when the appropriation bill was amended to set the height of the dam at 1830 feet.

It is rather amusing to see such astute politicians let a minority group in North Dakota put one over on them. But it is also indicative of the determination of the Williston faction to spike the whole project if they cannot protect their relatively minor irrigation projects.

The difference of a few feet in the height of the dam at first sight would not seem to make much difference. If we can believe the statement of the engineers it would reduce the capacity of the dam by one-third. It would mean that less water would be available for diversion into the Sheyenne and James Rivers and that means the Devils Lake Reservoir. These ideas mean nothing to the

Williston group, if their few thousand acres are endangered.

Maybe Williston supporters elected LEMKE and ROBERTSON. It may also be that they can return these men to Congress. We hope they don't come around here asking us to vote for them. They sort of kicked the voters of this part of the State in the face when they did not oppose the amendment, and one of them took the floor covering the reduction in the height of the dam.

The diversion portion of the development program for the Missouri River has been one of our pets for a long time. Now when its realization is closer than ever before, it hurts to have it handled like this by the men who are supposed to be working for the best interests of the entire State.

This messing around with the affairs of the entire valley system, and the damage that one small faction can do, is just another good argument for control by a Missouri Valley Authority.

[From the Bismarck Tribune of December 6, 1945]

AMENDED HEIGHT OF GARRISON DAM ATTACKED ON THREE FRONTS IN WASHINGTON

Reasons why North Dakota's State Water Commission wants a "high" dam in the Missouri River near Garrison will be presented to a Senate Appropriations Committee by Kenneth W. Simons, commission vice chairman and editor of the Tribune.

Simons flew to Washington Wednesday night to testify before the Senate committee, holding hearings on the House-passed deficiency appropriation bill which includes \$2,000,000 for initiating construction of the \$130,000,000 Garrison Dam.

Gov. Fred G. Aandahl, chairman of the water commission, said Simons would officially represent the commission at the hearings and would present the commission's viewpoint in seeking elimination of a House amendment which would limit the height of the dam itself to 1,830 feet above sea level.

The State water commission went on record this week as opposing the 1,830-foot height limitation and urging that the Senate strike it out.

The commission wants the dam built to permit an operating pool level of 1,850 feet above sea level and the United States Army engineers want to build the dam to permit such an operating level. A group of residents of Williston, which would be at the upper end of the reservoir, want the lower level. They contend that the 1,850 level would constitute a danger to Williston and nearby irrigation projects. The Army agreed earlier this year to construct dikes to protect Williston and the irrigation projects.

In a formal resolution adopted by the commission, the commission said limiting the dam height to 1,830 feet would mean that the normal pool level would have to be "materially below this level to reserve room for floodwaters."

"Such low level," the resolution said, "would greatly reduce the capacity for hydroelectric power development and flood control, and materially reduce the feasibility of irrigation and diversion from the Garrison Reservoir."

IN BISMARCK

A protest meeting over the amended height of the Garrison Dam was held Wednesday night in the World War Memorial Building under the auspices of the Bismarck Association of Commerce.

More than 50 Bismarck businessmen attended the session and went on record as being opposed to the House amended height of the dam. The height, as agreed upon by the interagency committee was 1,850. The House, in its deficiency appropriation bill, limited the height of the dam to 1,830.

J. J. Walsh, secretary of the State Water Commission, told the merchants of the advantages of the 1,850-foot level, pointing out that the power potentialities of the dam were reduced by one-third by lowering the height of the dam 20 feet. He also claimed that the amount of land which could be brought under irrigation would likewise be reduced.

Gov. Fred G. Aandahl told what had already been done on the dam and urged all those who attended the meeting to contact their Congressmen to impress upon them the need of maintaining the height of the dam at 1,850 feet.

Dr. Sinclair Harper, consulting engineer, Berkeley, Calif., Thursday was completing review of the United States Army Engineers' preconstruction planning for the Garrison Dam.

Dr. Harper and a group of United States Army engineers, representatives from the engineers' district office at Omaha, Nebr., arrived here Wednesday and were to go to Pierre, S. Dak., late Thursday to review foundation explorations for the proposed Oahe Dam. Lt. Col. John W. Sibert, Jr., area engineer in Bismarck, is conducting the party on its tour.

Dr. Harper, former chief engineer of the Bureau of Reclamation, is a regular member of the board of consulting engineers which has been reviewing studies made for the Garrison Dam. That board met here last September 10 and 11, but Dr. Harper was in Afghanistan as a consultant engineer for that country's government and was unable to be present at the Bismarck meeting.

Dr. Harper's activities on the various waterways of this Nation are subject of a recent magazine article, River Doctor, by Lewis Nordyke.

Representatives of the Omaha office who were with Dr. Harper include Maj. Wendell E. Johnson and F. H. Kellog, M. E. Stalker, H. O. Egeberg, P. T. Bennett and E. R. Kendall.

IN FARGO

Early diversion of water from the Missouri River to eastern North Dakota may be seriously interfered with or even precluded if the 1,830-foot pool level limitation for the Garrison dam be established. Lt. Col. Delbert B. Freeman, Omaha, Nebr., district Army engineer, said here Wednesday night.

Colonel Freeman declared that any loss of storage capacity in the Missouri River would provide that much less water for diversion for irrigation purposes or replenishing of underground and surface water supplies to eastern North Dakota. He also said downstream interests who are interested in adequate storage for flood control and navigation, are concerned about the possibility of the Garrison Dam storage being materially reduced.

(The Missouri Basin inter-agency committee, consisting of representatives from 10 States and 4 Federal agencies, last August unanimously approved a design for a dam to an elevation of 1,874 feet which would permit the reservoir to be operated at a level of 1,850 feet.)

Colonel Freeman said "if the reference to a pool elevation of 1,830 feet refers to the maximum normal operating pool elevation, it means a loss of 7,000,000 acre feet of the cheapest storage in the basin. If the reference means maximum operating pool elevation, it means even greater loss of storage.

Mr. YOUNG. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a letter from R. A. Wheeler, lieutenant general, Chief of Engineers.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1945.
Hon. KENNETH MCKELLAR,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MCKELLAR: At the conclusion of the hearing before your committee yesterday with regard to the War Department items in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, you requested that I advise the committee of my views with respect to the amendment offered by Representative LEMKE as a substitute for the proviso now contained in the act limiting the height of the Garrison Dam and Reservoir. As I am scheduled to be out of Washington next week on official business, you excused me from further appearance before the committee. I am, therefore, presenting my views in this letter, which General Crawford will deliver to the committee. He will also be available for any further questioning you may desire.

If the committee and the Congress desire to include in the act language restricting the development of the Garrison project, the substitute language suggested by Representative LEMKE is less objectionable, in our opinion, than the language contained in the act as passed by the House of Representatives, since the substitute language would permit the initiation of construction of the dam in accordance with the authorized project. However, for several reasons which I shall discuss below, I believe it inadvisable for the best over-all development of the water resources of the Missouri River Basin that any restriction be placed by law on the Garrison project at this time. I therefore recommend that neither the proviso now in the act nor the proposed substitute be enacted.

The determination of the pool elevations in the Garrison project is a highly involved technical matter, and if the Congress desires to fix the maximum pool elevation I believe that the legislation should be considered initially by the particular committees established to deal with this type of legislation where all of the technical interests concerned can make full presentation of their views.

The coordinated plan for the Missouri River Basin as developed by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers and authorized by the Congress in the 1944 Flood Control Act definitely contemplated that the final storage capacities of the main stem reservoirs and precise elevations and heights of reservoirs and dams will be agreed upon after further studies have been made and after consideration of the desires and objections of persons affected by the proposed developments. Several months ago the States in the Missouri River Basin, the Department of the Interior, Federal Power Commission, Department of Agriculture, and the Corps of Engineers formed the Missouri Basin Interagency Committee as the means for settling on a cooperative basis all problems which may arise in working out the details of the Missouri Basin projects. This committee considered the height of the Garrison project at its regular meeting on August 16, 1945, and the proposal for a maximum normal operating pool at elevation 1,850 was discussed. It was agreed unanimously by the interagency committee that the Garrison Dam should be constructed to a height which would permit operation at a maximum normal pool up to elevation 1,850, but the decision as to the maximum normal pool at which the project should be operated was not made. As this Department is one participating in the Missouri Basin Interagency Committee and has agreed to the committee action as outlined above, I cannot properly acquiesce in the establishment of a limiting height for the Garrison pool in view of this joint agreement that has already been reached.

This Department now believes that it will be feasible to protect Williston and the existing irrigation projects in that vicinity by a system of dikes and drainage wells. However, here will be a period of 8 or 10 or more years from the time the dam construction is initiated until pool levels approach the higher elevations now under discussion, during which time the studies and investigations of optimum pool levels will be continued, thus providing more information, both from theoretical studies and from actual operating experience.

In our studies of the elevations of the Garrison Reservoir, we consider that project as one of the most important elements in the authorized plan for developing the water resources of the entire Missouri River Basin. That plan is region-wide and each project must be considered in its relationship to the regional plan. In this connection I wish to quote a paragraph from President Truman's letter of November 10, 1945, to Mr. Ora Bundy, president of the National Reclamation Association, which reads as follows: "At this time I would like to make one further suggestion. The key to success of any regional resource development will be found in how active cooperation is organized between the people of the region, their civic and commercial organizations, and local and Federal Governments. TVA has remonstrated successfully one way in which this can be done. Another experiment in which four Federal agencies are participating—the War Department, Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, and the Federal Power Commission—is now making another demonstration. The manner in which these agencies work together, and at the same time work with local political units and private organizations, will be watched closely."

It is my strong conviction that the Missouri Basin Interagency Committee can resolve all of the questions which have arisen with respect to the Garrison project and which will certainly come up as other elements of the Missouri Basin plan are undertaken and placed in operation. To accomplish this the Interagency committee must have free rein to develop its procedures and come to agreements. It would, therefore, appear to be unwise to circumscribe the scope of that committee's functions through legislative action prescribing the elevation of the Garrison Reservoir.

Sincerely yours,

R. A. WHEELER,
Lieutenant General, Chief of Engineers.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I plead with the Senate to insist on its position, thereby giving protection to the State of North Dakota in its electrical and power development and irrigation projects.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Is there any controversy between the House and the Senate as to this matter?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; the controversy still remains as to whether the dam shall be 1,330 feet or 1,350 feet high.

Mr. LANGER. Then let me say to the Senator that the water commission which has been referred to was created while I was Governor of North Dakota. The dam was very important to us then, and it is most important now. I hope the distinguished Senator from Tennessee will do all in his power to see to it that the differences between the House and the Senate are amicably adjusted, even if it is necessary for the Senate conference to recede from the position of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF SECOND WAR POWERS ACT OF 1942

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4780) to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, am I correct in understanding that the amendment now pending is that in line 20, on page 2 of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHITE. On that question I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Austin	Kilgore	Shlpstead
Bilbo	Knowland	Smith
Brooks	La Follette	Stanfill
Byrd	Langer	Stewart
Capper	McCarran	Taft
Carville	McClellan	Taylor
Chavez	McKellar	Tobey
Ellender	McMahon	Tunnell
Fulbright	Maybank	Tydings
Gossett	Mead	Vandenberg
Green	Millikin	Wagner
Gurney	Mitchell	Walsh
Hart	Moore	Wheeler
Hatch	Murdock	Wherry
Hayden	O'Daniel	White
Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney	Wiley
Hill	Pepper	Willis
Hoe	Radcliffe	Wilson
Huffman	Revercomb	Young
Johnson, Colo.	Russell	
Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I merely desire to say that on the vote about to be taken, a vote "yea" will be a vote to sustain the committee amendment.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I wish to state my understanding of the situation. As I understand, a vote "yea" will be to extend these war powers until December 31, 1946, and a vote "nay" will be to limit them to June 30, 1946.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 2, in line 20. On this question the yeas and nays have been demanded and ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WAGNER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], who, if present and voting, would vote as I intend to vote. I am, therefore, free to vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from North Caro-

lina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS], the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY and Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] are detained at a meeting of the Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is absent on official business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are detained on official business at Government departments.

I wish to announce further that the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] has a general pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

I announce also that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] has a general pair with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER].

If present and voting, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY and Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] would vote "yea."

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], who would vote "nay," has a general pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] has a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS].

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] has a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER].

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is detained on official business.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] has been excused.

The Senators from Oregon [Mr. CORDON and Mr. MORSE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] has been excused. He is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—30

Carville	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Pepper
Ellender	Kilgore	Radcliffe
Fulbright	McCarran	Russell
Gossett	McKellar	Stewart
Green	McMahon	Taylor
Hatch	Maybank	Tunnell
Hayden	Mead	Wagner
Hill	Mitchell	Walsh
Huffman	Murdock	Wheeler

War Between the States when the Southland was suffering from the devastation of a conflict which ravished our land and destroyed our economy, there came forth from the State of Georgia a great leader, man of excellent vision who, in the face of destruction and misery, saw a vision and a new hope for the South. He traveled eastwardly, and in a series of addresses called The New South set the pattern of what the South hoped to do in the rebuilding of the Southland in a new era. He expressed the aims and ambitions of a reborn people. That man was Henry Grady. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that in this twentieth century the man who is leaving the House of Representatives shortly may be likened unto that great man, Henry Grady. In my opinion BOB RAMSPECK has represented the new spirit and the best progressive leadership and the liberal vision of the Southland. Not only are the people of his district losing an excellent Representative in the House of Representatives, but we in Tennessee and throughout the Southland feel we are losing a fine and capable Representative who stands for the highest ideals of our people.

Mr. Speaker, the people of the South are not reactionary and backward. The South is progressive, virile, and on the march to a great era of advancement. The work here in Congress of BOB RAMSPECK should be an inspiration to other young men of ability and confidence in our future to enter and do their best in public life. I regret exceedingly that BOB RAMSPECK feels he must leave and bring to a close his very useful career as a Member of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NORRELL). The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to our distinguished Speaker, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, just a moment will I take. The gentleman from Georgia, BOB RAMSPECK, in my opinion is as fine a type of legislator as I have ever known. He has the things that make for competence in legislation. First, he has integrity—unsullied. Next, he has more than usual ability. Next, he has energy. I might say to you as I say many times to schoolgirls and schoolboys when I talk to them, there is not so much difference in the abilities of people. If one person has good common sense, and uses it, he is just as smart as anybody because that is all the sense there is. It is what you do with it that counts. Energy is about 75 to 90 percent of the battle.

When I have wanted to know what was going on before any committee of which the gentleman from Georgia, BOB RAMSPECK was a member, I could find out talking to him because he kept up with the business of the committee. I deeply regret his going from a personal standpoint because he and I have been close personal friends. I want to take this opportunity of thanking him from the bottom of my heart for his helpfulness to me in trying to do a very difficult, a very arduous, and a very onerous job. He has never failed me. The great State of Georgia appeals to me and always did. I read about it as a boy. I

have visited it as a man. It has contributed tremendously to the welfare and glory of these United States through its outstanding men, both past and present, who have made the history of Georgia great and who have been helpful in making and keeping this country great. I could say of the gentleman from Georgia, BOB RAMSPECK, as I said of another colleague of ours the other day, you can take from the beginning of Georgia to now, Stephens, Toombs, Lamar, Crisp, and a score of others who have been outstanding men in history in the service that they have rendered—the gentleman from Georgia, BOB RAMSPECK in my opinion is their equal.

[Mr. COX addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their own remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, we shall all miss our good friend, BOB RAMSPECK. He has endeared himself to us by his genial nature and his outstanding service. Many difficult problems have come to him for solution, but he has met them patiently and efficiently. Length of legislative service and experience makes men correspondingly valuable in this body. We always part with regret from any Member eminently qualified in this regard to perform legislative tasks and duties. This sentiment is accentuated in the case of BOB RAMSPECK because of the abiding affection we have come to feel for him.

I have served with BOB RAMSPECK since he came to the Congress. I have been specially impressed with his exemplification of one unusual virtue in particular, and that is his tolerance of the opinions of those who disagree with him on public questions. He has always graciously accorded to each of his colleagues the right and privilege of individual judgment. Both personally and officially he leaves us with our respect and admiration. May good fortune attend him all along his way.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I was reminded of olden days while listening to the remarks of our good friend, BOB RAMSPECK, who is about to leave this body. I, too, was a secretary when BOB was in the office of Congressman Sly Howard, of Georgia.

As our good friend told us, there is a vast difference now than over 30 years ago, and there will continue to be an increase in the office work of the representatives in Congress.

BOB is blessed with an outstanding personality, and as a result you cannot find a man or woman in this House who would not call him their friend. As it has been properly said by the gentleman

from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], his loss to this House is one that is going to be felt. I will miss his companionship and I want to join with all in wishing him a long, happy, and successful career in his undertakings.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, when I first came to Congress it was my privilege to serve as a member of the Committee on Civil Service under the able chairmanship of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK]. Service under him was always a pleasure.

I have watched him during the 9 years I have been a Member of this body. I have never known anyone to approach legislation more intelligently, to analyze it more honestly, and to fight more earnestly for his convictions than BOB RAMSPECK.

His leaving Congress is a loss to the whole country. At this time we can ill afford to lose from the public service such men as BOB RAMSPECK and CLIFF WOODRUM.

May his future be bright and may success continue to reward his efforts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TRIMBLE].

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I regret to see men of the caliber of CLIFF WOODRUM, of Virginia, and BOB RAMSPECK, of Georgia, leave this House. Both have risen to their present high place by reason of their integrity and by hard work. I have had opportunity to be associated more closely with Mr. RAMSPECK than with Mr. WOODRUM. By his quiet, friendly understanding he has been a help and an inspiration to me, a new Member of this House.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RESA].

Mr. RESA. Mr. Speaker, the departure of Mr. RAMSPECK from the Congress of the United States brings to all who knew him a keen realization of the extent to which a man's characteristics can exert an influence upon his fellow men. The breadth and accuracy of Mr. RAMSPECK's knowledge of legislative matters, the quiet thoroughness with which he applied this knowledge in his work, and the clarity, simplicity, and straightforwardness of his speech, as well as the soundness of his thinking, will always be remembered by his colleagues against the background provided by his unfailing kindly and gracious manner. It is only a well-merited compliment to his qualifications that business has beckoned to him to assume a role in the world of commerce where the rewards for his services will be more commensurate with their worth. I deem it a great privilege to join with others in wishing him continued happiness and success.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I personally very greatly regret the retirement from the House of my dear friend BOB RAMSPECK. As a Member of the House for many years he has been industrious and most efficient. He has

rendered unusual service to his district and to the country. He was trained in routine congressional work and he has grown in political stature and wisdom as he has reached a high place in the legislative history of the Republic. BOB RAMSPECK is able, capable, honest, and courageous. As a diligent student of public problems he has exerted a wide influence in shaping and enacting legislation.

He has been the most successful and satisfactory democratic whip within my recollection. As the majority whip during the greatest of all wars he has been of inestimable assistance not only to the members of his party, but to the House. His advice and counsel have been sought and followed by his colleagues.

BOB RAMSPECK was one of the most efficient committee chairman in the House. His committee work was thorough. He was remarkably successful as a legislator.

BOB RAMSPECK is a loyal friend. He has been faithful to every trust. He retires from the House with the universal esteem of his colleagues and with a record of outstanding achievement. He will not only be missed in the House, but the country is losing one of the ablest Members of the House of Representatives as he leaves public life.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA].

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, I deem it a privilege little less than a duty to express my appreciation of the services of our colleague the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK]. I have had the privilege of knowing many fine men who have served in this House in the 29 years I have been here. Many of these men had superior qualities which were well recognized by its membership. If it were possible for me to do so, I might attempt to prepare a list of men whom I have regarded as among the most useful in each Congress since 1916. It would be a difficult task to attempt to discriminate justly as to the qualities and worth of the Members of this House or of any previous Congresses. If I did attempt to prepare even a limited list of men who have performed the most useful service here, I would include our colleague from Georgia in that list.

I have observed his work for the 16 years he has been in this House. He is a combination of industry, energy, patience, understanding, common sense, and fine ability. He has made many contributions to the improvement of legislation that has passed through this House. He has done a fine service for the Congress and for the country. As he completes his services here, it is creditable to ourselves that we should pay him a deserved tribute. The membership of the House, as well as his State, can justly feel a pride in the service he has given the country. Our country could well welcome many more like him to this House to serve in the years ahead, which now seem to be so pregnant with importance to the Nation and to the world.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. When a good man retires from Congress it is cause for universal regret and this is particularly so when a man leaves with the outstanding ability of BOB RAMSPECK. During his 17 years service in Congress he has rendered conspicuous service. He has been responsible for legislation being enacted which brought material advancement in the lives of millions of Federal workers. He has been a tireless champion of the cause of Civil Service. We can ill afford to lose men of the ability, integrity, and character of BOB RAMSPECK. That the future shall unfold to him many years of happiness and prosperity is the sincere wish of all of us who have been privileged to enjoy his friendship.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATRICK].

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, what is happening to our good United States Congress? Too many Congressmen are going away, voluntarily going into other fields. As if they were marching out in a single platoon we see BOB RAMSPECK, CLIFF WOODRUM, SAMMY WEISS, SAM DICKSTEIN, and half a dozen more. Not one of these shall we miss more than BOB RAMSPECK. He is my legislative neighbor and warm, close, personal friend. I shall feel his loss even more keenly than many of the rest of you. You have no idea how much BOB RAMSPECK has been worth to us fellows who came up from our section of the country after he got to Congress.

Perhaps we call many a man noble when the adjective is too big for the man but never in my life was I more sure of my ground than when I say ROBERT RAMSPECK, of Georgia, is a truly noble man. What a help he has been around these halls! We selfishly hate to have to bid him good-by.

Each is given his bag of tools,
A shapeless mass, a book of rules;
And each must make, ere life is flown,
A stumbling block or a stepping stone.

BOB RAMSPECK is a natural born placer of stepping stones. I know, for I have enjoyed the security of the footing he has helped to provide. As a Democrat, I want to say that I am very happy that he is still with us, a good, stanch, valuable Georgia gentleman and Democrat, as kindly in spirit as Georgia's soft climate and as stanch in democracy and character as Georgia's marble hills.

I notice it seems to be the habit of Congressmen to drop in a little poetry on such occasions as this—especially when a beloved Member passes to other fields. This is a practice I never indulged a great deal on the floor of Congress, but here are the closing lines from Henry Van Dyke's poem, *Work*, and they fit BOB RAMSPECK like a cap for his fine head:

To suit my spirit and to prove my powers
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,

And cheerful turn when the long shadows fall

At eventide to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I first observed the influence of the gentleman

from Georgia 10 years ago when my work with the Department of Agriculture brought me in contact with his fellow Georgians. "BOB RAMSPECK represents a city district," they said, "but he knows the farmers' problems." His vision and sympathies have always been broad. He has demonstrated in his 16 years in the House a devotion to the welfare of all the people that has endeared him not only to the State of Georgia but to great numbers of Americans who recognize his worth and his service to the Nation. His career has strengthened the public service and has added to the prestige of Congress. His example of industry, kindness, and loyalty will continue to be an inspiration to us.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on December 18, 1945, the President approved and signed a bill of the House of the following title:

On December 18, 1945:

H. R. 4649. An act to enable the United States to further participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of December 18, 1945.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this bill as it passed the House carried appropriations aggregating \$1,434,732,379.12. As it passed the Senate it had been increased to a total of \$2,409,090,755.98, an increase over the House figure in round numbers of a billion dollars. To be specific, \$974,318,376.86.

The greater part of the increase was contained in two items, \$750,000,000 for UNRRA and \$191,900,000 for housing.

The Senate receded from an amount totaling \$20,889,125, and we submit the conference report today with complete agreement on everything we could have agreed on except for technical obstacles. Under section 2, of rule XX, it was necessary to bring back to the House for separate vote eight amendments, which involve a total of \$197,490,000. We shall take them up in their turn when we have disposed of the conference report.

Apart from UNRRA and veterans' housing, the Senate added a number of amendments of general interest and of considerable importance.

One provides \$1,000,000 for enabling the Public Health Service to assist the public health organizations of the Philippine Islands in reconstituting and reactivating public health services in the Philippine Islands.

Another increases the amount available for the popular school-lunch program. The Senate proposed to increase the amount now available from \$50,000,000 to \$65,000,000. The conference committee agreed to increase the amount to \$57,500,000.

For the farm labor supply program, the House provided \$14,000,000. The Senate increased the amount to \$25,000,000, and the conference report is in agreement with that action. The farm-labor outlook is not encouraging, and it would be a catastrophe if help were not available for planting and harvesting.

For gathering essential statistical data by the Bureau of the Census, the House allowed \$1,970,000. As we bring the bill from conference, the amount is increased to \$2,435,000.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Appropriations in the last 4 years has reported more legislation than ever has been reported by any other committee in the history of the House. It is appropriate, therefore, to review briefly in the closing hours of 1945 the war record of the committee. In these 4 years, under the pressure of wartime legislation, we have introduced time and money saving innovations. We have materially increased the efficiency of the routine of the committee. We have established a system of investigation which has contributed to the economy of administration of the departments and has saved billions of dollars in appropriations. We have developed a routine which has reduced the time of the hearings; confined the testimony to the items before the committee and greatly reduced the amount and cost of printed material in the published hearings. We have standardized committee procedure to eliminate unnecessary delay and diversions and to expedite consideration of the departmental estimates from the time received from the Bureau of the Budget until reported to the House.

We have incorporated in our bills provisions under which continuing studies have been made of all appropriations, and under which reports have been filed at regular intervals, showing the status of appropriations, contractual authorizations, expenditures, commitments, and unexpended balances.

Acting on the information thus obtained, the committee has secured the enactment of bills rescinding appropriations and contractual authority in excess of \$56,000,000,000 more than \$52,000,000,000 in one bill, the largest sum ever disposed of in any way, in any bill, in the history of governmental budgets.

And we have similarly included in this bill, and in this conference report, legislation in restraint of Federal expenditure which should exert a profound and salutary influence on both State and National finances during the reconstruc-

tion period on which we are just entering.

These provisions prohibit the making of loans by Federal agencies to States or subdivisions of States and are discussed in the conference report under Senate amendments 25 and 40.

The first will be found on page 2 of the report and as perfected in conference and finally submitted to the House for approval is as follows:

Provided, That none of the funds available under this head for administrative expenses shall be used in paying the salary of any person engaged in making or processing loans in excess of \$500,000 to any State, any subdivision thereof, any municipality therein, or any public authority, for construction purposes, unless in pursuance of a specific authorization, except, however, that this provision shall not apply to any application or loan approved or made prior to December 15, 1945.

The second was proposed to be amended by Senate amendment No. 40, but the Senate conferees receded in conference and the provision is retained in the bill and submitted in the conference report in the language originally passed by the House as follows:

Provided, That no loans shall be made or participated in by any Federal agency for the construction of any public works, plans for which have been wholly or partly financed out of this appropriation, except in pursuance of a specific authorization.

There seems to be a general impression throughout the country that, now that the war is over, the Federal Government will resume the free handed practice which obtained during the depression, of making loans and grants, either matched or unmatched by sponsors, for the construction of local facilities and improvements. Everywhere aggressive and enterprising commercial clubs, chambers of commerce and luncheon organizations are industriously planning the construction of water and sewage systems, court houses, airfields, hospitals, libraries, streets and curbing, stadiums, parks, playgrounds, and what not, to be financed wholly or in part by Federal loans or contributions, preferably by grants or loans to be repaid in the millennium. Although there is yet no notable lack of employment, they are preparing to corner local labor and all available building materials and construction equipment for ambitious public improvements to be undertaken as soon as they can get funds from Washington.

This impression that the Federal Government is going to start another WPA program in which it will distribute largesses to cities and political subdivisions and States all over the Union has been heightened by the fact that we have provided money for planning purposes, and that any municipality or other unit can make application for money with which to employ engineers and architects, conduct surveys, and make the blue prints for public construction of the character as in prewar days. The law which authorized these appropriations specifically states that the Government is not obligated to provide construction funds, and that we expect the community to pay the planning money back when they start construction; in other words, it was not proposed to give a dollar to anybody or a

dollar to any community under this activity. We merely advance money to make plans, and when those plans are made and construction is started, the money is to be paid back to the Federal Government. We specifically included the statement that the Federal Government was not, and is not, obligated to contribute one dollar either in loans or grants for construction or any other purpose. Notwithstanding that unequivocal notification, we are daily in receipt of inquiries as to when we are going to begin to give money away.

For example, I am in receipt of the following letter:

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.
December 4, 1945.

HON. CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CANNON: The capital budget for the city of New York, as recently submitted to the city council for adoption, proposes total expenditures of \$535,688,000 for the coming calendar year. The budget anticipates that the Federal Government will contribute \$217,218,000 in grants for these capital improvements.

This association believes that the expectation on the part of the city to receive this amount is overly optimistic and entirely out of line with congressional policy, and has so expressed itself.

We will have a representative at the public hearing before the city council on the budget to be held early next week, and would appreciate a statement setting forth what, in your opinion, is the certainty that the Federal Government will contribute any such extensive amounts to the localities for the construction of public-works projects.

Sincerely yours,
THOMAS JEFFERSON MILEY,
Secretary.

In response to this inquiry I telegraphed:

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION,
New York, N. Y.:

Re letter, of course no one can speak for the Congress or for the future but any program involving contributions by the Federal Government to States and municipalities in another PWA program is so impractical under our changed financial status as to appear prohibitive. When we have settled all war accounts, interest on the public debt alone will exceed entire average prewar budget. Any State or municipality in the Union is in better financial condition than the Federal Government. While there may be sporadic incitement to spending sprees, and in event of serious unemployment 3 or 4 years hence the necessity for moderate road, flood control, and public building programs, the practical business sense of the American people will prevent further unessential expenditures and gratuities inviting inflation and repudiation.

Every day we are in receipt of inquiries from counties and cities asking how much the Federal Government will contribute to the construction of hospitals, schools, and other utilities.

Some of them write with sensible candor and say if the Federal Government is not planning to assist in the erection of such facilities they propose to issue their own bonds and build them themselves; that if the National Government is not planning to assist in such construction they will proceed on their own credit and responsibility, but if there is to be another Federal construction program

they do not want to spend their own money and then see their neighbors get the same advantages from Federal funds. Such inquiries are practical and pertinent and are entitled to a dependable answer. The country should have an authoritative statement on the future policy of the Government in this respect, and the legislation in this bill is intended to point as accurately as we are in a position to point at the present time in the direction which the Congress proposes to proceed under existing conditions.

There is every reason for restricting such loans and grants. The most obvious reason is the stupendous magnitude of any such program carried to its ultimate conclusion. There are more than 3,000 counties and innumerable cities and towns in continental United States, not to mention the insular possessions, which would want to be included in such a program. If provision is made for one or for one class, provision must in all fairness be made for all. And the composite sum which would have to be provided would be staggering even if we did not owe a dollar of national indebtedness.

And when we take into consideration the fact that the Nation owes already the greatest debt in history, any such program becomes wholly impracticable. The only way to stop it is to stop it before it begins. And the only time to stop it is now.

THE SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I will take an additional 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, we are printing money today at a furious rate. We are trying to borrow money by selling bonds, and we are having a harder time to sell those bonds than ever before. There used to be a saying, current among the money brokers of my community. "Well, Smith & Co. have got too much paper out." That meant that Smith & Co. had been borrowing more money than their financial statement warranted. Whenever they decided a borrower had too much paper out, they waited for him to pay some of his debts before they lent him any more.

Mr. Speaker, Uncle Sam has got too much paper out. That is why it is no longer possible for him to borrow money with the ease with which he used to borrow it. When a man has too much paper out and the holders of his notes go to the bank to discount this paper, it takes heavier and heavier discounts, to get the banks to take his paper over. When a man's credit is sound, and he is not over-borrowed in proportion to his assets, the banks will discount his paper at a reasonable percentage, but if he has too much paper out, if he owes so much money that the time and amount of its liquidation is doubtful, his paper has to bear a heavy discount.

Uncle Sam has too much paper out in the form of bonds and paper currency. When business opens up, in the period of reconversion, a great many of these bondholders will bring their paper, their bonds, in to be discounted by the local banks. The danger is that the same thing will happen that happened after the last war—that Uncle Sam has so much paper out that people who hold

his bonds may have to take 86 cents on the dollar. That is what Uncle Sam's paper sold for after the last war. You took a \$100 bond to the banker to cash it in, and instead of paying you the \$100 you lent the Government on that bond they gave you only \$84.

Every bank, every life insurance company, every investment concern in this country, is loaded with Government bonds. If they fall only a few points, much less 16 points, as they fell after the last war, financial catastrophe will follow. There is only one way to keep this paper good, and that is to balance the budget and to begin to pay our debts and stop spending unnecessarily. If we enter upon another program of WPA, if we begin to finance every school, hospital, airport, sewer system, and courthouse in the country, we will not even be able to borrow the money to do it, much less pay it back.

In order to guard against such a contingency the committee has taken this decided step. We have put into this bill the above provisions.

The effect of these provisions is to take control of such funds out of the hands of departmental agencies and place it in the hands of the Congress. Under the Constitution the people control the purse strings of the Nation through their elected representatives, and these provisions shift control of large lump sums from Federal bureaus and corporations to the direct control of Congress, and with control of the money control of the policies under which such vast sums are disbursed.

Such control also carries with it control of remedial measures for unemployment. One of the stock arguments advanced by all applicants for Federal grants and loans today is that they will reduce unemployment. They ignore the obvious fact that there is not now, and will not be for some time, any extensive unemployment requiring drastic Federal advances.

The country is in need of every character of consumer goods. You cannot buy a shirt, a typewriter, a suit of clothes, an automobile. The most ordinary necessities are unobtainable. The shelves of the merchants are bare, the warehouses are vacant, the pipe lines are empty.

We have the factories; we have skilled workmen; we have the raw material to manufacture these goods, and we are going to start right away to produce them. That is going to require all the labor of the country for 3 or 4 years to come. But when we reach the saturation point and the warehouses are full and the shelves of the retail stores are filled, then, if at all, is going to come the economic shock which may be expected to follow the war. Then, if at all, unemployment will develop. When it comes, if come it does, we will have spent under this loan and grant program all the money we have to spend to relieve any possible unemployment situation. We will have spent the money on these projects which these States and municipalities want to build now. If we ever expect to spend any money to relieve unemployment and take up the slack in employment, we should wait until the time when we have sat-

urated the consumer-goods market of the country and all the factories must slow down to normal rates of production.

There is another disadvantage in rushing ahead with such a construction program at this time. The great bottleneck in housing reconstruction today is in the lack of materials. There is not a community that is not clamoring for housing. But they cannot get the lumber. They cannot get the hardware. They cannot get the sewer pipe. If we encourage every community to start full speed ahead today on federally fostered construction, we defer the day when the man who wants to build a home, when the veteran returning from the war and must have shelter for his new family, can get it.

In order to give priority for the construction of dwellings, we must defer such a public building spree as is proposed in the loan and grant programs prohibited by the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, by way of résumé, much has been made of the action of the House in overriding recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations on three items in this bill. Such comments overlook the fact that the items on which the committee has been overruled are infinitesimal in comparison with the recommendations of the committee which in the last 4 years have been adopted by the House and the Congress.

As time recedes and the history of the war is seen in its final perspective, the policies and recommendations of the committee, 99 percent of which have been adopted by this House, will be found to have influenced in no small degree and, it is to be hoped, not disadvantageously, the fiscal policy of the Nation and the financial stability of the United States Government.

Mr. PITTENGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PITTENGER. I have listened with a great deal of interest to the gentleman. He has made some very alarming statements. I am in favor of some of the provisions of this bill, like building veterans' hospitals, river and harbor projects, and so forth; but is it not true that this House passed this deficiency bill and appropriated money for UNRRA which had already been authorized in an authorization bill. Then the bill went to the other body and, out of a clear sky, \$750,000,000 more on top of what had been authorized was appropriated in the other body, even before any hearings, and even before any authorization bill for that purpose was passed.

Then, I want to ask the gentleman if the conferees have approved of what I understand is an irregular and almost unheard-of procedure if these different steps are true. Is that \$750,000,000 in this bill?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am glad to give a brief résumé of the situation with reference to UNRRA.

We recently passed House Joint Resolution 266, appropriating an additional \$550,000,000 for UNRRA. The original authorization was \$1,350,000,000, and only \$550,000,000 of that authorization

was left. However, you will recall that it was represented to this committee and to the House and to the country that the original authorization was insufficient. Starvation and death, which are stalking throughout Europe today, are of such magnitude and such urgency that the first authorization would not take care of it. So the House immediately entered upon the discussion of a bill for further authorization of \$1,350,000,000. The Senate, after that authorization had been passed by the Senate and House, included in this bill we have under consideration an additional \$750,000,000 for UNRRA.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself three additional minutes.

It is unnecessary for us to discuss UNRRA at this late day. This is the fifth time it has been before the House. It first came before the House in a bill to authorize \$1,350,000,000, and the House passed it by a large majority. It again came before the House in the form of a bill to appropriate \$800,000,000 to discharge our obligations, and again this House, by an overwhelming vote, approved of UNRRA and appropriated the \$800,000,000. It came before the House a third time in the form of an appropriation bill to provide \$550,000,000 for UNRRA. Again the House approved UNRRA almost unanimously and voted the appropriation. Then it again came before the House the fourth time, in the form of a bill reported by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. Bloom] from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing a second \$1,350,000,000, approved UNRRA almost unanimously—by the passage of that bill—or at least by a very large majority. Four times it has been before the House and each time the House has approved it; and now it is before the House for the fifth time.

Everything has been said on the subject that can be said. Everybody has made up his mind, and talk at this time would not change a single vote. So I do not propose to discuss it further. It has been amply debated and everybody understands it, and you have before you the proposition of putting Europe again upon its feet, of saving millions of lives, and of providing for the future prosperity of the world, including the prosperity of America.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman mentioned the limitation of \$500,000 on RFC. That also will apply in regard to the proposed loan to Britain, will it not, and to China, and Russia, or any other nation?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There is no connection whatever. This is a loan for the construction of local facilities.

Mr. JENSEN. I understand that, but will the gentleman take the same position relative to foreign loans?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Let us not cross that bridge until we come to it.

The gentleman wants to talk politics and we are not talking politics now, we are talking business.

Mr. JENSEN. I am not talking politics at all; I am asking for information.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I cannot yield further to the gentleman. If he wants to ask some question about the bill, I shall be glad to answer him, or anybody else, but this is not a time to indulge in partisanship. It is a matter in which partisanship should not enter.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rose to ask for information.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I will take two additional minutes in order to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack].

Mr. McCormack. When we understand and appreciate the emergency which confronts us with the authorization of the second billion for UNRRA, having in mind the emergency, the procedure that was adopted in the Senate of adding \$750,000,000 to the deficiency bill, the House conferees concurring, it certainly is justified by the circumstances; and in an emergency is not unusual, it has happened before where emergency conditions existed with reference to other appropriations. Furthermore, I understand the Appropriations Committee, by a majority vote, voted that we request the Senate to take this action. Is that correct?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The subcommittee voted unanimously to take that action.

And the gentleman's statement is concurred in by a large majority of the House. On four different occasions, on four aye-and-nay votes, the House has approved the gentleman's position. I am glad to have the position of the House on the subject so clearly and so effectively stated by our distinguished majority leader.

May I ask how much time the gentleman from New York desires?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I should like 10 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Taber], the ranking minority member of the committee.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I cannot conscientiously support—

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CLEVENGER. With \$1,000,000,000 added to this bill I believe there should be a quorum present to hear the discussion. A billion is still a lot of money.

Mr. TABER. It used to be.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Gore). The Chair will count. [After counting.] Ninety-two Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. McCormack. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 210]

Abernethy	Gallagher	Murdock
Adams	Gathings	Norton
Allen, Ill.	Gearhart	O'Hara
Andersen	Geelan	Peterson, Ga.
H. Carl	Gillespie	Pfeifer
Andrews, N. Y.	Granger	Phillips
Auchincloss	Gregory	Powell
Barden	Gross	Rains
Barry	Gwinn, N. Y.	Ramey
Bell	Gwynne, Iowa	Reece, Tenn.
Bender	Halleck	Reed, Ill.
Bennet, N. Y.	Harless, Ariz.	Rich
Boren	Hart	Rizley
Boykin	Hébert	Robertson, Va.
Brehm	Hedrick	Rockwell
Brown, Ohio	Heselton	Roe, Md.
Buckley	Holfield	Roe, N. Y.
Byrne, N. Y.	Horan	Rooney
Camp	Jackson	Russell
Cannon, Fla.	Jennings	Schwabe, Okla.
Carlson	Johnson, Okla.	Sheridan
Celler	Jonkman	Short
Clippinger	Kee	Smith, Va.
Co'e, Kans.	Keefe	Snyder
Colmer	Kilburn	Somers, N. Y.
Combs	Kirwan	Stevenson
Courtney	Knutson	Sumner, Ill.
Daughton, Va.	Latham	Sumners, Tex.
Dawson	Lewis	Sundstrom
Dickstein	McGehee	Talbot
Dingell	McGlinchey	Tarver
Drewry	McGregor	Taylor
Ellis	McKenzie	Vursell
Elseesser	Maloney	West
Ervin	Mathews	Wood
Fernandez	May	
Flannagan	Morrison	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 327 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from a New York school teacher.

FIRST DEFICIENCY BILL 1946— CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate to the fullest the things which the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has said with reference to the condition of the Treasury. It is worse, I believe, than he has painted it, because there are in addition to the direct debt, contingent liabilities which are estimated as high as \$300,000,000,000. This means our total debt including contingent obligations at the present time is close to \$600,000,000,000.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for an observation?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. The contingent liabilities and the debt combined total \$636,000,000,000.

Mr. TABER. I cannot go along with this conference report. The Senate raised the amount carried in the bill by practically \$1,000,000,000 and brought the total up to \$2,300,000,000.

I have just as much sympathy as anyone with starving people; on the other hand, I must have some sense of obligation to the people of the United States. We are presented today with a request for \$750,000,000 for UNRRA and, as far as I can see, if they use any sense in the

disbursement of the funds they will have \$296,000,000 left after they have given all that they want to provide through the month of July. Five hundred million dollars would be sufficient. I cannot go along with this report. I would be willing to go along with it if it provided \$500,000,000 but I cannot go along with it when it provides \$750,000,000.

Mr. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SLAUGHTER. I have just had some telephone calls from mills in Kansas City, Mo., which are working at full capacity right now and they tell me that last night without any warning at midnight the Commodity Credit Corporation reversed its policy by which that Corporation had been selling wheat to these mills. Unless they can get wheat from the Commodity Credit Corporation they are going to have to shut down within 2 or 3 days.

I have just talked with Mr. Farrington, of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and inquired why the Corporation took this step which is going to close down these flour mills. He tells me it is because of his foreign commitments. I asked him if that included UNRRA, and he said that certainly UNRRA entered into it to a large extent.

I think most of us are in favor of supporting UNRRA and giving this necessary relief, but, at the same time, there is a certain amount of common sense, there is a certain amount of looking out for ourselves that should be gone into. I wonder if this additional \$250,000,000 that they are asking for may be reflected in this policy that is causing such an expansion that our domestic mills in Kansas City and elsewhere will have to shut down within the next 2 or 3 days?

Mr. TABER. I would not be surprised but what that were true. I want to give you the full picture.

I brought out these facts from Mr. Lehman and Commander Jackson when the chairman of the committee and I were alone in the room the other night when we were holding hearings. If they received this \$750,000,000, according to their own estimate, they would have \$850,000,000 left on the 1st day of February. Their February shipments are said by them to be \$254,000,000, and they will not be able to deliver those shipments to the starving folks until April. That would be for April use. That will leave \$596,000,000. Now they want \$230,000,000 to ship in March and it cannot be delivered until May.

A hundred million dollars is all they need when it comes spring. They should taper it off and get down to reason. They would have \$496,000,000 left then, and if they had a hundred million dollars in April to use in June, that would be sufficient. If they used another hundred million dollars for shipments in May, to be used in July, that would carry them to the 1st of August, and their crops should be in by that time.

I want to call attention to another thing and that is that the contributions of other nations have not been as rapid as our own. In the first block of contributions they will have funds that will

let them carry through until the 1st of April without having another dollar, so that other nations' second pledge will not be touched until May.

As I stated, I was willing to go along with \$500,000,000, which, in my opinion, would carry them beyond any question to the 1st day of August; and I can see no sense in trying to carry them beyond that date and I can see no justification for my going back on the people of the United States and the Treasury of the United States by appropriating funds for an organization that does not need it.

I realize, frankly, that this is not a popular stand, but when a man takes an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States it is up to him to do what is right in view of the facts that are before us. I cannot conscientiously go along with this conference report. It would not be honest.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. The other day I was called into a conference which was attended by a man who has charge of UNRRA in one of the European countries. He informed us that 90 percent of UNRRA goods are sold in that country through the merchants, the merchants receiving a 5- or 10-percent profit on the sale for handling it. He indicated that there was quite a balance in the state bank there of UNRRA money which eventually is going to be used for some rehabilitation or agricultural purposes. What I want to find out is if the gentleman's committee can inform the House what the balances of UNRRA are as the result of sales of UNRRA goods.

Mr. TABER. UNRRA has no balances resulting from the sale of goods that I have been advised of, and I do not believe they have any.

I feel obliged, I will state to the House, to oppose this conference report because of the situation presented. It is absolutely unjustifiable.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW].

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me more than passing strange that anyone should be called upon to defend an appropriation to implement UNRRA when the House has so repeatedly and emphatically expressed its approval of the relief work of that Organization. We are today just carrying into effect what the House has repeatedly said it wants to have done. All of us during the prosecution of the war against tyranny and oppression, have voted, astronomical amounts of money to kill and destroy. It was necessary to do this, but to me and I think to millions of Americans it would be a welcome change to appropriate this relatively insignificant amount to cure and to heal. The urgency of making this appropriation now is shown by the palpable facts of the situation. If we are to extend the maximum relief to the people who need it and to get the maximum benefits from our beneficence, speed is necessary. We should see that they receive as soon as possible, in addition to money to relieve starvation, seeds, fertilizers,

agricultural implements, and other contributions by which they may assist in their own rehabilitation. All of this means that orders exceeding \$700,000,000 must be placed within the next 3 months of the coming year. Time is of the essence.

To my mind it is a sufficient argument for this appropriation, and the only one that should be necessary, to say that unless it is passed, thousands of human beings, including a great many innocent little children undoubtedly will soon die of starvation. The snows of Christmas now envelop the earth and there could be no more appropriate time than now to manifest our warmth of human sympathy in keeping with the spirit of the season by taking action to rescue and relieve these poor suffering people.

Let no one doubt that this is the will of the people of America. Every Member of Congress has received hundreds of communications asking that we support the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in its humanitarian effort. I dare say that the number expressing an opposing view has been negligible. There can be no doubt that the heart of America is in this legislation that is before us today. We might well apply to the situation the words of Shakespeare—

The quality of mercy is not strain'd,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice bless'd:
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

Let us be merciful today to these poor starving people.

Mr. Speaker, I propose to let Governor Lehman make the remainder of my speech. I wrote to him asking him to tell me whether this appropriation of \$750,000,000 is necessary, and how necessary it is and how urgent it is. I know of no one who can speak with more impressiveness and more authority on that point. With the indulgence of the House, I shall now read Governor Lehman's letter, which was handed to me a few moments ago by a messenger. He says:

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND
REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1945.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LUDLOW: In reply to your inquiry over the telephone yesterday, I am setting forth below a brief summary of the reasons why UNRRA urgently requires an appropriation of at least \$750,000,000 at this time:

1. By the middle of February UNRRA will have completely used up all of the supplies and services financed out of the first \$1,350,000,000 appropriation made by the United States. That includes the recent appropriation of \$550,000,000 which has just been made.

2. By the middle of March UNRRA will have completely consumed all the supplies and services financed out of the contributions made by other countries, now totaling approximately \$500,000,000.

3. In February, March, April, and May UNRRA plans to ship more than \$700,000,000 worth of supplies from the United States for which it does not now have the money. It is imperative that those shipments be made on schedule. If we are to bring this relief operation to an end, we must ship food and clothing to Europe and China quickly enough to get the people through the winter, and we must deliver enough seed, fertilizer,

and agricultural equipment in time for the spring planting. In that way we hope to be able to get the needy countries back on their feet by fall. If we do not deliver these supplies on schedule, the next harvest may be as bad as the last one, and we may have to continue furnishing relief indefinitely.

4. In order to ship the scheduled \$700,000,000 worth of supplies in February, March, April, and May, UNRRA must order the necessary commodities at once. The Department of Agriculture and Treasury Procurement, which procure supplies on UNRRA's behalf, must be furnished with orders amounting to \$315,000,000 in the month of January alone, to be paid for out of money UNRRA does not now have. In February UNRRA must furnish the procurement agencies with orders amounting to an additional \$254,000,000. In March it must furnish orders amounting to \$230,000,000. That means that it must place orders exceeding \$700,000,000 within the first 3 months of next year. It cannot place those orders until it receives the money from the Congress.

5. The money needed to pay for the shipments planned through next May is needed now because it takes from 4 weeks to 4 months between the time the Government procurement agencies receive an order from UNRRA and the time that the supplies are loaded on board ship. The procurement agencies have to find suppliers and sign contracts with them. The suppliers must obtain the goods, goods must be shipped to port, and at the port they must be loaded on board ships. All those things take time.

6. UNRRA plans to stop sending supplies to Europe at the end of December 1946 and to stop sending supplies to the Far East at the end of March 1947. Those cut-off dates were fixed on the assumption that by this spring UNRRA would be able to supply the essential materials, such as seed, fertilizer, trucks, and the like, which will be needed if the receiving countries are to get back on their own feet.

7. This is the crucial moment in the battle. Just as in military matters, speed is the essence of strategy. To delay making a substantial appropriation until a later date is to be penny-wise and pound-foolish.

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT L. LEHMAN,
Director General.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, there are just a few things I should like to allude to in the conference report. With respect to UNRRA, we recently authorized, and the President signed the bill for, another 1 percent of national income or \$1,350,000,000. He indicated in a message to the committee that three-quarters of that amount would be obligated before the 30th of June 1946, or roughly \$175,000,000 a month. The money is going to be spent, and I do not know if it makes so much difference whether at this time we give them \$500,000,000 or \$750,000,000. I think the important thing is to make it possible for them to keep their pipe lines filled and to keep a rather even flow of supplies moving in the direction of the distressed countries. You noticed how disagreeable it was outdoors this morning. Well, it is going to be infinitely more disagreeable in some of these distressed countries because there will be just as much snow but it will be a great deal colder; and there will be little or no fuel. I do not want to take any action that in any way whatsoever may choke

off supplies at a time when they are needed. Winter begins earlier in some of these countries and lasts a great deal longer. So my interest is in the relief of distress at a time when distress, difficulty, and suffering and sacrifice is at its highest. We agreed in subcommittee that \$750,000,000 was about the right amount. That is the amount that is now carried in this bill.

I want to allude for a moment to one or two other items that are here. You may have noted that we boosted school lunches to \$57,500,000, assuming that the conference report is approved, which contains a compromise item of \$7,500,000.

For a good many years we have been providing \$50,000,000 for school lunches, but it was disclosed to us by the Secretary of Agriculture, through the instrumentality of a letter to the Senate committee, that in January 3 States will be out of money; in February another 12; and then in the succeeding months other States will be unable to participate in the school-lunch program. The Senate, accordingly, wrote in an additional \$15,000,000, and in compromise it was made \$7,500,000.

Perhaps I should suggest to you that this amount is matched by \$90,000,000 in State funds, so that of the total amount the Federal Government shares one-third, the States share two-thirds; but I allude to it for the good reason that while we have been going on at the level of \$50,000,000 a year I am satisfied that this additional money for school lunches will mean an increase in that item in the regular supply bill in 1947, and perhaps further increases in future years.

We gave the Civil Service Commission an additional \$600,000, although they asked for more. The reason for it is that in the single month of November there were 336,000 veterans who made application to the Civil Service Commission informally as to their rights under the Veterans' Preference Act, and over 100,000 filed formal applications for benefits under the Preference Act. That means that at least 12,000 veterans every day took the trouble to inquire about their preference rights, and at least 3,000 veterans every day went to the trouble of filing a formal application. It may be that \$600,000 will not be sufficient to carry through, but that is a responsibility that this Congress imposed upon the Civil Service Commission, and I know of nothing else we could do except to vote additional funds.

You may observe also that where the House provided \$14,000,000 for farm labor, the Senate increased that to \$25,000,000, and shared \$7,000,000 for the extension services. One would think that with all the work, and with so many men coming back from overseas, there would be an abundance of farm labor, yet every farm organization and every man who is especially conversant with that situation in the different agricultural States in the Union came before the House Committee and testified that it is impossible to get men on the farms today, notwithstanding the fact that in some cases the monthly wage rate has gone up two and three fold. So we had no choice except to vote sufficient funds for the purpose of importing labor from

other countries. This seems something like a paradox that with at least 1,300,000 veterans being demobilized every 30 days, that in New York and in Illinois, in the South, in the cotton area, in the sugar-beet area, and elsewhere, sufficient labor is not available to bring the crops from the fields.

I do hope this will be the last time that the Congress will have to vote funds for the purpose of importing labor from other countries in order to bring the crops from the fields.

There is one item in this bill that has been very generally overlooked, and that is this: The House Appropriations Committee adopted and the House approved a provision which cut back all of the funds of the National Labor Relations Board for the enforcement of the Smith-Connally Act. You will remember that not so long ago we had House Resolution 3937 before us, and by a vote of 200 to 182 the rule for its consideration was defeated, largely because we were assured that the bill would not be called up.

The first part of that resolution dealt with the repeal of the Smith-Connally Act. Yet here is in a sense a very effective repeal, approved by the House and approved by the Senate, whereby no more funds will be made available after the effective date of this act, for the enforcement of any portion of the Smith-Connally Act that comes within the domain of the National Labor Relations Board. In other words, the day the President affixes his signature to the enrolled bill that goes down to him, the National Labor Relations Board will no longer conduct strike ballots as provided in section 8 of the Smith-Connally Act because there will be no money for that purpose, and they believe that when Congress has taken money out of that appropriation it is in the nature of a mandate that they should no longer conduct any strike ballots. So, for practical purposes, the provision that is contained in this bill is going to do exactly what the first two sections of H. R. 3937 purported to do, the bill on which the rule was defeated in this House earlier in the week.

There is one other item to which I should allude, that relates to the Garrison Dam up in the Dakotas. I think I should allude to it because the chairman is going to offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment that is agreeable to those who come from that near Northwest area.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield two additional minutes to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, there has been a great controversy and I believe some misunderstanding as to what is involved. It is a projected flood-control project that is going to cost a lot of money. A controversy arose as to the elevation of the pool of water that is to be maintained behind the dam. The gentlemen from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE and Mr. ROBERTSON] and others of this body have a vital interest in this matter and are concerned about the water levels that may be maintained. What they are concerned about is the

elevation of the water behind the dam. They insist that it should not be carried to an elevation of more than 1,830 feet, for if this pool goes up to 1,850 feet as some of the gentlemen in another body indicated it may, the city of Williston, N. Dak., with seven or eight thousand people would be practically inundated and property values would be destroyed. It would cause probably 200,000 acres of land to be inundated, and if some restriction is not written into this bill it is just as sure as the sun coming up in the morning that they will go ahead with construction, and when the time comes years hence to fill up that pool they will fill it to a level that is indicated by the War Department engineers unless the restriction is inserted by the Congress. Some fine morning those folks out there will wake up with a notice in their hands to the effect that they can get out and that they can make suitable claim for damages to the Federal Government for whatever damage is caused by the 1,850-foot level. I do not believe that authority and that power to interfere with the livelihood of many thousands of people out there ought to be vested in the hands of the War Department engineers without further study.

It is a question of policy, and there is no reason why it should not be resolved by the Congress. When the chairman offers the amendment to concur with an amendment setting that level for the elevation of the water in the pool, I hope the House will vigorously support the amendment and therein also support the Members of this body who have been working insistently day in and day out to protect the welfare of their people back home.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired, all time has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, during the original consideration of this bill the amount of the appropriation for temporary housing for veterans under discussion was \$24,500,000, confined to expenditures for paneling small, temporary homes. I spoke at some length concerning this entire subject of housing for veterans. Today, as we come from the conference with the Senate, the amount for veterans' housing has been increased to \$191,900,000, but the scope for the expenditures has been considerably widened. The amount now available for carrying out the purposes of title V of the Lanham Act is based upon the following conditions:

(1) That an emergency program is clearly required because no long-term activity can affect the supply of new housing to become available in the next few months when the housing shortage is most acute;

(2) That in order to avoid diverting materials from badly needed permanent construction, only existing federally owned war housing and other facilities and no new structures be used to meet the needs of applicants eligible under title V to occupy such housing; and

(3) That there should be substantial local participation in the reuse of these structures.

(4) That the emergency program should be limited by the supply of Federal structures available for this purpose and by the capacity of the Federal Government to get

the housing under way in the next few months.

Within this framework it has been estimated that solely by the reuse of federally owned structures 100,000 family dwelling units can be provided which will be available for occupancy during the calendar year 1946.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes, 83, noes, 25.

So the conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 18: Page 7, line 7 Insert the following:

"Addition to the Executive Mansion: For an addition to the Executive Mansion; for alterations, improvements, and furnishings, and for improvement of grounds, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other act, to remain available until expended \$1,650,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this amendment is submitted to the House in compliance with the requirements of section 2 of rule 20. The disagreement is a mere technicality and the amendment is considered separately in order to comply with the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18 and agree to the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 13, line 18, insert the following:

Public-health services, Philippine Islands: To enable the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, fiscal year 1946, to assist the public-health organization of the Philippine Islands in reconstituting and reactivating public-health services and programs in the Philippine Islands, including personal services in the District of Columbia; personal services outside the District of Columbia without regard to the civil-service or classification laws; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of 25 passenger automobiles and 10 aircraft; travel; printing and binding; purchase of supplies, materials, and equipment without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and packing, unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of commissioned officers and transportation of their dependents on change of station, \$1,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. —Mr. Speaker, this is likewise the technical submission of an amendment under the Rules of the House, and I therefore move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 42: Page 16, line 24, insert the following:

"PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

"Federal office building, Nashville, Tenn.: For the acquisition of a site in Nashville, Tenn., by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, and the construction thereon of a new Federal office building for the use and accommodation of the United States, including the Veterans' Administration, \$5,575,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to be heard on this amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this item calls for \$5,575,000 for a public building in Nashville, Tenn. It is the only item of public buildings involved in the bill. It is the setting up of a special privilege for a building that is not authorized by law; therefore, it had to be brought back in disagreement for a separate vote of the House.

Maybe we have \$5,575,000 kicking around that we can throw into this kind of a deal; but I cannot go along with that method of procedure. We owe some obligation to the people of the United States to keep down the expenditure of public funds.

I hope that this item will be defeated. There is no more reason for a building at this point than there is at a thousand other places in the United States. There is no more emergency there than anywhere else. It is absolutely unnecessary for use to go into that kind of a thing now. What we ought to do at this time is to put an embargo on buildings of this sort in order that the construction of dwelling houses and apartment houses may go forward so that people who are without housing can move in. This is directly an antihousing proposal and I hope the motion of the gentleman from Missouri will be rejected.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. This item would be in conflict with the program to try to get equipment and materials to build houses for our returning veterans, would it not?

Mr. TABER. Absolutely.

Mr. DONDERO. What kind of a building is this?

Mr. TABER. A great big public building.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST].

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman from New York that this is the only appropriation authorized for public buildings, but I disagree with the gentleman from New York to a considerable degree in his statement that there is not an emergency existing in this case that does not exist in hundreds of other places. There are other emergencies, no doubt, but that does not make the situation any the less urgent.

This item was put in this bill primarily to meet a situation that exists in Tennessee in reference to the regional headquarters for the Veterans' Administration.

The regional headquarters of the Veterans' Administration in Tennessee has been located at a mental hospital not in the capital city; a hospital that is removed from the main arteries of transportation, and it has been extremely inconvenient for the veterans to reach that place for consideration of their claims.

The Veterans' Administration has ordered the establishment of a regional office in Nashville. The Administration has made surveys and frequent attempts to find adequate space to house this regional office. It has been utterly impossible up to this time to find suitable space in the city. The Federal offices in Nashville require about 110,000 square feet and the Veterans' Administration needs 81,000 square feet, and they need this amount of space as quickly as possible.

A temporary solution has been found by placing the regional office temporarily at Thayer General Hospital, an Army hospital located in the suburbs of the city and the regional office will move to those quarters shortly. This amendment would appropriate a sufficient amount of money to take care of the Veterans' Administration regional office and a Federal building to replace the old customs house that is far too small and far from adequate in taking care of other Federal offices. I might say also in reply to the gentleman from New York that I can appreciate his feelings, and I can appreciate the attitude of any other Member of the House who might have a situation similar to that existing in his district. A letter was sent to the White House today by the Bureau of the Budget approving this item, and recommending that it be submitted to the Congress, and it has been submitted. It comes to us now in the form of this amendment.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. I am sure my colleague will bear me out in the statement that practically all of this item is for the care of the veterans. The Members of the Tennessee delegation, including the two gentlemen on the minority side, have been working for months and months to get the regional office of the Veterans' Administration for Tennessee located in Nashville. The difficulty has been that they could not find space for it. It is an extreme emergency matter and one that should be promptly approved.

Mr. PRIEST. I thank my colleague from Tennessee. He and all other Members of our delegation both in the House and in the Senate have been extremely interested in this situation.

I do not believe it is economy for us simply to delay these matters when it is a pressing emergency situation. I am in favor of going ahead as quickly as possible and doing this thing. I hope the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri will be agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, if there are no further requests for time, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the House divided; and there were—ayes 62 noes 60.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 172, nays 151, answered "present" 1, not voting 108, as follows:

[Roll No. 211]

YEAS—172

Allen, La.	Gore	O'Toole
Andrews, Ala.	Gorski	Outland
Bailey	Gossett	Pace
Baldwin, Md.	Granahan	Patman
Barden	Grant, Ala.	Patrick
Barrett, Pa.	Green	Patterson
Bates, Ky.	Hagen	Peterson, Fla.
Beckworth	Hare	Philbin
Biemiller	Harris	Pickett
Bland	Hart	Price, Fla.
Bloom	Havener	Price, Ill.
Bradley, Pa.	Hays	Priest
Brooks	Healy	Quinn, N. Y.
Brown, Ga.	Hébert	Rabaut
Bryson	Heffernan	Rabin
Bulwinkle	Hendricks	Ramspeck
Bunker	Hinshaw	Randolph
Burch	Hobbs	Rankin
Burgin	Hoch	Raynel
Byrne, N. Y.	Holfield	Rea
Cannon, Mo.	Hook	Richards
Carnahan	Huber	Riley
Celler	Izac	Rivers
Chapman	Jarman	Robinson, Utah
Chelf	Johnson	Roe, Md.
Clements	Lyndon B.	Rogers, Fla.
Cochran	Kefauver	Rowan
Coffee	Kelley, Pa.	Ryder
Cooley	Kelly, Ill.	Sabath
Cooper	Keogh	Sadowsky
Cox	Kerr	Sasser
Cravens	Kilday	Savage
Crosser	King	Sheppard
D'Aleandro	Kirwan	Slaughter
Daughton, Va.	Kunkel	Sparkman
Davis	Lane	Spence
De Lacy	Larcade	Starkey
Delaney	Lea	Stewart
James J.	Lemke	Stigler
Delaney	Lesinski	Sullivan
John J.	Link	Thom
Domengeaux	Lyle	Thomason
Douglas, Calif.	Lynch	Tolan
Douglas, Ill.	McCormack	Torrens
Doyle	McMillan, S. C.	Traynor
Earthman	Madden	Trimble
Eberhart	Manasco	Vinson
Engle, Calif.	Mansfield	Voorhis, Calif.
Fallon	Mont	Walther
Feighan	Mansfield, Tex.	Weaver
Flood	Marcantonio	West
Fogarty	Miller, Calif.	White
Folger	Mills	Whitten
Forand	Monroney	Wickersham
Fulton	Morgan	Winstead
Gallagher	Murray, Tenn.	Woodhouse
Gardner	Neely	Worley
Gary	O'Brien, Ill.	Zimmerman
Gordon	O'Brien, Mich.	

NAYS—151

Anderson, Calif.	Blackney	Case, S. Dak.
Andresen	Bolton	Chenoweth
August H.	Bonner	Chiperfield
Angell	Bradley, Mich.	Church
Arends	Brumbaugh	Clason
Arnold	Buck	Clevenger
Baldwin, N. Y.	Buffett	Clippinger
Barrett, Wyo.	Butler	Cole, Mo.
Bates, Mass.	Byrnes, Wis.	Cole, N. Y.
Beall	Campbell	Corbett
Bennett, Mo.	Canfield	Crawford
Bishop	Case, N. J.	Cunningham

Curtis	Hill	Pittenger
D'Ewart	Hoeven	Ploeser
Dirksen	Hoffman	Plumley
Dolliver	Holmes, Mass.	Peage
Dondero	Holmes, Wash.	Reed, N. Y.
Dworshak	Hope	Rees, Kans.
Eaton	Howell	Robison, Ky.
Elliot	Hull	Rodgers, Pa.
Ellsworth	Jenkins	Rogers, Mass.
Elston	Jensen	Schwabe, Mo.
Engel, Mich.	Johnson, Calif.	Scrivner
Fellows	Johnson, Ill.	Shafer
Fenton	Johnson, Ind.	Sharp
Fisher	Jones	Simpson, Ill.
Fuller	Judd	Simpson, Pa.
Gamble	Kean	Smith, Maine
Gavin	Kearney	Smith, Ohio
Gerlach	Kinzer	Smith, Wis.
Gibson	LaFollette	Springer
Gifford	Landis	Stefan
Gillespie	Lefevre	Stockman
Gillette	Luce	Taber
Gillie	Ludlow	Talle
Goodwin	McConnell	Thomas, N. J.
Graham	McCowan	Tibbott
Grant, Ind.	McDonough	Towe
Griffiths	McMillen, Ill.	Vorys, Ohio
Gross	Mahon	Vursell
Hale	Martin, Iowa	Wadsworth
Hall	Martin, Mass.	Wasielewski
Edwin Arthur	Mason	Weichel
Hall	Mathews	Whittington
Leonard W.	Marrow	Wigglesworth
Halleck	Michener	Wilson
Hancock	Miller, Nebr.	Wolcott
Hand	Mundt	Wolfenden, Pa.
Harness, Ind.	Murray, Wis.	Wolverton, N. J.
Henry	Norrell	Woodruff, Mich.
Herter	O'Konski	
Hess	O'Neal	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Winter

NOT VOTING—108

Abernethy	Gearhart	Peterson, Ga.
Adams	Geelan	Pfeifer
Allen, Ill.	Granger	Phillips
Andersen	Gregory	Powell
H. Carl	Gwynn, N. Y.	Rains
Andrews, N. Y.	Gwynne, Iowa	Ramey
Auchincloss	Harless, Ariz.	Reece, Tenn.
Barry	Hartley	Reed, Ill.
Bell	Hedrick	Rich
Bender	Heseltun	Rizley
Bennet, N. Y.	Horan	Robertson
Boren	Jackson	N. Dak.
Boykin	Jennings	Robertson, Va.
Brehm	Johnson	Rockwell
Brown, Ohio	Luther A.	Roe, N. Y.
Buckley	Johnson, Okla.	Rogers, N. Y.
Camp	Jonkman	Rooney
Cannon, Fla.	Kee	Russell
Carlson	Keefe	Schwabe, Okla.
Clark	Kilburn	Sheridan
Cole, Kans.	Knutson	Short
Colmer	Kopplemann	Sikes
Combs	Lanham	Smith, Va.
Courtney	Latham	Snyder
Curley	LeCompte	Somers, N. Y.
Dawson	Lewis	Stevenson
Dickstein	McGehee	Sumner, Ill.
Dingell	McGlinchey	Summers, Tex.
Doughton, N. C.	McGregor	Sundstrom
Drewry	McKenzie	Talbot
Durham	Maloney	Tarver
Ellis	May	Taylor
Elsaesser	Morrison	Thomas, Tex.
Ervin	Murdock	Weiss
Fernandez	Murphy	Welch
Flannagan	Norton	Wood
Gathings	O'Hara	Woodrum, Va.

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Courtney for, with Mr. Auchincloss against.

Mr. Hedrick for, with Mr. Sundstrom against.

Mr. Dingell for, with Mr. Knutson against.

Mr. Gregory for, with Mr. Hartley against.

Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Stevenson against.

Mr. Dickstein for, with Mr. Gwynne of Iowa against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mrs. Norton with Mr. Bender.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Gathings with Mr. Schwabe of Oklahoma.

Mr. Doughton of North Carolina with Mr. Short.

Mr. Colmer with Mr. Rich.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Kee with Mr. Cole of Kansas.

Mr. Wood with Mr. Adams.

Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Heselton.

Mr. Roe of New York with Mr. Elsaesser.

Mr. Tarver with Mr. Carlson.

Mr. Murdock with Mr. Brown of Ohio.

Mr. Robertson of Virginia with Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lanham with Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Ramey.

Mr. Maloney with Mr. Rcece of Tennessee.

Mr. Camp with Mr. Horan.

Mr. McGlinchey with Mr. Jennings.

Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. McGregor.

Mr. Ervin with Mr. Rockwell.

Mr. Clark with Mr. Jonkman.

Mr. May with Mr. Gwinn of New York.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 43: Page 19, strike out lines 20, 21, and 22 as follows: "Veterans' housing: To enable the National Housing Administrator to carry out the purposes of title V of the act of October 14, 1940, as amended, \$24,500,000," and insert:

"Veterans' housing: To enable the National Housing Administrator to carry out the purposes of title V of the act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1501), \$191,900,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, without regard to the provisions of any other law, but subject to the removal provisions of section 313 of said act, said Administrator may transfer, for such consideration and subject to such terms and conditions as he deems feasible under the circumstances, any temporary housing (intact or in panels suitable for reuse) under his jurisdiction to any educational institution, State or political subdivision thereof, local public agency, or nonprofit organization, for use or reuse in providing temporary housing for families of servicemen and for veterans and their families, or, in the discretion of the Administrator, for single veterans attending educational institutions."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 54: Page 30, line 2, after "\$320,000", insert ", and in conducting a survey for city relief sewers the Commissioners are authorized to employ engineering and other professional services by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and civil-service and classification laws."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 59: On page 32, after line 23, insert the following:

"SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

"The limitation of \$50,000,000 for the objects and for the purposes of the item 'School lunch program' contained in the Department

of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased by \$15,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 59 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the amount of "\$15,000,000" named in such amendment, insert "\$7,500,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 88: On page 43, after line 4 insert the following:

"Arkansas River compact: For payment of the compensation, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, including time performed in travel, and expenses, including travel, of the person appointed by the President, pursuant to Public Law 34, Seventy-ninth Congress, to participate as the representative of the United States in the negotiation of a compact between the States of Colorado and Kansas relative to the division of the waters of the Arkansas River and its tributaries, to be available until June 30, 1947, \$15,000: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer of the Army as such representative without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer who shall receive such compensation and expenses in addition to his retired pay."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 103: On page 56, line 25, strike out "*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for constructing the Garrison (N. Dak.) Reservoir beyond dimensions which would provide for a higher pool elevation than 1,830 feet or for constructing dikes or levees which would provide for a higher pool elevation than 1,830 feet for operating such dam", and insert "*Provided*, That no part of the appropriation for the Garrison Reservoir herein contained may be expended for actual construction of the dam itself until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior to be equal in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the Three Affiliated Tribes shall be offered to the said tribes in exchange for the land on the Fort Berthold Reservation which shall be inundated by the construction of the Garrison Dam."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 103 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available or used to maintain or operate the Garrison (N. Dak.) Reservoir at a higher maximum pool elevation than 1,830 feet, or for constructing dikes or levees which would be required by a higher pool elevation than 1,830 feet for operating such dam, unless an operation

at a higher level should be authorized hereafter by law: *Provided further*, That no part of the appropriation for the Garrison Reservoir herein contained may be expended for actual construction of the dam itself until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior to be equal in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the Three Affiliated Tribes shall be offered to the said tribes in exchange for the land on the Fort Berthold Reservation which shall be inundated by the construction of the Garrison Dam."

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. CANNON of Missouri, a motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the conference report may have five legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record following the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] earlier today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

REVENUE ACT OF 1945

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the House to House Document No. 383. It contains questions and answers with regard to the Revenue Act of 1945. I think you will find it very useful not only for yourselves but for your constituents. Copies of this document will be available in the document room beginning about tomorrow.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

Mr. BLOOM submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 1580) to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs and agencies of the United Nations, and to make other provision with respect to the participation of the United States in such Organization:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1580) to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs and agencies of the United Nations, and to make other provision with respect to the participation of the United States in such organization, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 1, and agree to the same.

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 21, 1945, for actions of Thursday, December 20, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....1,24	Foreign affairs...3,16,17,19	Rationing.....13
Banking and currency..17,18	45,50	Regional authorities..31,37
36	Forestry.....34	Reorganization.....49
Cotton.....3,45	Fruits and vegetables...4,40	Research.....12,14,26
Dairy industry.....13	Health.....20,41	Roads.....32
Education.....27,41	Housing.....48	Soil conservation.....44
Employment.....24,46	Lands, farm.....5,30,37	Strategic materials.....21
F.S.A.....5	Livestock industry.....13	Subsidies.....2,40
Fats and oils.....13	Loans.....7,36,47,51	Taxation.....8
Fertilizers.....28,42	Machinery, farm.....22	Territories.....17
Fisheries.....9,33	Marketing.....10,39	Textiles.....22
Food conservation.....39	Personnel..11,15,20,25,29,41,49	Veterans..6,23,35,37,43,47
Food production.....39	Prices.....3,4,24,39,40	Welfare Department.....24
Food situation.....3	Property, surplus..6,22,30,43	Wildlife.....38

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to 2nd conference report (Garrison Dam amendment) on 1st Deficiency appropriation bill. Senate passed bill transferring fur-bearing animal activities to Agriculture and Sen. Johnson entered a motion to reconsider. Senate passed measure to permit detail of regular army officers to USDA. Rep. Kefauver introduced bill providing for a national-fertilizer program. House passed bill authorizing transfer of FSA lands to Texas. Rep. Gross commended Secretary Anderson but criticized subsidy costs. Rep. Biemiller criticized increased fruit prices. President signed reorganization bill (Dec. 20). Action completed on GI bill amendments.

HOUSE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Both Houses agreed to the 2nd conference report on H.R. 4805 (pp. 12594-5, 12624-5, 12629-30, 12659, 12665-6). (The Garrison Dam amendment had not been agreed to by both Houses in the same form.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

2. SUBSIDIES: Rep. Gross, Pa., commended Secretary Anderson but criticized the proposed subsidy program, and inserted a Washington Post article on this subject (p. 12649).

3. FOREIGN RELIEF; FOOD SITUATION; COTTON PRICES. During his speech, "The World on Christmas of 1945," Rep. Voorhis, Calif., urged continued food production to aid foreign countries (p. 12647), and Rep. Rankin, Miss., discussed with him prices paid to farmers, mentioning specifically cotton prices (p. 12649).

4. CITRUS-FRUIT PRICES. Rep. Biemiller, Wis., criticized increased citrus-fruit prices and stated that "the OPA and the Department of Agriculture, faced with the largest citrus crops in history, underestimated the buying power and the inflationary pressures of the situation" (pp. 12649-51). Other members discussed this with him.

5. FSA LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 1471, to provide for the transfer to the Texas Rural Communities the property comprising the FSA Mexia Colony project in Limestone, Tex. (p. 12652). This bill will now be sent to the President.

6. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Fogarty, R.I., commended Administrator Symington's

recommendation that veterans be given surplus-property priorities over all claimants except the Federal Government (pp. 12651-2).

7. BRITISH LOANS. Rep. Jones, Ohio, recommended a bond issue to finance the proposed loan to Gt. Britain (p. 12632).
Rep. Taber, N.Y., suggested that the request for funds to finance the proposed loan to Gt. Britain be accompanied by statements showing proposed use of such money, benefits to be derived by Gt. Britain, benefits to be derived by the U.S., international benefits, and other loans contemplated (p. 12659).
8. TAXATION. Rep. Eberharter, Pa., discussed the "Federal Tax System," and announced that he will introduce a new income-tax bill based on "an entirely fresh concept of Federal income taxation" (pp. 12652-3).
9. FISHERIES. Rep. Weichel, Ohio, criticized proposal to "give away our natural resources,...[and] the fish and fishing industry in the Great Lakes" and urged consideration of his bill. H.R. 5090 on this subject (pp. 12654-6, 12668).
10. MARKETING. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee submitted its final report pursuant to H.Res. 98, 76th Cong., on investigation of restriction on brand names and newsprint (H.Rept. 1467) (p. 12668).

SENATE

11. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendment S.J.Res. 113, to permit the detail of regular army officers to this Department (p. 12600).
Agreed to House amendment to S. 576, to amend the Civil Service Classification Act so as to eliminate the 1-year time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service may be recommended for classification (p. 12624). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. RESEARCH; ANIMAL INDUSTRY. Passed without amendment S. 566, to transfer fur-bearing animal activities to this Department (p. 12594). Sen. Johnson, Colo., entered a motion to reconsider this bill (pp. 12610, 12612-3).
13. RATIONING. Agreed without amendment to S. Res. 185, favoring the termination of rationing of butter, oleomargarine, fats, oils, and meat (p. 12597).
14. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER DAY. Passed as reported H.J. Res. 111, to designate Jan. 5, 1946, as George Washington Carver Day (p. 12597). The committee amendment provides for participation of universities, colleges, schools, churches, and others.
15. FLAG. Passed without amendment H.J. Res. 180, giving official recognition to the pledge of allegiance to the U.S. flag (p. 12597). This measure will now be sent to the President.
16. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 4489, to provide privileges, exemptions, etc., to international organization employees (pp. 12608-9).
17. EXPORT IMPORT BANK. Passed without amendment H.R. 4683, to authorize the Export Import Bank to extend its operations to the Philippine Islands (p. 12600). This bill will now be sent to the President.
18. BANKRUPTCY. Passed without amendment S. 343, to amend the Bankruptcy Act so as to remove the legal incompatibility between the office of U.S. Commissioner and referee in bankruptcy (pp. 12596-7).

The Veterans' Administration is handicapped in filling many of these vacancies because it is unable to offer satisfactory inducements to prospective employees. The employment salaries are subject to civil-service restrictions and there cannot be included any of the additional benefits, such as certain special allowances, opportunity for advancement, or other requisite advantages offered elsewhere.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

Section 1 of the bill would abolish the medical service in the Veterans' Administration as at present constituted and would establish in its stead a Department of Medicine and Surgery under a Chief Medical Director. The functions of the Department of Medicine and Surgery would be those necessary for a complete medical and hospital service to be prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Section 2 of the bill provides that the Department of Medicine and Surgery shall include the Office of the Chief Medical Director, Medical Service, Dental Service, Nursing Service, and Auxiliary Service.

Section 3 provides that the Office of the Chief Medical Director shall consist of the Chief Medical Director, one Deputy Medical Director, eight Assistant Medical Directors, and such other personnel and employees as may be authorized by the act. It provides for appointment by the Administrator of the Chief Medical Director at a salary of \$12,000 a year, the Deputy Medical Director at a salary of \$11,500 a year, eight Assistant Medical Directors at a salary of \$11,000 a year each, the Director of Nursing Service at a salary of \$8,000 a year, a chief pharmacist, chief dietitian, chief physical therapist, and chief occupational therapist, each at a salary of \$6,000 a year. These appointments will be for a period of 4 years subject to removal by the Administrator for cause. Reappointments may be made for successive like periods.

Section 4 provides for appointment by the Administrator of additional personnel as he may find necessary for the medical care of veterans in the following groups:

- (a) Doctors, dentists, and nurses; and
- (b) Managers, pharmacists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, dietitians, and scientific personnel and other medical and dental technologists.

Section 5 prescribes the conditions of eligibility for appointments to the Department of Medicine and Surgery. The first requirement is that any person so appointed must be a citizen of the United States. There are then provided the professional and other qualifications for doctors, dentists, nurses; and in the auxiliary service—managers of hospitals, homes, or centers—pharmacists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, dietitians, and other auxiliary employees. It is provided that persons may be appointed under this act while on terminal leave from the armed forces and may be paid for their services rendered under such appointment notwithstanding any law or regulation to the contrary.

Section 6 provides that the appointments of doctors, dentists, and nurses shall be made only after their qualifications have been satisfactorily established in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Administrator and without regard to civil-service requirements. There is provided a probationary period of 3 years with necessary administrative provisions for review of employment records and for separation from the medical, dental, or nursing services if the person is found not fully qualified and satisfactory. Provision is made for promotion of doctors, dentists, and nurses on the basis of examinations and automatic promotions may be made within grade. Doctors, dentists, and nurses in the present medical service will be continued in their present positions until their qualifications are determined as here-

tofore indicated. Provision is also made for including in the computation of service for civil-service reinstatement purposes, service performed in the Department of Medicine and Surgery by persons appointed to positions therein, who at time of appointment shall have a civil-service status, and whose employment in such Department is terminated. However, this provision will not permit restoration of any position abolished by section 1 of the act.

Section 7 establishes the grades and per annum full-pay ranges for positions of doctors, dentists, and nurses provided in section 4, subsection (a). The Administrator is authorized to prescribe by regulations the hours and conditions of employment and leave of absence of doctors, dentists, and nurses.

Section 8 authorizes the Chief Medical Director to rate any doctor appointed under section 4, subsection (a), as a medical or surgical specialist, but no person may at any one time hold more than one such rating. It provides for the conditions under which such ratings shall be granted, the duration of such rating, and that a person rated as a medical or surgical specialist shall receive in addition to his basic pay an allowance equal to 25 percent of such pay, but the pay plus the allowance may not exceed \$11,000 per annum.

Section 9 provides that persons appointed to the Department of Medicine and Surgery shall be subject to the provisions of and entitled to the benefits under the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended.

Section 10 applies to any person employed in a position provided in subsection (a) of section 4 of this act and provides that the Chief Medical Director, under regulations to be prescribed by the Administrator, shall appoint disciplinary boards, provide for their organization, the procedure to be followed, for the conducting of investigations and answering of charges. It provides for disciplinary action by the Administrator on recommendation of the board in those cases where charges are sustained. The decision of the Administrator shall be final.

Section 11 provides for appointments under civil-service laws, rules, and regulations of such additional employees, other than those provided in section 3, subsection (a) of section 4, and section 14 of the act, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. It is provided that employees in the medical service as at present constituted, other than those provided in section 3, subsection (a) of section 4, and section 14, shall receive original appointments to the Department of Medicine and Surgery in their present civil-service status upon certification of satisfactory service by the manager of the hospital, home, or center where such person is presently employed. It is provided that the per annum salary range for attendants shall be \$1,572 minimum to \$1,902 maximum.

Section 12 provides that the Administrator shall establish a special medical advisory group composed of members of the medical and allied scientific professions, nominated by the Chief Medical Director. The board shall advise the Administrator through the Chief Medical Director and the Chief Medical Director direct relative to the care and treatment of disabled veterans, and other matters pertinent to the Department of Medicine and Surgery. Provision is made for regular calendar quarterly meetings, and for the number, terms of service, compensation, and allowances to members.

Section 13 provides expenses, except membership fees, of employees described in section 3 and subsection (a) of section 4, detailed by the Chief Medical Director to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of medical and related sciences, subject to available appropriations. The Administrator is authorized to place employees of the Department of Medicine and Surgery de-

scribed in section 3 and subsection (a) of section 4 on duty for a period not to exceed 90 days in a year in schools of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service, and in civil institutions with the consent of authorities concerned, for the purpose of increasing professional knowledge or technical training. It is provided that not in excess of 5 percent of the personnel of the Department may be placed on such duty at one time. Provision is made, subject to available appropriations, for tuition, transportation, and educational fees of persons so placed on duty. Any person authorized to attend such course shall be required to reimburse the Veterans Administration the expenses thereof if he voluntarily leaves the service within 2 years after the completion of such course.

Section 14 provides for employment by the Administrator, upon recommendation of the Chief Medical Director and without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, of certain types of personnel on temporary full-time, part-time, or free basis, and other types on a temporary full-time or part-time basis, but no temporary full-time appointment shall be made for a period of more than 90 days. This section also provides for the establishment of residencies and appointment to such positions without regard to civil service or classification laws, rules, or regulations; the conditions of such employment; and the customary amounts and terms of pay during the period of such training. Residency training in most specialties would embrace training outside the hospital in connection with the school, part of the time not being spent on work directly productive for the Veterans' Administration. It is not practicable to appoint such personnel to an established position, such as the doctor, junior grade. This authority is granted in order to retain uniformity with actual practice throughout the United States in connection with residency employment because the average pay scales in residency employment are less than the scale for the minimum entrance salary of positions such as doctor, junior grade.

Section 15 provides that the Chief Medical Director, with the approval of the Administrator, unless specifically otherwise provided, shall promulgate all regulations necessary to the administration of the Department of Medicine and Surgery and consistent with existing law, including regulations relating to travel, transportation of household goods and effects, and deductions from pay for quarters and subsistence; and to the custody, use, and preservation of the records, papers, and property of the Department of Medicine and Surgery.

Section 16 provides that this act shall be effective from the date of its approval.

CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, at this time I should like to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4489, Calendar No. 870, which was reported by the Finance Committee at the same time as the bill just considered and passed by the Senate. It is a bill which may produce some controversy, and yet it is very important that it be passed this year.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I notice that the bill is on the calendar. It will be reached on the call of the calendar. It may be that it can be passed without objection. Many Senators are anxious to proceed with the call of the calendar. It was pretty well agreed last evening that as soon as the strategic minerals bill was out of the way we would proceed with the call of the calendar. If for any reason the bill cannot be passed on the call of the calendar, I shall co-

operate with the Senator in obtaining consideration of the bill.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, at the request of the acting majority leader I withdraw my request.

Mr. HILL obtained the floor.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President—

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I was about to ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of measures on the calendar to which there is no objection. If the Senator is interested in any particular bill, it will be reached on the call of the calendar.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Frankly, I wished to call up for consideration Senate Resolution 207, which is No. 872 on the calendar. I know it will precipitate some debate; and judging from the consideration which the resolution has had in the past few days, I fear that when it is reached on the call of the calendar it will be objected to by the acting majority leader. The resolution deals with expediting the discharge from the service of men with families. I should like to have the resolution considered at this time.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I am sorry I cannot yield for that purpose at this time. I think it was pretty well understood yesterday that after the Senate had disposed of the strategic minerals bill it would proceed to consideration of measures on the calendar to which there was no objection.

I ask that the Senate proceed at this time to the consideration of measures on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning where the last call ended, with Calendar No. 788.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I wish to express my opposition to that procedure, because I wish to take up Calendar No. 872, Senate Resolution 207, dealing with the discharge from the military service of fathers. We know what will happen when the calendar is called. If the calendar is to be called now, I ask that I may be recognized before the day is over, to present a motion to take up Senate Resolution 207 in the event that it is objected to on the call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will have that opportunity.

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed with the call of the calendar, beginning with Calendar No. 788.

DOMESTIC RAISING OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 563) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "all" to insert "clarification and administration of"; in line 5, after "regulations", to insert "pertaining to"; on page 2, line 1, after the word "or", to insert "the"; in line 2, after "animals", to insert "or their products by the producer", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of all clarification and administration of

acts of Congress, Executive orders, administrative orders, and regulations pertaining to—

(a) fox, rabbit, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, karakul, and all other fur-bearing animals raised in captivity for breeding or other useful purposes shall be deemed domestic animals;

(b) such animals and the products thereof shall be deemed agricultural products; and

(c) the breeding, raising, producing, or the marketing of such animals or their products by the producer shall be deemed an agricultural pursuit.

SEC. 2. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, which effect the breeding, raising, producing, marketing, or any other phase of the production or distribution, of domestically raised fur-bearing animals, or products thereof, are hereby transferred to and vested in the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) Appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations, or parts thereof, which the Director of the Budget determines to be available for expenditure for the administration of any function transferred by this act, shall be available for expenditure for the continued administration of such function by the officer to whom such function is so transferred.

(c) All records and property (including office furniture and equipment) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior used primarily in connection with the administration of functions transferred by this act are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect 60 days after the date of its enactment.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, there is a typographical error in the bill on page 1, line 3. The word "all" before the word "clarification," should be stricken. I offer an amendment to strike out the word "all" in line 3.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator give us a brief explanation of the bill?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The purpose of the bill is to transfer to the Department of Agriculture that segment of the Wildlife Service which has to do with the domestic production of fur-bearing animals commercially, in order that farmers who are engaged in producing fur for commercial purposes may have the benefit of the activity of this service synthesized and integrated with that of the Department of Agriculture, which deals generally with agricultural problems.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Austin	Bushfield	Ferguson
Ball	Byrd	Fulbright
Barkley	Capehart	Gerry
Bilbo	Capper	Gossett
Brewster	Carville	Green
Brooks	Ellender	Guffey

Gurney	McKellar	Smith
Hart	McMahon	Stanfill
Hatch	Maybank	Stewart
Hayden	Mead	Taft
Hickenlooper	Millikin	Taylor
Hill	Mitchell	Thomas, Utah
Hoey	Moore	Tobey
Huffman	Morse	Tunnell
Johnson, Colo.	Murdock	Tydings
Johnston, S. C.	Myers	Vandenberg
Kilgore	O'Daniel	Wagner
Knowland	O'Mahoney	Walsh
La Follette	Pepper	Wheeler
Langer	Radeliffe	Wherry
Lucas	Revercomb	White
McCarran	Russell	Wiley
McClellan	Saltonstall	Willis
McFarland	Shipstead	Wilson

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is absent on official business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] has been excused. He is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] has been excused.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is necessarily absent on important business.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that he had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

On December 19, 1945:

S. 405. An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended.

On December 20, 1945:

S. 1580. An act to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs and agencies of the United Nations, and to make other provision with respect to the participation of the United States in such Organization.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1946

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ELLENDER in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on a certain amendment of the Senate to

House bill 4805, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
December 20, 1945.

Resolved, That the House disagree to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 103 to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from its amendment to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator indicate what the amendment is?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. As the Senator knows, there has been a prolonged fight regarding a dam in the northern part of North Dakota, and the conferees on the part of the House and those on the part of the Senate have now held two conferences regarding it.

The question is whether the dam should be constructed at a height of 1,830 feet or 1,850 feet. The House insists upon 1,830 feet and the Senate insists upon 1,850 feet.

The conferees have tried to arrive at an agreement and have not been able to do so. Yesterday the Senate agreed to an amendment which was sent to the House and there disagreed to. My motion is that the Senate recede from its amendment to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment 103. We hope that when the conferees again meet an agreement may be reached. If the motion to which I have referred is agreed to I shall then move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, ask for a further conference, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I was on the telephone when the Senator from Tennessee took the floor.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. May I ask the Senator to state what is the status of the Senate amendment affecting the rights of the Indians of the Three Affiliated Tribes?

Mr. McKELLAR. That matter is included in the amendment relating to the height of the dam.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The only amendment in disagreement, I take it, is the one relating to the height of the dam.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. If that matter could be settled there would be no difficulty with reference to the subject about which the Senator has spoken. But in order to reach an agreement it will be necessary for the Senate to recede from its amendment to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment

103. Then the entire matter can be taken up again, and when that is done, we hope to do better than we were able to do before.

I may say that the situation is a very difficult one. So far as I know, there has been no opposition to the Senator's amendment. I do not think any opposition will be encountered. The controversy relates to the height of the dam, whether it should be 1,830 feet or 1,850 feet.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. And the pending motion of the Senator is to enable the conferees on the part of the Senate to return to a conference with conferees on the part of the House, and reach some kind of an agreement relative to the height of the dam.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I wish to make a short statement because I must leave very soon.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator be good enough to let the Senate act on my motion?

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Yes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I wish to inquire what was done with the amendment relative to the Conemaugh Dam.

Mr. McKELLAR. There were three dams in the Senator's State in which he was interested.

Mr. REVERCOMB. No; the dam about which I have inquired is not in my State, but in Pennsylvania.

Mr. McKELLAR. There were several dams involved, and the amendment concerning one of them was not agreed to. The conferees did agree, however, to the amendment with reference to the Conemaugh Dam.

Mr. President, I ask that the Senate act on my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee that the Senate recede from its amendment to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment 103.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I now move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 103, request a further conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. GURNEY, and Mr. BALL conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

DELAY IN DISCHARGE OF VETERANS

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I invite attention of the Senate to the deplorable conditions now existing in our transportation system as they affect the returning veterans. I have received several messages on the subject. I am sure

that other Senators have received similar messages, as well as letters, in regard to the demobilization of veterans so far as transportation is concerned. I have before me a communication from a veteran whose home is in St. Paul. He received a 40-day leave and then was ordered to California to be discharged and return to St. Paul.

Here is another communication from a veteran whose home is in Seattle. He was in Seattle and was instructed to go across the country to New York, receive his discharge, and then return to his home in Seattle.

These are not the first messages which have come to my office, and I am sure that messages of a similar nature have come to the offices of other Members of the Senate. It has been necessary for veterans to travel thousands of miles in order to be discharged from the service before going permanently to their homes.

It is no wonder that the traveling facilities of the railroads are being taxed to the limit. We must assume that the blame for this situation is to be placed on the system used by the Army in demobilizing its men. The situation has brought about serious and most tragic consequences. I invite the attention of the Senate, and particularly the attention of members of the Military Affairs Committee and of the Interstate Commerce Committee, to the conditions to which I have referred, and hope that the information which I have given will trickle down to the War Department so that other veterans who are to be discharged may be handled more quickly and be required to travel less distances. An arrangement should be made for them to obtain their discharge papers at points near their homes. A system of that kind would result in a saving of great expense to the Government, and would relieve the transportation system of the country, which is now taxed beyond its limit. It seems to me that the present situation demonstrates one of the most glaring inefficiencies of the War Department.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I do not wish to delay the Senator. I do not understand the onus which the Senator seeks to place on the War Department. The men who are being discharged are located in camps or military reservations far from their homes. What would the Senator from Minnesota have the War Department do in order to relieve the situation about which he complains?

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I think it is reasonable to assume, for example, that a serviceman whose home is in Seattle and is to be discharged should be discharged in or near Seattle. His discharge papers should be sent him in Seattle instead of New York. If such a system were inaugurated, it would result in saving the necessity of going across the country to New York and then later returning back across the country to Seattle.

Mr. HILL. If the Senator means that the serviceman is already near his home on one side of the continent, for example, and the War Department requires him to be transported across the continent, or to some distant place for

discharge, I agree that an effort should be made to discharge him at a point near his home.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. That is all I am asking for.

Mr. HILL. Of course, the Senator must realize that many of the servicemen who are being discharged are not near their homes. As I understand, there is a seriously congested situation on the Pacific Coast because of the fact that many returning veterans are returning from islands in the Pacific and from other points in that area. That situation, of course, presents many vexing problems. But so far as discharging a serviceman near his home is concerned, and thereby saving him the necessity of traveling great distances, as well as saving expense to the Government, I believe that it should be done.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. That is all I am asking for. It should have been done a long time ago.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF A BILL

A message in writing from the President of the United States, communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, announced that on today, December 20, 1945, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 1580) to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs and agencies of the United Nations, and to make other provision with respect to the participation of the United States in such Organization.

FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next order of business on the calendar.

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 89) relative to the formation of an International Health Organization, which had been reported from the Committee on Education and Labor, with an amendment, to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That there should be the speedy convening of such a conference and the early formation of an International Health Organization as one of the objectives of the United Nations Organization, and that the President is hereby requested, on behalf of the Government of the United States, to urge upon the United Nations Organization the prompt convening of such conference and the formation of such an Organization.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, on what page of the calendar is the clerk reading?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On page 6.

Mr. LANGER. What was the last order of business?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next bill will be order of business 792, Senate bill 346.

FEES OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS

The bill (S. 346) to amend section 21 of the act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. 184;

28 U. S. C., sec. 597), prescribing fees of United States Commissioners, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 21 of the act of May 28, 1896 (ch. 252, 29 Stat. 184; 28 U. S. C., sec. 597), be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 21. The fees of United States commissioners for the following services in connection with criminal cases shall be as provided in the following subdivisions of this section. The provision of the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943 shall not apply to payment of compensation to United States commissioners so as to increase the amounts of their fees as herein provided for.

"(a) In each case in which a complaint in writing and sworn to shall have been lodged with the commissioner, for all services rendered prior to the presentation of the accused before the commissioner, a fee of \$2.50, said fee to accrue when the complaint is filed.

"(b) In each case in which the accused is presented before the commissioner for binding over, for all services rendered after the presentation of the accused a fee depending upon the number of such cases disposed of by the commissioner during the quarterly accounting period either by discharge or by binding over, as follows:

"(1) \$7 for each of the first 25 cases so disposed of;

"(2) \$6 for each of the next 25 cases;

"(3) \$5 for each of the next 50 cases; and

"(4) \$2 for each of all cases over 100.

"(c) In each case in which the accused is presented before the commissioner not for binding over but only for purposes of bail, whether or not bail is taken or a commitment is ordered, a fee of \$2.50.

"(d) For all services in connection with each formal, written application for a search warrant, whether the application be granted or denied, a fee of \$4.

"(e) For all services in connection with the application by a convict for examination under 18 United States Code, page 641, a fee of \$4.

"(f) For all services in each case in which the commissioner under the authority of section 1 of the act approved October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1058; U. S. C., of 1940, title 18, sec. 576), and under the rules promulgated by the Supreme Court under the authority of section 2 of said act (U. S. C., of 1940, title 18, sec. 576a), conducts the trial or on a plea of guilty imposes sentence, a fee of \$10 in lieu of all other fees herein provided.

"(g) For all purposes of this section, each accused shall be considered as a 'case'."

SEC. 2. Each United States commissioner shall be entitled to the following-named fees for the following services in connection with civil cases:

(a) For attending to a reference in a litigated matter in a civil cause or in admiralty in pursuance to an order of the court, \$5 a day.

(b) For taking and certifying depositions to file in civil cases, 10 cents for each folio; for each copy of the same furnished to a party on request, 10 cents for each folio.

(c) For the purpose of computing the compensation of commissioners as provided in this amendment, services performed in a case in connection with the issuance of an attachment and subsequent hearing in Internal Revenue matters as provided for in United States Code, title 26, section 3615 (e), and services performed in a case in connection with settling or certifying the nonpayment of a seaman's wage, as provided for in United States Code, title 46, sections 603 and 604, shall be considered as cases under section 1 (b) above and shall be charged for and compensated accordingly.

SEC. 3. No commissioner may receive compensation for his services in that capacity exceeding \$7,500 per annum.

SEC. 4. None of the provisions hereof shall apply to United States commissioners in the Territory of Alaska.

SEC. 5. This act shall become effective on the first day of the month succeeding its approval and shall apply to all cases arising thereafter. A case shall be deemed to arise when it first requires action of a commissioner.

SUPPLIES FOR UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS

The bill (S. 344) to prescribe and furnish to United States Commissioners standard forms and dockets and to furnish United States Code and seal, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall supply to United States Commissioners without cost to them blank forms of such content as he shall consider best adapted for the transaction of their business and docket books of approved content in which to enter the record of all proceedings before them. Upon the approval of the senior district judge of the district in which he serves, each Commissioner shall also without cost to him be furnished by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts with a copy of the United States Code, which shall remain the property of the United States. Commissioners appointed after the effective date of this act shall be furnished with the official impression seal required by the act of June 28, 1906 (ch. 3573, 34 Stat. 546). All property furnished to any Commissioner under this act shall, upon the termination of his term of office, be transmitted to his successor in office, if any; otherwise disposed of as the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall direct.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS

The bill (S. 345) concerning the method of payment of the compensation of United States Commissioners, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the fees of United States Commissioners prescribed by law shall be paid out of the Treasury upon the approval of their accounts for such fees by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Such payment shall, however, be subject to the final settlement of such accounts in the General Accounting Office and to any adjustments of prior payments necessitated thereby.

QUALIFICATIONS OF REFEREE IN BANKRUPTCY

The bill (S. 343) to amend section 35 of the act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States as amended so as to remove the legal incompatibility between the office of United States commissioner and referee in bankruptcy," was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 35, chapter 541 of the act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. 555), as amended March 3, 1911 (ch. 231, sec. 291, 36 Stat. 1167), and June 22, 1938 (ch. 575, sec. 1, 52 Stat. 857; 11 U. S. C. 63), be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 35. Individuals shall not be eligible to appointment as referees unless they are

I say that Frank Walker will make just as good a representative in the General Assembly as any other member, and it gives me a great deal of pleasure to say to the Senator from Arkansas, primarily because he raised the question, but to say to every other Senator as well, that I have the utmost confidence in Mr. Walker's ability, in his integrity, in his uprightness, in his effectiveness as a member of a parliamentary body, and as a truly great statesman.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I am heartily in accord with everything the Senator from Tennessee has said, and I should like to ask him if he knows any man who has a finer sense of proportion and relative values than has Mr. Walker.

Mr. McKELLAR. I can answer the Senator truly that the implication of his statement is correct. Frank Walker has had so much experience in business, so much experience with men, so much experience with public affairs, that he is the ideal man for membership in this Organization. I never voted to confirm any man whose name has come before this body with a greater degree of satisfaction than I shall vote for the confirmation of Frank Walker's nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if I may be permitted just a moment before the next nomination is presented, a while ago the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] asked me in reference to the functions of the first part of the first session of the General Assembly. I was not able wholly to answer the Senator, although the answer I gave him was correct so far as it went.

The function of the first part of the General Assembly is that of organization, to get going and organized, to set up the various commissions and councils which it is their duty to form, to select headquarters, and within 3 or 4 months after that is done to meet at the headquarters which they have selected and proceed then under the Charter. Of course, they will have jurisdiction over many things when they get firmly established, and there are many committees and subcommittees to appoint and deliberations to be carried out.

The first meeting is to get the ground laid and the machinery working, and to pick the place where they will be located, so that when they begin functioning they will have everything in order.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. As I understand, after the first part has been completed, that ends the period of service of this first group of appointees.

Mr. BARKLEY. Under the present appointments. Some of the delegates or all of them might be reappointed, if the President so desired.

Mr. MILLIKIN. During the debate on the enabling statute, I made an argument to the effect that it would be better if we could have permanent ap-

pointees in these positions, subject, of course, to the pleasure of the President. I think the debate today has foreshadowed the impracticability of selecting a new group of men to learn a new job with every new meeting or part of meeting of the Assembly. I hope the President in the future, after we get through with this first part of the first session, will, as he has a right to do under the enabling statute, make permanent and outstanding appointments, the appointees to hold office subject to his pleasure.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the Senator's views.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next nomination on the calendar.

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John Foster Dulles, of New York, to be alternate representative of the United States of America to the first part of the first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to be held in London, January 1946.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I wish to call attention to an editorial which appeared in the New York Times day before yesterday, which is quite appropriate at this particular time, when we are discussing the United Nations Charter and the delegates to be appointed. The editorial is entitled "Iran," and reads:

IRAN

At the Tehran Conference, held in 1943 among Premier Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill, and President Roosevelt, the "Big Three" pledged themselves to maintain the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Iran. Furthermore, in recognition of her assistance to allied victory, they agreed to help her overcome the difficulties created by the presence of allied troops on her soil. Now, 7 months after the victory to which she contributed, and in territory held by Russian troops, one of her richest provinces has been detached from her control and declared to be "autonomous" by a revolutionary regime approved by Moscow and calling itself the National Government of Iranian Azerbaijan, with a capital at Tabriz.

This is not only a poor reward for Iran's contribution to the allied cause. It opens up the whole problem of the Middle East, where the interests of two of the Big Powers cross. It imposes a further strain on the confidence of the small nations in the purposes of the Big Powers. And it presents another Big Three conference with another Russian fait accompli.

The United States attempted to forestall such a development by suggesting the withdrawal of all allied troops by January 1. But this suggestion was rejected by Russia, and in consequence by Great Britain. The withdrawal of American troops alone will scarcely solve the situation now. For the United States remains committed to the maintenance of Iran's territorial integrity, as Secretary Byrnes pointed out in his note to the Iranian Foreign Minister on December 1. Meanwhile, President Truman in his Navy Day speech declared that we shall not recognize any government imposed by force, and where it is impossible to prevent this we shall not recognize any government so created.

There the matter stands. It is greatly to be hoped that the Moscow Conference will initiate a solution consonant with the commitments made to Iran and thereby maintain that harmony among the big powers which is so essential.

Mr. President, at this time when so many say we must collaborate with this country and that country, I call attention to the fact that our allies are grabbing every piece of territory on which they can lay their hands, and they expect to keep that territory. I say that unless the promises made by the Big Three, in the Atlantic Charter and otherwise, to the small countries are kept, we cannot expect the peoples of the small nations or even the people of this country to have much confidence in any world organization which simply tries to maintain the status quo and condones the grabbing of territory by our allies.

JOHN G. TOWNSEND, JR.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next nomination on the calendar.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware, to be an alternate representative of the United States of America to the first part of the first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to be held in London, January 1946.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, the nominations of those who are to be representatives to the United Nations having been confirmed, I wish to make a statement which I do not think is pertinent to the personnel of those confirmed up to this point, but I think it is most important if we consider the stable operation of international policy as we hope it may be established. I have looked over the list of nominees. There are nine representatives to this organization, both the Assembly and the Council. Of those nine only two come from west of the Allegheny Mountains. Seven of them come from an area which on the map one could almost cover with a half dollar, depending on the size of the map. They come from a particular section of the country, the eastern seaboard, which, admittedly, for years has had a particular psychology and a particular attitude respecting international affairs.

I submit, Mr. President, that there is a section of the country west of the Allegheny Mountains, the great Middle West, north and south; the great Rocky Mountain region, north and south; the great Pacific coast region, north and south; and that in those regions there are people who are just as vitally determined as are those of the East, that international peace shall be established and maintained in the world, and, in my judgment, they are just as capable mentally and have experience which is just as broad.

While I am not objecting to the original set-up, and I do not believe that my statements are particularly vital to this recommended list, and I would not raise my voice in objection, I do say that I hope the President of the United States and the Senate, in the future, as the machinery of international cooperation, we hope, at least begins to function

somewhat smoothly, will consider that we have a vast continent here, with some internal divergence of opinion, but with an equality of determination for peace that is equally existent west of the Allegheny Mountains, north and south, as it is east of the Allegheny Mountains, and with especial reference to a restricted locality east of the Allegheny Mountains. I hope that may be borne in mind and considered.

Before I close I may say that I agree with the Senator from Arkansas in much of his fundamental argument this afternoon. I shall not comment on the personality of the individuals whose nominations have been confirmed by the Senate; but I say the same thing that I stated when we undertook to set up a representation to the Assembly of the League of Nations, without dignifying it by having those members made permanent members, or confirmed by the Senate—and that has now been changed—I say that if this international organization is to function, the Assembly must have brought to it permanence, intelligence, and ability, and above all sincerity, because it is the forum of the small nations, and it will demand all the ingenuity and all the long-range judgment and experience that we and other nations can bring to it if we are to have any hope that it will function as the nations of the earth fervently hope it will in the direction of permanent international peace.

While I may disagree in some particulars with the Senator from Arkansas, and with some of his statement, yet I compliment him for the fundamental philosophy he has expressed, and I say that, in my opinion, he has made to the thinking upon these problems a contribution which will go beyond this year's or next year's sessions of the Senate.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the remaining nominations on the calendar.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Seybourn H. Lynne to be United States district judge for the northern district of Alabama.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask that the nominations of postmasters on the calendar be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask that the President be notified of all nominations this day confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be so notified.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD—NOMINATION OF JOSEPH F. FARLEY

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, the President this morning appointed Rear Adm. Joseph F. Farley of the United States Coast Guard, to be Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, for a term of 4 years, and to be an admiral in

the United States Coast Guard. The Commerce Committee has favorably reported the nomination, and I ask that the nomination be considered at this time, owing to the fact that we may not have a quorum tomorrow, and the members of the committee are anxious to have the nomination confirmed. I understand there is no objection to this request on the part of either the majority leader or the minority leader.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, one of the embarrassing and difficult situations in which a Senator occupying one of the front seats finds himself occurs when he is called upon to answer a question as to when the rules of the Senate ought to be suspended, and when we ought to proceed directly to act. I appreciate that as we near the end of the session there is always great pressure of this sort. I hope that in these last 2 or 3 days we are not going to permit too great a regard for formalities, but that we should proceed in view of the realities of the situation that confronts us. I mean by that we are going to adjourn within 2 days, I hope perhaps earlier, and we cannot as a practical matter have the routine of the Senate followed in having nominations confirmed. I am not going to object in this particular case. I am perhaps influenced by the fact that I know Admiral Farley. I have known something of his work. I know how industrious he is and how intelligent he is, and how faithful he has always been in the discharge of his public duties. I think the Coast Guard needs him, and I think it would be an honor well deserved if his nomination is promptly confirmed. I am perfectly agreeable to have that done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Mississippi for immediate consideration of the nomination? The Chair hears none. The nomination will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Rear Adm. Joseph S. Farley, United States Coast Guard, to be Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, for a term of 4 years, and to be an admiral in the United States Coast Guard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of this nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, has the Executive Calendar been concluded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Executive Calendar has been concluded; yes.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its readers, announced that the House had

passed without amendment the bill (S. 1471) to transfer certain land and personal property in Limestone County, Tex., to the State of Texas, acting by and through the State board of control.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 103 to the bill (H. R. 4805), making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1946—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103 to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 103: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the House amendment with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said House amendment, insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for the actual construction of the Garrison Reservoir Dam, North Dakota, itself: *Provided further*, That no part of the appropriation for the Garrison Reservoir herein contained may be expended for actual construction of the dam itself until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior to be equal in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the Three Affiliated Tribes shall be offered to the said tribes in exchange for the land on the Fort Berthold Reservation which shall be inundated by the construction of the Garrison Dam"; and the House agree to the same.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
PAT McCARRAN,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the report.

Mr. McKELLAR. It was read.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to have an explanation of what was done relative to the amendments, in terms of what was done with the Garrison Dam. I am intensely interested, as are other Sena-

tors, in the Missouri Valley. I was not on the conference committee. I wish to have in the RECORD an explanation of what the conferees did relative to the construction of the Garrison Dam, whether or not it is to be 1,850 feet or 1,830 feet, or what was done about it.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is not to be either.

Mr. WHERRY. That is what I am interested in.

Mr. McKELLAR. Both the House and Senate had appropriated \$2,000,000 for this project; and, of course, that had to be retained, and it was retained. It can be used for the preliminary work on the dam, but not on the dam itself. It is not available for building the dam itself. The question whether the dam shall be 1,830 feet or 1,850 feet is left to the Congress in the future.

Mr. WHERRY. Then, as I understand, the agreement which was reached does not operate in any way to restrict legislation which has been passed relative to the height of the dam. If we have restricted anything, we have restricted the expenditure of funds only to the purposes set forth in the act, which are to build a townsite and some roads.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. And in later sessions of Congress, if the moving party desires to see that the dam is constructed with a height of less than 1,850 feet, he will have the right at that time to make his presentation.

Mr. McKELLAR. The question of the height of the dam is simply postponed until a future session of the Congress.

Mr. WHERRY. Until the moving party comes in and asks that it be lowered. As I understand the agreement, there is no restriction on the present legislation.

Mr. McKELLAR. There is no restriction on the present legislation, because the Congress does not act concerning it. It merely postpones the question until the next session of Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATCH in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 576) to amend the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States," approved November 26, 1940, so as to eliminate the time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service pursuant to such act may be recommended for classification, which was, on page 1, line 6, strike out all after "(1)" over to and including "Commission", in line 2, page 2, and insert "upon a finding by the Civil Service Commission on the basis of the personal record of the incumbent."

Mr. MEAD. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House. The motion was agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Kentucky if it will be his purpose to have

considered at tomorrow's session the first part of the calendar?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Or should I ask the indulgence of the Senate at this moment?

Mr. BARKLEY. I think it will be entirely feasible. I desire some time tomorrow to call that part of the calendar ahead of what was called today, for the consideration of measures to which there is no objection.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If that is the program, I shall not attempt to obtain action at this time.

DATE OF MEETING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate House Joint Resolution 294.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 294) fixing the date of meeting of the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, which was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress shall begin at noon on Monday, January 14, 1946.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, before the Senate votes on the joint resolution I wish to make a very brief statement. I desire to have the Senate pass upon the question so that Senators and Members of the House may know what to expect so far as the beginning of the second session of this Congress is concerned.

As we all know, under the Constitution Congress is compelled to reassemble in its annual session on the third day of January, no matter on what day of the week the third day occurs, unless by law it fixes another date. The third day of January occurs on Thursday. I have discussed the question of the time of reassembling with Members of the House in charge of such matters. My feeling was, and still is, that in the present state of public matters that Congress ought not to take a recess until the 14th of January. That means a recess of more than 3 weeks. With economic, industrial, and other conditions which have been brought to our attention as they are, and with labor questions in their present state, I had the feeling, and still have the feeling, that a recess of 2 weeks would be sufficient, and all that we would be justified in taking. I had suggested that we reconvene on the 7th or 8th of January, the 7th being Monday and the 8th being Tuesday. But the House has passed the joint resolution, providing that Congress shall reassemble on the 14th of January.

I have not changed my views on the subject. I think the country would be somewhat reassured if in these conditions Congress were here. I shall not offer any amendment to the joint resolution which has passed the House, fixing the 14th of January as the day on which the Con-

gress shall reassemble. I hope that circumstances will not make us regret the unusually long Christmas holiday which is being taken under the joint resolution; but in order that Members may know what to depend upon, I think the Senate ought to vote on the resolution at this time, and I therefore ask for a vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, in my judgment, in the light of national conditions the Senate cannot justify taking a recess until January 14. I regret that the distinguished majority leader does not see fit to propose an amendment. I am not sure that I would be in order in proposing one orally, but if I am, I should like to offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to amendment.

Mr. MORSE. I move that the date of meeting of the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress be made Tuesday, January 8, 1946.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if we were to go through the list of Senators who might offer testimonials as to why we should not adjourn until the 14th of January, but should return on the 8th, many other Senators would endorse the remarks of the majority leader and those of the Senator from Oregon. I think it is only fair to many Senators who have expressed a similar opinion to make that statement.

It was my understanding that a canvass of the views of individual Senators would be taken, and that we would abide by the decision, and not discuss the question. But if it is a question of how some of us feel, let me say that just as many Senators on this side of the aisle as on the other side feel as the majority leader feels. I believe that that statement ought to be made a matter of record. However, we have discussed the question, and, as I understand, we came to the conclusion that the date should be the 14th of January, and that we would not debate the question. Is that correct?

Mr. BARKLEY. No; that is not accurate. There was no understanding as to whether the question should be debated. Frankly, I asked that a canvass be made on both sides of the aisle to determine whether an amendment which I contemplated offering, changing the date to January 8, would pass, and I was advised that it would not. Under those conditions, I accepted what seemed to be the inevitable, and asked that the Senate vote on the question of adjourning until the 14th of January.

I did not express the view that we should not discuss the question, because I intended to say what I have said whether any other Senator had made a statement or not.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one further observation?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I am not in any way criticizing the majority leader for wishing to return on the 8th of January. However, let me say for the RECORD that when the canvass was made it was with the hope, as I understood, that most Senators would favor coming back on the 14th rather than the 8th. If any Senator desires to conduct a canvass of individual views of Senators on the question, he will find that many Senators share the view of the distinguished majority leader that the Congress should return on the 8th instead of the 14th. What counts here is how they will vote. I thought I was fairly well assured that it would be useless to offer an amendment to make the date the 8th of January. Therefore I was simply satisfying myself by expressing the view that the 14th is too far off, and then I expected to let the Senate proceed to vote on the resolution.

If the situation has developed to the point of having amendments offered, I think we might as well go over until tomorrow, because a number of Senators have left the Chamber, and I do not know whether some of them would wish to offer amendments or would wish to engage in debate on the subject.

But if we engage in a controversy as to the date, of course that will involve a controversy with the House of Representatives, and in that event I think we should have a better attendance of Senators in the Chamber.

Mr. WHITE and Mr. REVERCOMB addressed the chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. WHITE. I think one of the determining factors in this situation is the attitude of the other body. If my information is correct, the leaders of the House of Representatives and the House itself have definitely gone on record as favoring a recess of Congress until the 14th of January. I do not know what sort of wrangle we shall find ourselves in if we amend the resolution and fix some other date. In that event there might not be any recess at all before the 3d of January, and in that case this session would merge into the new session of Congress.

Personally, I feel that the Members of the House of Representatives and the Members of the Senate, with Christmas at hand and New Year's soon to follow, are entitled to a recess of 3 weeks or thereabouts; and so far as I am concerned, I personally would oppose any amendment suggesting a change in that date. I think the action of the Senate should be in accord with the action taken by the other body in this particular, and I think we can depart with clear consciences for a recess extending to the 14th of January.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I simply wish to say that the question which arises in all our minds is whether, under the circumstances, an extra week of recess is sufficient justification for our entering into a controversy over it with the House of Representatives. Frankly, I thought there would be another conference between some of the Members of

the House of Representatives and some Members of the Senate before action would be taken regarding the recess. However, that was not done. Perhaps I misunderstood. At any rate, the House of Representatives passed the resolution—and there was very little opposition in the House—containing the provision which I had originally understood would be in it.

I regret that we are faced with the necessity of either voting up or voting down a resolution which has been passed by the House of Representatives. I feel that the Members of both Houses are entitled to know as soon as possible what to rely upon in the way of a Christmas holiday. I hope we may dispose of the resolution now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 294) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORITY FOR PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN BILLS

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President pro tempore of the Senate be authorized to sign enrolled bills after the recess of the Senate today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DISCHARGE OF FATHERS FROM THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, let me say—

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I thought the Senator from Kentucky had finished.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; but I am getting ready to finish if I can. I know what is in the Senator's mind; he desires to get before the Senate a motion to which he heretofore animadverted, proposing to discharge the Committee on Military Affairs from the further consideration of a certain measure.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Yes; I have made the attempt several times.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thought that if we were to have a session tomorrow, the Senator would not push for consideration of the matter this afternoon. I do not wish to have the matter taken up in the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who has had much to do with it. I hope the Senator from West Virginia will defer his motion on the subject until tomorrow, because the chances are that the Senate will be in session all day tomorrow.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me now?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let me say that for the last 3 days I have tried to get be-

fore the Senate the resolution providing that the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from further consideration of the measure I have mentioned. My efforts to make the motion have been blocked every time by parliamentary procedure, with control in the hands of the then acting majority leader.

This afternoon I was assured by the Senator who then occupied the chair that I would be recognized, so as to have an opportunity to present my motion that the Senate take up the resolution.

Now I am asked by the majority leader not to bring it up. Let me say to him that if he will assure me that I will have the opportunity tomorrow to present to the Senate a motion to call up the resolution, Senate Resolution 207, dealing with facilitating the discharge of fathers from the armed services—if I may have that agreement and assurance from the Senator—I shall not make the motion at this time.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let me say to the Senator in regard to his understanding with the Member of the Senate who occupied the chair when the Senator advanced toward the rostrum and sought an agreement, in advance, that he would be recognized, that that very procedure illustrates the vice of such a practice, namely, that a Senator can have a private understanding with the Chair that at a certain time he is to be recognized—

Mr. REVERCOMB. It was not to be at a certain time.

Mr. BARKLEY. But the Senator could not know what other matters would be likely to come up.

I have come to the Chamber from attendance at the hearings of the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee. I left those hearings and came to the Senate Chamber so as to be here at the time when the nominations on the Executive Calendar were presented and considered in executive session. I wished to be here when the Senate disposed of the nominations, because I had been told—but probably erroneously—that there was to be an extended debate. There was, but it did not arise from the source from which I expected it at the time when I was notified to be in the Chamber. [Laughter.]

However, let me say that I cannot guarantee to the Senator that he will be recognized tomorrow. I will say that so far as I am concerned I shall be glad to cooperate with the Senator to the end that he will be recognized by whoever is in the chair tomorrow, so as to have an opportunity to make any sort of motion he desires to make.

Mr. REVERCOMB. That is not very satisfactory. I have been on my feet constantly, today, seeking to be recognized by the Chair, but I have failed in that effort.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; and I know other Senators who have been on their feet for weeks and months and still have failed to be recognized.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I realize that, but I am not one who likes to be subjected to such treatment when I am trying to present an important measure.

Mr. BARKLEY. I wish to say that I have no purpose to thwart the Senator

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. E. Jerome Winter, St. Stephens Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

As the song of peace which the angels taught to the white-chalked hills of Bethlehem echoes once again over the world, teach us, O Prince of Peace, to know that peace is not in power, nor in the balancing of forces, but rather in Thy justice and Thy law. Grant that whatever power be ours we may use to protect and defend, and not to lessen or suppress, those human rights and liberties which are the inalienable gifts of Thy creation.

Enlighten us to see, since peace is the tranquillity of order, that in our relations with the vanquished we may leave no centers of unhealed infection from which tomorrow new wars could arise, but rather to extend to them a well-founded hope—commensurate with their contribution to peace—that they may one day be associated with all states in a great community of nations.

Grant, too, that we may never ask from any nation or member of the human family, however small, the renunciation of those substantial rights which, if it were demanded from us, we would find impractical.

Finally teach us that even in a democracy there must be an aristocracy—an aristocracy not of power and wealth and blood but of untarnished consciences, character, and virtue, and in this light may we see ourselves, not the mandates of a mob whose interests prevail against the common good but as the representative of the whole people who do Thy will, that peace may reign through Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4857. An act to expedite the admission to the United States of alien spouses and alien minor children of citizen members of the United States armed forces.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4780. An act to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 704. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 122. Joint resolution to amend section 502 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, to authorize an additional appropriation for the purpose of providing housing for distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (H. R. 4805) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate, No. 59, to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate, No. 103, to said bill with an amendment.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1890. An act for the relief of the estate of Peter G. Fabian, deceased; and

H. R. 3749. An act to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to provide for a readjustment allowance for all veterans of World War II.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1580) entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs and agencies of the United Nations, and to make other provision with respect to the participation of the United States in such organization."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include some correspondence.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks

in the Record in three instances and include letters, editorials, and newspaper articles.

Mr. BEALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances and to include in one a poem written by the Honorable James Patrick McGovern and in the other an address by the former mayor of Baltimore, the Honorable H. W. Jackson.

Mr. LEFEVRE and Mr. HAND asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the Record.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska (at the request of Mr. BUFFETT) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include a radio address by Lloyd C. Thomas.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 5 minutes today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WEICHEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include an editorial.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 10 minutes today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RIVERS asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the Record on the Palestine resolution.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk and consider in the House the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, relative to Senate amendments still in disagreement.

The Clerk read the title of the bill and the Senate amendment, as follows:

Senate amendment No. 103: Strike out the language "one thousand eight hundred and thirty" wherever it appears in said amendment, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "one thousand eight hundred and fifty."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to disagree to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to Senate amendment No. 103.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this amendment which the House adopted provided that the maximum elevation at which the water could be maintained should be 1,830 feet. The Senate proposed 1,850 feet for this Garrison Dam in North Dakota. The difference would be that the town of Williston, of 7,000 people, and 90,000 acres of productive land would be wiped out. The people there and the congressional representatives from that section all want to insist upon the House position providing for 1,830. It seems to me that we should adopt the Chairman's motion.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if we are going to have a vote on this proposition, I should like to have an explanation of it.

I understand it proposes to cut down a dam that is being built out on the Missouri River. I do not know whether it is a power dam or just what its purposes are. But if the House is going to be forced to vote on this proposition, I should like to have it read and discussed and find out what is in it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, we went to conference on this proposition. The Senate and House conferees reached complete agreement on it. We brought that agreement back to the House and the House yesterday approved it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Can the gentleman tell us what river this dam is on?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is on the Missouri River.

Mr. RANKIN. How much power will it generate if it is completed to its ultimate height?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The power phase of it was not considered. If the dam is constructed higher than 1,830 special dikes are required to protect the city of Williston from inundation. The argument in favor of 1,850 is that the last 20 feet of water is more economically conserved than the first water impounded by the dam.

Mr. RANKIN. We had the same question up with reference to the Grand Coulee Dam. Some Members wanted to cut that dam off and make it a low dam. I opposed that because I said the power

generated by the water that would be impounded behind the dam above that point would be the cheapest power that could be produced anywhere in the United States.

I have not gone into this proposition. I know there is always a great cry that you are going to flood somebody's land or going to have to move a cemetery, or invade a town every time you build a power dam to generate electricity for the American people. But remember this: When you cut this dam off you probably surrender the rest of the water power in that stream up to that point for all time to come.

For that reason I would like to find out how much power would be generated if it were made a low dam and how much power would be generated if it were made a high dam.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The action taken by the committee is in conformity with the instructions given yesterday by vote of the House.

I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE].

Mr. LEMKE. I wish to state to the Members of this House that there is no opposition on the part of anybody in North Dakota, or elsewhere that I know of, to the building of the Garrison Dam to 1,850 feet, or even higher, if the engineers wish to do so. The people of Williston and of Williams and McKenzie Counties want the maximum water level kept down to 1,830 feet unless operation at a higher elevation is necessary. They do not wish the Lewis-Clark or the Trenton-Butford irrigation projects or the city of Williston partly permanently flooded unless it is necessary to carry out the multiple purposes of the project. They feel the necessity of that should be determined in the future by the Congress.

The power question does not come in here, because I am assured by the engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation that if we wish we can develop 4,700,000,000 kilowatt-hours on the Missouri River project, and that by operating the Garrison Dam at an elevation of 1,830 feet, and that is all the power that can be developed from the entire project. It will furnish all the electrical power necessary for the entire Missouri River Basin States, and then some.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman does not mean that this one dam will produce 4,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours per year?

Mr. LEMKE. That, and the other dams on the Missouri River together with the dams to be built on the tributaries in the Missouri River project. I wish to say that the only reason ever given for raising the operating pool level beyond 1,830 feet is that there might be need sometime in the future for additional water for navigation or for some other purpose, but not now.

We want the dam built and we want it built at 1,850 feet or higher. The amendment that has been offered does not limit the dam to 1,830, but permits it to be built to 1,850 or higher. All that is asked by this amendment is that the engineers do not operate it at a higher pool level than 1,830 feet unless it is necessary, and that will not be known

until at the end of 11 years, because it will take 11 years before that water in the pool will reach 1,830 feet above sea level.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman said a moment ago that the low dam would produce more than a billion kilowatt hours per year.

Mr. LEMKE. That is the entire Missouri River project.

Mr. RANKIN. You mean the entire Missouri River project?

Mr. LEMKE. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. About how much more would it produce if this high dam were completed?

Mr. LEMKE. As far as I know, no additional amount at all. At least no engineer has ever said so, neither the Army engineers nor the engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation. It is a pretty high pool when you get it up to 1,830.

I do hope we can get together on this. We want this development of the Missouri River Basin. It is important for flood control. It is important for irrigation. It is important to restore our water levels. The time has arrived for action, and in justice to our people I know that not a Member of Congress wants to flood any more than is necessary to accomplish the purpose of Public Law 534 and Senate Document No. 247.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LEMKE. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman says that the passage of this bill at this time will not preclude them from building the dam as high as the engineers wish to build it.

Mr. LEMKE. No; we want them to go ahead and build it to 1,850 and even higher, but we do not wish the operating pool level to be higher than 1,830 feet unless it is necessary. We do not wish to wantonly destroy property unnecessarily.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 35, noes none.

So the motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, HYDE PARK, N. Y.

Mr. LEFEVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

Mr. LEFEVRE. Mr. Speaker, early in September of this year I brought to the attention of the Members of this body the preliminary efforts of various civic organizations of Dutchess County, N. Y., to have the permanent home of the United Nations Organization located at Hyde Park.

Dutchess County is most fortunate in that it has such a distinguished site to offer as the home of such an important organization. It also is fortunate in that the United States Government already has either title to, or control of, the greater part of this property.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANDOLPH (at the request of Mr. FORAND) was given permission to extend his remarks and include therein certain correspondence.

PROPOSED LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, there has been presented to the public through the newspapers and on the radio a proposal to lend over \$4,000,000,000 to Great Britain. Before anything of that kind can be effective, it has to come to Congress and the Congress has to approve it and put up the funds. The major items of information that should be supplied, if anything of this kind is to be considered, have not been given to the press.

If such a proposal is presented to the Congress, it should be accompanied by these facts:

First. What is going to be done with the money? This information should be specific and not in generalities.

Second. If the things that it is proposed to do with the money are specifically enumerated, will that do Great Britain any good? In other words, is it to be used to rehabilitate Great Britain's factories to be operated by the Government and destroy British liberty—because such things can come only with a dictator and such operations are generally a failure, or is it to be used to rehabilitate private industry in Great Britain? If the latter, it certainly should be a private loan from commercial banks.

Third. Is it going to do the United States any good? Certainly the export of machinery and of raw materials and other things of that character at this particular time when our shelves are empty is not going to do the United States any good. How it is going to be of benefit to us should be thoroughly explained.

Fourth. Is it going to contribute to international good will or is it going to be like the debt after the last war and create ill will because the European countries were indebted to us? A debtor too often hates his creditor and the fact that he does owe money is a menace to good feeling between the countries. That was especially true of Great Britain and France after the last war.

Fifth. What other loans to other countries are in contemplation by the administration?

Our direct public debt as of this date is \$278,000,000,000. Add to this the circulation of paper money \$28,000,000,000 and the contingent contract liabilities which have been incurred but not yet matured as of this date at least \$30,000,000,000. The insurance in force as of the end of 1944 was \$308,000,000,000. The total of this runs \$642,000,000,000 and that is a very conservative figure.

When we are approaching the 1947 Budget and when we are considering large loans to other people, these things should be borne in mind as well as our capacity to pay.

The total tangible assets of the United States according to the Statistical Ab-

stract of 1942, as estimated by the Bureau of the Census, was \$341,000,000,000 for 1942. Maybe we have had inflation enough so that it has increased to \$500,000,000,000 but that would be a very liberal estimate. The Economic Almanac indicates that in 1938 it was only \$309,000,000,000. The national debt is not productive wealth. When we have to tax ourselves to pay interest upon it, it is not wealth by any stretch of the imagination but a burden that our children and our grandchildren will have to face.

I would hope for care in the presentation and consideration not only of our regular Budget estimates for 1947 but a special care with reference to foreign loans and gratuities.

STILL FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A still further message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103 to the bill (H. R. 4805) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House, asks a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon and appoints Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. GURNEY, and Mr. BALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances and include certain communications and excerpts.

Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Record and include certain letters.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after the other special orders, I may address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the action of the Senate on the disagreement of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House of amendment No. 103 on the bill H. R. 4805, the first deficiency bill, 1946, and that the House insist on its disagreement, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr.

JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. ENGEL of Michigan.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight in which to file a conference report on the first deficiency appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE TOMORROW

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state it will be necessary to have a session of the House tomorrow.

CAPTAIN McVAY, UNITED STATES NAVY

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include an article appearing in the Times-Herald of today regarding the trial of Captain McVay of the United States Navy. I also ask unanimous consent to include as a part of my remarks a letter written to me by General Hawley and a release by him showing, to an extent, the number of hospitals that he plans to use, which were formerly Army barracks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I introduced a resolution which provided for expressing the sense of Congress that the testimony of Captain Hashimoto should be expunged from the naval court-martial record of Captain McVay.

I was profoundly shocked that an alien enemy captain should be brought as a witness for the United States Navy to testify during wartime, as the House well knows the war has not yet been terminated, against one of our own American captains.

We have time, Mr. Speaker, to consider and pass that resolution. I have yet to find one individual in the military services or in civilian life who does not deplore, and who is not shocked by, the bringing here in one of our planes from Japan of an alien enemy to testify against one of our own naval officers. The heading in the Times-Herald this morning is "Court convicts Skipper McVay of negligence."

The article goes on to state:

A Navy court martial yesterday convicted Capt. Charles B. McVay III of negligence in failing to order the cruiser *Indianapolis* to pursue a zigzag course before she was sunk by a Japanese submarine last July 30 with the loss of 880 lives. It absolves him of a second charge of inefficiency in failing to order the crew to abandon the ship promptly.

I wish to state here, Mr. Speaker, that Captain Hashimoto, of course, did not testify against Captain McVay on the second count, because he was not on the ship; but he did testify against him on the first count. As a witness brought

here to testify for the Navy he stated the weather was clear. Other witnesses stated that at the time of the sinking of the *Indianapolis* the weather was cloudy. Captain McVay had issued orders that they were to zigzag in clear weather, but officers on the *Indianapolis* stated that the weather was not clear; therefore, they did not zigzag.

The article goes on to state:

The cruiser was sunk in the Philippine Sea while en route to Leyte from Guam, where she had delivered materials for the atomic bombs dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In accordance with the Navy program the court did not publicly announce the guilty finding on the zigzag charge. It had authorized only the announcement of the acquittal decision. Its announcement thus was confined to the verdict of innocence on the charge of failing properly to order the ship abandoned. The court's finding on the zigzag charge and its recommended sentence will be reviewed by the Secretary of the Navy who will announce the finding.

Mr. Speaker, the penalty for that ranges from censure to death, but it is believed that the latter sentence was not considered by the court.

Again Mr. Speaker, the article states:

Captain Hashimoto testified on the Navy's behalf that visibility was excellent and that he first sighted the cruiser by moonlight at a distance of 10,000 meters.

Very plainly, Mr. Speaker, it is the testimony of a Japanese enemy alien during wartime who stakes his word against the word of a number of officers on the *Indianapolis*, our own United States officers. Apparently the testimony of Commander Hashimoto, according to the sentence, was believed and was acted on. If credence was not to be given to his testimony why was he brought all the way from Japan to testify.

Other possible penalties include reduction in grade, demotion on the promotion list or dismissal from the service.

The court's finding on the zigzag charge and its recommended sentence will be reviewed by the Secretary of the Navy who will later announce the findings.

Mr. Speaker, I am more anxious than ever to have the House before we adjourn go on record as believing that the testimony of this enemy alien should be expunged from the court martial records so that the Secretary of the Navy will not read it in his review of the case. Also in order that the President of the United States may not be obliged to read in the court record:

The Secretary of the Navy is empowered to mitigate any sentence recommended by the court, but he may not increase the sentence. Naval law prescribes that the case must go to the President should the sentence involve dismissal or death.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that is an added reason that the testimony of Hashimoto be expunged from the naval court records.

I understand that moving pictures were taken of this general court martial which will probably go all over the country. The families of the men in our services will see these pictures and will wonder if their sons may be convicted on the word of an enemy alien. This, in my opinion will interfere very much with any enlist-

ment plans that the Navy may have, and justly so, I feel.

The court's recommended sentence will not be made public. Officially, Captain McVay was found guilty of suffering a vessel of the Navy to be hazarded. The Navy had accused him of failing to direct the *Indianapolis* to zigzag in waters where enemy submarines might be encountered.

Captain McVay, who testified in his own behalf on Tuesday said he had not ordered a zigzag course because he did not believe it necessary in view of very poor visibility.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 3 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this matter is of the utmost importance. Never before in our history has an enemy alien been called in to testify during the war against one of our own military officers or personnel. It has never been America's idea of ethics and justice. Admiral Baker, president of the court, said the specifications of the charge that McVay had not issued timely orders to abandon ship were not approved, and then he goes on to speak of the testimony of Captain McVay regarding abandoning the ship.

There is another reason for expunging from the record the testimony of Captain Hashimoto, who, when he was asked if he knew the difference between lying and perjury, said that he did. That was at the opening of the court. He later said that according to his religion, the Shinto religion, that he would be forgiven for lying or committing perjury in the hereafter. Captain Hashimoto's testimony is incompetent, and he should not have been called. Captain McVay vigorously protested bringing him in to testify.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I would just like to call to the attention of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts the fact that this is merely sort of a preliminary finding by the court, and it is not a final determination of the guilt or innocence of the defendant involved in the case. I also want to call attention to the danger of basing one's opinion entirely upon newspaper reports which, of necessity, must be confined to perhaps the highlights of the case, a case which took several days to try. We cannot sit in judgment and condemn a court in this instance, because we do not know

whether the court gave any weight whatsoever to the testimony of this so-called Captain Hashimoto.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. How would the gentleman like to have one of his relatives convicted on the testimony of an enemy alien during war? Why did the Navy call him in as a witness? It is incredible to me that the United States Navy would resort to the testimony of an enemy alien. That is my point.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentlewoman has asked me a question. Here is a case in the process of decision. I do not think it is proper for the legislative branch of the Government, before a case has been decided, to start criticizing. I think we should await final determination of the case, at any rate, and then if the policy is wrong, Congress can act.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. If the precedent is established and allowed to go on other Japanese enemies may be allowed to testify against our American boys. While there is breath in my body, Mr. Speaker, I will always defend our military forces against testimony of an enemy alien, and fight so hard as I can to do it. I will protect the members of our forces always from testimony of enemy aliens. I will fight to protect Captain McVay from an incompetent alien, and fight to have expunged from the record the testimony of an enemy alien. That I shall do always, so long as I live. It is only a matter of justice to our servicemen. That always has been the American way—that always must be the American way.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has again expired.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 752. An act to amend the act of June 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 811), as amended, relating to the acquisition of stock of strategic and critical materials for national defense purposes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in four instances; to include therein statements and excerpts, including a speech delivered by the Honorable Alfred Schindler, Under Secretary of Commerce, before the Building Industry Employers of New York State on the subject of low-cost housing.

LEGISLATION TO PREVENT STRIKES

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, recently the President of the United States sent a message to Congress recommending immediate legislation which he hoped would prevent strikes in our great industries. By so doing he placed the matter in the lap of the Congress. Legislation in implementation of the Presi-

carrying out the work particularly affecting his constituents' interests.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I thank the gentleman. His contribution is very much appreciated.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I am especially glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I just want to say that I, too, have become well acquainted with our colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WEISS]. I can think of few Members, if any, to whom personally I would dislike to say good-bye as a Member of this body. He has been hard working; he has been conscientious in his work; he has devoted himself without stint to the business of this Congress. He has made a contribution, I believe, which is rather unique among all the Members and in the history of this body. I am sure that the best wishes of all of us go with him.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I thank the gentleman from California very much for the kind expression of his thoughts and feelings for our departing colleague. I am sure he expressed the sentiments of myself and other Members.

Mr. Speaker, in connection with these few remarks I wish to bring out another point which I think may be of some interest to the membership and to the country. I wish to call attention to the fact that this young man of whom I now speak was born in Europe in the year 1902. He came to this country when he was 1 year old; he is now 43. During that short period of life, Mr. Speaker, he attained distinction in many ways: first, perhaps, was his interest in athletics. He was well known in the district where he resided and beyond as an outstanding athlete. A little later, but while still very young, he became a lawyer, and it was not long before he was recognized as one of the leading counselors in Allegheny County, Pa.

Ten years ago, in 1935, Mr. WEISS was elected to represent the people of his district in the State legislative halls at Harrisburg, Pa., as a member of the assembly. Here he served with much distinction for a period of 4 years.

Then he went on to a higher field, if I may be so bold to say so, and became a Member of the Congress of the United States. He is now finishing his fifth year of service in this body.

Mr. Speaker, during all of this time he was active in many other fields. His advocacy of all movements along civic lines, and his very deep interest in charitable endeavors and in charitable institutions was recognized throughout the district of western Pennsylvania. He was also a member of several educational boards.

So, in his very busy life, he has contributed a great deal to the advancement of the people in a social, economic, and educational way.

Recently, he entered himself as a candidate to become a judge of the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny County, Pa. Mr. Speaker, for that office there were five other candidates, but our friend, SAMMY, as we know him, led the field by a very comfortable margin. The

office of judge of the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny County is considered one of the highest, if not the highest, gift within the power of the electorate of the county of which he is now a resident. Concrete proof that America is truly the land of opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, our colleague, our friend, our coworker, Mr. WEISS, our SAMMY, leaves this House with the esteem, the affection, the respect, and the good wishes of all of us.

Mr. Speaker, Congressman JAMES G. FULTON of Allegheny County, Pa., has asked me to speak his comments on his good personal friend, Congressman SAMUEL WEISS, as follows:

As a fellow Congressman of Congressman SAMUEL WEISS from Allegheny County, it is a pleasure as usual to comment on my fine friend and his untiring efforts, not only in the interest of his district and our county, but the country as a whole. SAM has certainly stood up for justice and fair play at all times, and we in Congress are sorry to see him resign. But the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County by almost a quarter of a million votes have elected SAM to our finest of courts, the eminent Common Pleas Court of Allegheny County. This promotion to increased public responsibility is well deserved, and we fellow Members in Congress wish SAM further success in the next step in his distinguished public career.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes on tomorrow at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the House in recess until 4:30.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 4:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103 to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 103: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the

amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the House amendment with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said House amendment, insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for the actual construction of the Garrison Reservoir Dam, North Dakota, itself: *Provided further*, That no part of the appropriation for the Garrison Reservoir herein contained may be expended for actual construction of the dam itself until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior to be equal in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the Three Affiliated Tribes shall be offered to the said tribes in exchange for the land on the Fort Berthold Reservation which shall be inundated by the construction of the Garrison Dam"; and the House agree to the same.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
PAT MCCARRAN,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House of amendment No. 103 to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to such amendment No. 103, namely:

Amendment No. 103, relating to the Garrison (N. Dak.) Reservoir: Provides that no part of the funds appropriated on account of such reservoir shall be available for the actual construction of the dam itself, instead of establishing any pool elevation. The appropriation does not contemplate any actual construction work on the dam; merely the provision of certain preliminary features.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4805).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Will the gentleman explain this conference report to us?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The bill carried \$2,000,000 for the Garrison Dam. The conference report merely provides that none of that \$2,000,000 shall be used for actual construction of the dam but shall be devoted entirely to preliminary work.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. In other words, the \$2,000,000 can be used for further exploratory and preliminary work at the Garrison Dam, but not for the dam proper?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is correct. All matters relating to the height of the dam and the construction of the dam proper are deferred for further consideration by the regular committee in the next session of the Congress.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. The status is about the same as it was, then?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is in status quo and remains so until the committee again takes it up next January.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. The position is not impaired by this action as far as the Garrison Dam is concerned?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Not at all. It is deferred without prejudice.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. LEMKE. That \$2,000,000 that was to be used in connection with the Garrison Dam would have been used anyway for preliminary work?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is true. There is really no change in the application of the funds carried in the original bill.

Mr. LEMKE. There is no change in the situation, but the Garrison Dam can go and will go ahead just the same as if the House amendment had been adopted?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No time or advantage is lost, and the decisions as to the height of the dam and the height of the flow of water remain to be determined by the committee in the next session.

Mr. LEMKE. I understand that the hearings before the regular Committee on Appropriations of the Army will begin January 7.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Hearings start January 7, and will be open to any suggestion which the gentleman or any other Members of the Congress desire to make to the committee.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am for the conference report. As we reach the end of this season of controversy, which is only the beginning of an era in which the controversies of the past will sink into insignificance, I wish everybody in this House a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. The more bitter they are, constructively, against the things in which I believe, the more attention I will pay to them.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. On this matter of the Garrison Dam you intend to hold full hearings at which time there will be considered the question of the height to which this dam is to be erected?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is one reason why the final determination is being deferred at this time. Ample time is to be given and everyone is to be heard and all phases of the matter will be taken into consideration. The committee will be glad to hear the gentleman or anyone who desires to be heard and the committee will give full weight to any recommendation they care to make on the subject.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, unless someone desires to discuss the matter, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker be authorized to sign the enrolled bill notwithstanding any adjournment which the House may take.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

OPA RENT CONTROL

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the rent-control law was put into effect as the result of the war situation. The Congress, realizing some time ago there would be some inequities in the over-all situation, inserted a flexible provision into the law permitting those in charge of Rent Control Administration to give full consideration to the adjustments of rents where obvious hardship existed and to such other cases where by the use of flexible provision of the law we could take care of situations that would permit expansion of housing facilities.

Unfortunately, we have not had the wisest kind of administration, particularly in reference to the flexible provisions we have inserted in the rent-control law. I am going to ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a report of a survey that is being made by a very reputable reporter of the Haverhill Gazette of Haverhill, Mass., bearing on the OPA rent-control policy, and how it is affecting the housing shortage in the city of Haverhill, Mass.

OPA'S RENT-CONTROL POLICIES AFFECTING HOUSING SHORTAGE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—In Haverhill, as in nearly all parts of the country, one of the most

serious problems is the housing shortage. There are several elements in this problem—shortage of materials, scarcity of labor, high cost, rent-control policies. The Gazette presents today the first of a series of articles on the element of rent control, a part of the general problem that is not talked about so much as other parts, but one that must be solved and that can be solved.)

(By Milton E. Connelly)

Rent-control policies are preventing an increase in the number of housing units in Haverhill by lessening confidence in property investments, taking some properties out of the rental market, and discouraging remodeling, and, if continued, will perpetuate indefinitely the shortages the controls were intended to regulate.

This is the opinion of Haverhill men—bankers, realtors, and property owners. It is an opinion shared, too, by contractors, dealers in building materials, and persons who have studied and are still seeking the solution to a dwelling-shortage problem that is the most critical in years and is growing progressively worse as more veterans return to civilian life.

It is an opinion expressed also by some manufacturers, who foresee a threat, remote now, but, nevertheless, existent, to industry in a city that cannot provide homes for its workers. These manufacturers see an immediate need for general remodeling, renovating, and modernizing homes, tenements, and apartments to raise general standards of living. But, they add, that, too, is being retarded by the rent control.

The housing shortage was expected. Haverhill at war, like America at war, experienced industrial expansion. Workers moved here from other places. More persons married. But, because of war restrictions, homes could not be readily built or remodeled into multiple-dwelling units.

VJ-day was observed 4 months ago, and yet Haverhill, like many other cities and towns, has not even started to dent the problem of finding homes for its returning servicemen and their families or for civilians who put up with crowded conditions during the war years.

ONE ANSWER TO PROBLEM

To the question, "Why?", investors, builders, and material dealers here say one answer is: "Continuation of Government controls and of administrative policies."

They point out that industry is meeting the problem of reconversion through relaxation of controls in less time than expected; if given an equal chance, these men contend, the building industry could do likewise.

For example, rent control recognized increased construction costs last month and said, in effect: "Go ahead and build and we'll set rents on a comparability basis plus increased construction costs, and we'll permit conversions from single to multiple dwelling units on the same basis, all of which means a boost of about 20 percent in rents."

That relaxation alone is not a solution of the rent-control aspect of the housing problem, observers here maintain. They claim the primary object is to restore confidence of the home owners, who want to create more housing units, and the investors, who are looking for a chance to get a return on their investment in real estate. Rent control through the war days failed to build up the confidence of these people and unless the administrative policy is changed, confidence will still be lacking.

Savings bank men, realtors, and private individuals, when asked if intelligent relaxation of controls and a revision of administrative policies would assist in solving the existing housing shortage, agreed almost unanimously they would.

WHAT IS NEEDED FIRST

They contend the basic need in generating enthusiasm for new housing is to show

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

DECEMBER 20, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference, submitted
the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4805]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103 to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follow:

Amendment numbered 103:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the House amendment with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said House amendment, insert the following: *Provided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for the actual construction of the Garrison Reservoir Dam, North Dakota, itself: Provided further, That no part of the appropriation for the Garrison Reservoir herein contained may be expended for actual construction of the dam itself until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior to be equal in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the Three Affiliated Tribes shall be offered to the said tribes in exchange*

for the land on the Fort Berthold Reservation which shall be inundated by the construction of the Garrison Dam; and the House agree to the same.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
PAT MCCARRAN,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House of amendment No. 103 to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and prior fiscal years to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to such amendment No. 103, namely:

Amendment No. 103, relating to the Garrison (N. Dak.) Reservoir: Provides that no part of the funds appropriated on account of such reservoir shall be available for the actual construction of the dam itself, instead of establishing any pool elevation. The appropriation does not contemplate any actual construction work on the dam, merely the provision of certain preliminary features.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.



OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 229

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 29, 1945, for staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....1	Housing.....21	Regional authority....14,18
Bankruptcy.....9	Labor.....1,13	Relief, foreign.....1
C.C.C.....1	Lands.....3	Research.....1,11
Claims.....1	Loans, farm.....2,12	Rubber.....11
Exports-imports.....6	Loans, foreign.....15	S.W.P.C.....22
F.A.O.....1	Personnel, 1,4,7,16,19,20,23	Statistics.....1
F.S.A.....3	Price control.....10	Transportation.....1,8
Flag.....4	Property, surplus.....1,17	Vehicles.....1
Food distribution.....1	Public works.....1	Veterans.....2,12
Forestry.....1	Rationing.....5	Wage stabilization.....1
G.A.O.....1	Reclamation.....1	War powers.....5

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. H.R. 4805 contains appropriations for:
 - School-lunch program, \$7,500,000.
 - E&P, salaries and expenses (foreign plant quarantine), \$187,500.
 - FS, forest protection and management, \$300,000, and forest roads and trails, \$4,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 is for forest development roads and trails and \$2,000,000 is for forest highways.
 - Commodity Credit Corporation, \$762,000 for salaries and administrative expenses, payable from CCC funds.
 - Marketing Service, Insecticide Act, \$26,500.
 - Wage stabilization, \$98,700 increase in limitation on existing WFA funds to carry out this program through the fiscal year 1946.
 - Farm labor supply program, \$25,000,000, plus unexpended balance; provides that at least \$7,000,000 must be apportioned among the States; limits labor supply center construction by extension services to \$100,000; makes \$562,023 additional available for administrative expenses; and permits the admission of agricultural workers into the U.S. through Dec. 31, 1946.
 - UNRRA, \$750,000,000.
 - Budget Bureau, \$56,800 (for corporation budget work).
 - CSC, \$600,000
 - Public-works planning, \$12,500,000.
 - Federal highways, (FWA), \$25,000,000.
 - GAO, \$2,673,900.
 - Census Bureau, \$2,435,000.
 - Surplus property; Provides that hereafter proceeds from surplus-property dispositions shall be set aside in a special fund; appropriates this fund, not to exceed \$170,000,000 for the fiscal year 1946, to the Surplus Property Administrator for allocation or reimbursement to disposal and service agencies.
 - Bureau of Reclamation, \$81,462,300.
 - FAO, \$577,500.
 - Motor vehicle parking agency, \$5,000.
 - Judgments and claims.
- Approved December 28 (Public Law 269, 79th Cong.).

2. GI BILL AMENDMENTS. H.R. 3749 amends the GI Bill of Rights as follows: Increases to 10 years the time within which applications may be made for loans and provides that such applications be approved in advance by the Veterans' Administration; limits amortization on real estate loans to 25 years, except in the case of farm realty which shall be 40 years; eliminates requirement for review of proposed regulations by the Senate Finance and House World War Veterans' Legislation Committees; increases to 4 years the time in which training courses may be initiated and allows 9 years for course completion; provides for short-intensive post-graduate courses; increases subsistence allowances during courses; includes correspondence courses in "educational or training institutions"; eliminates the security requirement for loans under this Act; provides for honorable discharge to be certificate of eligibility; and authorizes loans by institutions approved by the Administrator. Approved December 28 (Public Law 268, 79th Cong.).
3. FSA LANDS. S. 1471 provides for the transfer to the Texas Rural Communities the property comprising the FSA Mexia Colony project in Limestone, Tex. for rehabilitation purposes. Approved December 28 (Public Law 286, 79th Cong.).
4. FLAG. H.J. Res. 180 gives official recognition to the pledge of allegiance to the U.S. flag. Approved December 28 (Public Law 287, 79th Cong.).
5. WAR POWERS. H.R. 4780 continues certain provisions (including those relating to priorities, allocations, and rationing) of the Second War Powers Act until June 30, 1946. Approved December 28 (Public Law 270, 79th Cong.).
6. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. H.R. 4683 authorizes the Export-Import Bank to extend its operations to the Philippine Islands. Approved December 28 (Public Law 282, 79th Cong.).
7. PERSONNEL; CLASSIFICATION. S. 576 amends the Civil Service Classification Act so as to eliminate the 1-year time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service may be recommended for classification. Approved December 28 (Public Law 283, 79th Cong.).
8. TRANSPORTATION. S. 914 permits the Treasury Department to designate freight forwarders as carriers of bonded merchandise. Approved December 28 (Public Law 285, 79th Cong.).
9. BANKRUPTCY. H.R. 2465 amends the Bankruptcy Act so as to provide that nothing therein shall preclude a referee in bankruptcy or a national park commissioner from appointment also as a U.S. commissioner. Approved December 28 (Public Law 272, 79th Cong.).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. FOOD PRICES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Lenke, N. Dak., claiming that "up to 1946 no farm legislation has been passed that gives the farmer price protection," and that this Department has "kept agricultural prices down by juggling figures" (pp. A6235-7).
11. GUAYULE RUBBER PROJECT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Anderson, Calif., urging continuation of this project and including letters from RFC and California Guayule Rubber Project Committee regarding the cost of imported rubber (pp. A6206-7).
12. VETERANS' FARM LOANS. Speech in the House by Rep. Allen, La., urging passage of H.R. 3749, GI bill amendments, and explaining its effect (pp. A6209-10).
13. LABOR. Speech in the House by Rep. Michener, Mich., favoring and explaining H.R. 32, the Hobbs anti-racketeering bill (pp. A6210-2).

[PUBLIC LAW 269—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 589—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 4805]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, namely :

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

For payment to Minnie McN. Johnson, widow of Hiram W. Johnson, late a Senator from the State of California, \$10,000.

For payment to Mary T. Peavey, daughter of John Thomas, late a Senator from the State of Idaho, \$10,000.

The unobligated balance of the appropriation for mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators, for the fiscal year 1945, is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1946.

The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1946 is hereby amended by striking out "night watchman, \$1,920", under the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, and inserting in lieu thereof "special officer, \$2,280", and the necessary amount is hereby authorized to be expended from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate beginning January 1, 1946.

Beginning January 1, 1946, the salary of the secretary for the majority shall be at the rate of \$5,400 per annum and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

The Sergeant at Arms is authorized to install in the offices of Senators special telephone wiring plans with features to pick up, hold, and intercommunicate on one to three lines, the cost thereof to be paid out of the appropriation for "Miscellaneous items, contingent expenses of the Senate".

For an additional allowance for stationery of \$500 for each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress. \$48,500, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1946.

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1945, \$15,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of James W. Mott, late a Representative from the State of Oregon, \$10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

CONTINGENT EXPENSE OF THE HOUSE

Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services, fiscal year 1945, \$5,000.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$500 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$219,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1946.

Attending physician's office: For compensation at the rate of \$3,600 per annum of a technical assistant in the office of the attending physician, to be appointed by the attending physician, subject to the approval of the Speaker, fiscal year 1946, \$1,800.

Whenever the usual day for paying salaries in or under the Senate or House of Representatives falls on Saturday, the respective disbursing officers are authorized to make such payments on the preceding workday.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL STADIUM COMMISSION

For carrying out the provisions of Public Law Numbered 523 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to consider a site and design for a National Memorial Stadium to be erected in the District of Columbia", approved December 20, 1944, fiscal year 1945, \$1,183.47, to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Commission.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

The provisions of section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917", approved May 10, 1916, as amended (relating to dual compensation), shall not apply to services rendered by the assistant clerk and stenographer of the Joint Committee on Printing from May 16 to August 3, 1944.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol buildings: For an additional amount for the Capitol Building, including the same objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1946, \$19,000.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Not to exceed \$2,000 of the appropriation for salaries, Library Buildings and Grounds, 1945, shall be transferred to, merged with, and be available for the same purposes as the appropriation for general repairs, and so forth, Library Buildings and Grounds, 1945.

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for "Printing and binding", \$1,234.06.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of criers: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries of criers", \$20,000.

Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Fees of commissioners", including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1945, \$34,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267, Seventy-eighth Congress), to be available for expenditure in the manner specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Appropriation Act, 1945, and subject to the recommendations contained in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946, \$750,000,000.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

Maintenance, Executive Mansion and grounds: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Maintenance, Executive Mansion and grounds", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$21,940.

Addition to the Executive Mansion: For an addition to the Executive Mansion; for alterations, improvements, and furnishings, and for improvement of grounds, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act, to remain available until expended, \$1,650,000.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$56,800.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and binding", \$5,000.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN**

Administrative expenses: For an additional amount for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian for the fiscal year 1946, including not to exceed \$8,900 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail, \$730,300, payable out of any funds or other property or interest vested in or transferred to the Alien Property Custodian.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, \$165,000.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES**AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION**

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "American Battle Monuments Commission", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$2,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$600,000.

Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Panama Canal construction annuity fund", \$510,000.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Wage accruals: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Wage accruals", \$4,800,000, to remain available until expended.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Administrative expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Export-Import Bank of Washington, administrative expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$150,000, payable from the funds of the bank.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$392,500, and the limitation on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$1,585,650" to "\$1,903,400".

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Administrative expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Administrative expenses", \$5,500,000, payable from the funds of the Corporation: *Provided*, That none of the funds available under this head for administrative expenses shall be used in paying the salary of any person engaged in making or processing loans in excess of \$500,000 to any State, any subdivision thereof, any municipality therein, or any public authority, for construction purposes, unless in pursuance of a specific authorization, except, however, that this provision shall not apply to any application or loan approved or made prior to December 15, 1945.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", Federal Power Commission, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$250,000: *Provided*, That the amount under this head which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$1,315,991" to "\$1,469,000" and for travel is hereby increased from "\$185,475" to "\$212,500".

Flood-control surveys: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Flood-control surveys", Federal Power Commission, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$25,000: *Provided*, That the amount under this head which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$85,000" to "\$93,000" and for travel is hereby increased from "\$10,000" to "\$11,250".

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

For an additional amount for "Columbia Institution for the Deaf", fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$46,605.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Enforcement operations: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Enforcement operations", to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 139), including not to exceed \$120,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$153,400.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans and specifications for construction on the grounds of Howard University of a dental school building, and engineering and architectural school building, two additional units of the women's dormitories, and an auditorium building with facilities for the school of music and the

teaching of fine arts, including engineering and architectural services, printing, and travel, to remain available until expended, \$181,575.

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries", including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$188,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Venereal diseases (national defense): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Venereal diseases (national defense)", including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$647,000.

Hospitals and medical care: Not to exceed \$90,000 of the appropriation "Hospitals and medical care", fiscal year 1946, shall be available for necessary major repair, remodeling, and alteration of the Neponsit Beach Hospital without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a): *Provided*, That such additional amount of \$90,000 shall not become available for obligation until a contract shall have been concluded with the lessor allowing Federal occupancy for a period of not less than eighteen months with the right to extend the period of occupancy an additional period of eighteen months or less, the rental charge for any period of occupancy not to exceed the rate heretofore agreed upon.

Foreign quarantine service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign quarantine service", including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, and including the purchase of twelve passenger automobiles; construction, purchase, major repairs, and remodeling of buildings and auxiliary facilities; rental of buildings and other structures (including quarters for commissioned officers and other personnel) without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended; and architectural and other special personal services by contract without regard to the civil-service or classification laws; \$320,000.

National Institute of Health; operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National Institute of Health, operating expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$950,000, of which \$817,000 shall be available solely for grants-in-aid in accordance with the provisions of section 301 (d), Public Law 410 (including the purchase and distribution of penicillin and other antibiotic compounds for use in research projects for which grants are made), in addition to the \$100,000 specified for such grants in said Act.

Public health services, Philippine Islands: To enable the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, fiscal year 1946, to assist the public-health organization of the Philippine Islands in reconstituting and reactivating public-health services and programs in the Philippine Islands, including personal services in the District of Columbia; personal services outside the District of Columbia without regard to the civil-service or classification laws; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of twenty-five passenger automobiles and ten aircraft; travel; printing and binding; purchase of supplies, materials, and equipment without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes;

and packing, unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of commissioned officers and transportation of their dependents on change of station, \$1,000,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration", including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$25,042,000.

Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$1,766,625.

Salaries, office of the Social Security Board: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries, offices of the Social Security Board", \$50,000.

Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board", including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$132,500.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel", including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$16,000.

Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency", including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, and \$5,000 for carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 139), \$60,000.

Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency", to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 139), \$1,000: *Provided*, That the amount of \$514,000 specified in the appropriation "Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency", for printed forms, tabulating cards, and tabulating forms in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance is hereby reduced by \$50,000, said amount to be available for the other purposes specified under this head.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Public works advance planning: For an additional amount for "Public works advance planning", fiscal year 1946, \$12,500,000, of which not to exceed \$375,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in the manner specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, except that the limitation on travel expenses is increased by \$40,000: *Provided*, That no loans shall be

made or participated in by any Federal agency for the construction of any public works, plans for which have been wholly or partly financed out of this appropriation, except in pursuance of a specific authorization.

Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Virgin Islands public works", \$1,216,210.

Public Works Administration liquidation: The amount made available for administrative expenses during the fiscal year 1946 under the head "Public Works Administration liquidation" in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased from "\$25,000" to "\$45,000".

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Federal office building, Nashville, Tennessee: For the acquisition of a site in Nashville, Tennessee, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, and the construction thereon of a new Federal office building for the use and accommodation of the United States, including the Veterans' Administration, \$5,575,000.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented, \$25,000,000, being a part of the \$100,000,000 authorized to be appropriated by section 2 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (Public Law 521), and to become available in accordance with said section 2 and to remain available until expended.

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substantially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, by any other agency of the Government, and so forth", as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 109, and House Document Numbered 354, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$473,528.31.

FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

Foreign-service pay adjustment: The appropriation "Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies", in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, shall be available, in such amounts as may be determined by the President, for transfer to and merger with other appropriations available for salaries, travel, cost-of-living, quarters, and other allowances in foreign countries.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries", \$2,673,900

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Miscellaneous expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946,

\$506,700, of which not to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and binding", \$22,500.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

General administrative expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "General administrative expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$266,000, and the limitation on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$2,488,000" to "\$2,748,000".

Valuation of property of carriers: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Valuation of property of carriers", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$50,000.

Motor transport regulation: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Motor transport regulation", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$82,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and binding for the Interstate Commerce Commission", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$45,000.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Veterans' housing: To enable the National Housing Administrator to carry out the purposes of title V of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1501), \$191,900,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, without regard to the provisions of any other law, but subject to the removal provisions of section 313 of said Act, said Administrator may transfer, for such consideration and subject to such terms and conditions as he deems feasible under the circumstances, any temporary housing (intact or in panels suitable for reuse) under his jurisdiction to any educational institution, State or political subdivision thereof, local public agency, or non-profit organization, for use or reuse in providing temporary housing for families of servicemen and for veterans and their families, or, in the discretion of the Administrator, for single veterans attending educational institutions.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: In addition to the funds made available to the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", there is hereby made available to said Administration not to exceed \$150,000 from the sources specified under said head.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: In addition to the funds made available to the Federal Housing Administration by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", there is hereby made available to said Administration not to exceed \$1,000,000 from the sources specified under said head.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries", \$354,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated in title IV, Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1946, or of any other funds appropriated to the National Labor Relations Board for the fiscal year 1946 hereafter shall be used, except for the discharge of obligations incurred up to and including the date of approval of this Act, by the National Labor Relations Board in any way in connection with the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous expenses and printing and binding, and the National Labor Relations Board shall return to the Treasury all funds appropriated to it under title IV of the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1946, for the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act, less all sums actually expended and obligations actually incurred in the performance of its duties under the War Labor Disputes Act up to and including the date of approval of this Act.

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Miscellaneous expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1946, \$110,000.

Penalty mail: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of penalty mail of the National Labor Relations Board as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$2,500.

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board, War Labor Disputes Act", including the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose in the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1946, \$300,000, for reimbursement to the appropriations "Salaries" and "Miscellaneous expenses", National Labor Relations Board, fiscal year 1946.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards: For an additional amount for "Arbitration, emergency and emergency panel boards, National Mediation Board, 1946", including the objects under this head in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1946, \$23,900.

There is hereby transferred \$3,000 from the appropriation "Arbitration and Emergency Boards, National Mediation Board, 1945", to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, emergency panels, and so forth, National Mediation Board 1945".

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

Expenses of disposal agencies: In addition to funds already appropriated and notwithstanding the provisions of section 30 (a) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, hereafter all proceeds from any disposition of surplus property remaining after dispositions made as provided in sections 30 (b), (c), and (d) of such Act shall be set aside in a special fund account in the Treasury and funds so set aside in such special fund account are hereby appropriated and shall be available to the Surplus Property Administrator, not, however, to exceed \$170,000,000 for the fiscal year 1946, for "Expenses of disposal agencies", Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, for allocation or reimbursement as specified under this head in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, including expenses necessary to enable Government agencies designated by the Surplus Property Administration to render special services to the Administration or to disposal agencies; purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; maintenance and operation of aircraft in connection with disposal activities in the Territories and possessions: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, the appropriation under this head in this Act and in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, shall be considered as available also for expenses incurred during the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 incident to the care, handling, transfer, and other disposition of property under the control of disposal agencies by whatever agency declared: *Provided further*, That the limitations under the appropriation "Surplus property program", Procurement Division, transferred to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, are hereby repealed: *Provided further*, That any unobligated balances in the special fund account created herein shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts not later than six months after the close of each fiscal year: *Provided further*, That any owning or disposal agency is authorized to transfer surplus property in its possession, other than real estate, to the United States Soldiers' Home without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", \$166,200.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$47,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administrative, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: The limitation under "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services", Veterans' Administration, in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, on the amount which may be expended to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes, is hereby increased from \$3,650,000 to \$5,000,000; the limitation under the above appropriation upon the number of passenger-carrying vehicles which may be purchased during the fiscal year 1946 is hereby increased from "fifty-five" to "two hundred and eighty-four"; the limitation under the above appropriation upon the amount which may be available for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material is hereby increased from "\$50,000" to "\$99,500"; and notwithstanding the provisions of section 106 of the above Act, the appropriation shall be available for the purchase of newspapers (other than legal) and periodicals in an amount not exceeding \$975. Subparagraph (c) of section 201 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, is hereby amended by striking therefrom the words following the words "Veterans' Administration" and substituting in lieu thereof the following words and figures, "the amount available for such purpose shall be \$10,000"; and the immediately succeeding additional appropriation for the construction of hospitals and domiciliary facilities, shall be merged with the existing appropriation for the construction of such facilities and remain available until expended.

For construction of hospitals and domiciliary facilities for fiscal year 1946, \$158,320,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration", \$1,360,000, of which \$200,000 shall be reimbursed to the "Emergency fund for the President, national defense".

National service life insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National service life insurance", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$928,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, subject to the approval of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, is authorized to utilize such Army and Navy hospitals, temporary or otherwise, not required by the Army or Navy, as such Administrator and the Federal Board of Hospitalization may deem safe and suitable for the hospitalization or domiciliary care of veterans.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

REGULATORY AGENCIES

Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for the "Office of Recorder of Deeds", including the objects specified for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, \$12,400.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for the construction of an underpass under Hiatt Place to connect the Powell Junior High School and the Johnson Building, \$7,000, to remain available until expended.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for construction of the following school buildings or additions to school buildings at a total cost in each case of not to exceed the specified amounts, namely, Alexander Graham Bell (Abbot) Vocational School, \$1,190,000; Spingarn High School, \$2,060,000; Miller Junior High School, \$1,350,000; Taft Junior High School addition, \$518,000; new elementary-school building, including assembly hall-gymnasium, in the vicinity of Eleventh and G Streets Southeast, to replace the present Cranch and Tyler Schools, \$600,000; and Logan School, \$350,000.

For an additional amount for the purchase of a site for elementary-school purposes in the vicinity of Eleventh and G Streets Southeast, for the replacement of the Cranch, Tyler, and Van Ness Schools, \$50,000, to remain available until expended.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital", including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, \$28,900.

Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an additional amount for the construction of a superintendent's residence, \$5,000.

PUBLIC WELFARE

FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

Capital outlay, institutions for the indigent: For completing construction of a new heating plant at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, including all necessary appurtenances thereto, \$237,500.

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

Capital outlay: For preparation of plans and specifications for new buildings for the Industrial Home School, to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$600,000 on a new site near Laurel, Maryland, \$18,000, which amount may be credited to the appropriation account, "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services".

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$40,000 for the construction of temporary building for the National Training School for Girls on a new site to be acquired in Maryland, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, is reappropriated and made available during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 for repairs, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings on the new site acquired near Laurel, Maryland, for the National Training School

for Girls, including furniture and equipment and the installation of necessary utilities.

MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

Capital outlay, District Training School: For the construction of a third floor and a permanent roof to the hospital and administration building, \$70,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for construction of sewers and receiving basins, and so forth, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, \$320,000, and in conducting a survey for city relief sewers the Commissioners are authorized to employ engineering and other professional services by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and civil-service and classification laws.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500), as set forth in House Document Numbered 370 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$1,504.50.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Salaries and expenses (foreign plant quarantine): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses" (foreign plant quarantines), including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$187,500.

FOREST SERVICE

National forest protection and management: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for national forest protection and management, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$300,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Forest roads and trails: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Forest roads and trails", including the objects and subject to the

conditions specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which amount \$2,000,000 is for forest development roads and trails, being a part of the \$12,500,000 authorized to be appropriated for the first postwar fiscal year by the Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 838), and \$2,000,000 is for forest highways, being a part of the balance of the \$7,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 by the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867).

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount which may be expended for the agricultural wage stabilization program under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, is hereby increased from "\$275,000" to "\$373,700".

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Salaries and administrative expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and administrative expenses", Commodity Credit Corporation, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$762,000, payable from the funds of said Corporation.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

The limitation of \$50,000,000 for the objects and for the purposes of the item "School lunch program" contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased by \$7,500,000.

MARKETING SERVICE

Insecticide Act: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Insecticide Act", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$26,500, and the limitation on the amount which may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$1,228,446" to "\$1,235,446".

FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued through December 31, 1946, to assist in providing an adequate supply of agricultural labor for the production, harvesting, and preparation for markets of agricultural commodities essential to the orderly transition from war to peace and for carrying out the other purposes of said Act, and, in addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$25,000,000 for such purposes, to be merged with the funds hereby continued available. Not less than \$7,000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of said Act,

and of the amount so apportioned, not more than \$100,000 may be expended by the State agricultural extension services for the construction of labor supply centers under the limitations of said section 2. In addition, to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 (c) of said Act, there is hereby made available, out of said funds, the sum of \$562,023 for such purposes. Agricultural workers may be admitted into the United States to perform agricultural labor in accordance with the provisions of section 5 (g) of said Act during the continuance of this program, notwithstanding any official determination of the cessation of hostilities in the present war.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946, \$63,400.

Declassification and technical services: For all expenses necessary, fiscal year 1946, in the performance of activities and services relating to the declassification of scientific and technical data, its release for public benefit, the promotion of its maximum use by business and industry in the development and utilization of new products and processes, including all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", is available, and including not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations (including aliens where necessary for special studies, investigations, and the translation of foreign-language documents in this country and abroad) by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and the civil-service and classification laws, and not to exceed \$50,000 for printing and binding, \$300,000.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Compiling census reports, and so forth: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Compiling census reports, and so forth", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946, \$2,435,000.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for "Establishment of air-navigation facilities", fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946, \$182,000.

Construction, Washington National Airport: For an extension to the Terminal Building, construction of four hangars, extension to boilerhouse, and acquisition of land necessary for and planning of an access road to the airport, \$3,998,000, to remain available until expended.

The War and Navy Departments are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration aircraft engines, parts, and accessories surplus to the needs of such Departments, such transfer to be

without charge therefor, and the appropriation "Maintenance and Operation of Aircraft" is hereby made available for the costs of transportation and storage incident to the procurement and care of such items.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

Petroleum Conservation Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Petroleum Conservation Division", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$12,300.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries", \$50,000.

Salaries and expenses of land offices: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses of land offices", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$8,000.

Payment to Oklahoma, from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River", \$399.69: *Provided*, That expenditures under the total appropriation shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Fire protection and timber management, public domain, continental United States: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Fire protection and timber management, public domain, continental United States", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$62,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For payment to certain individual Sioux Indians, their heirs or devisees, in full settlement of their claims against the United States for personal property losses, as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1945 (Public Law 97), including payment of attorney fees and other expenses authorized by said Act, \$111,630, to remain available as provided in said Act: *Provided*, That the respective Indian agency superintendents, acting as ex officio guardians, shall have authority to make application for, and to receive, payment of the amounts due the said claimants, their heirs or devisees.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND

Construction: For additional amounts for salaries and expenses (other than project offices), construction of the following projects,

and general investigations, including the objects specified under the head "Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, to be expended from the reclamation fund, to remain available until expended and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Salaries and expenses (other than project offices), \$500,000;

General investigations, \$1,000,000;

Projects:

San Luis project, Colorado, \$1,000,000;

Boise project, Idaho: Payette division, \$2,000,000; Anderson Ranch, \$1,925,000;

Minidoka project, Idaho, \$720,000;

Palisades project, Idaho, \$1,000,000;

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$750,000;

Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$2,000,000;

Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$2,020,000;

Deschutes project, Oregon, \$1,000,000;

Klamath project, Oregon, \$1,000,000;

Owyhee project, Oregon, \$190,000;

Vale project, Oregon, \$3,000;

Provo River project, Utah, \$860,000;

Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$1,650,000;

Kendrick project, Wyoming, \$500,000;

Riverton project, Wyoming, \$1,000,000;

Shoshone project, Wyoming: Heart Mountain division, \$1,000,000; Power division, \$1,124,000;

Total, from the reclamation fund, \$21,242,000.

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

Construction: For additional amounts for construction of the following projects, including the objects specified under the head "Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury, to remain available until expended and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Gila project, Arizona, \$2,000,000;

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$5,900,000;

Central Valley project, California: Storage system, Shasta Dam and Reservoir, relocation of secondary roads, \$100,000; road between Shasta and Keswick Dams and United States Highway 99, \$150,000; clearing Shasta Reservoir area, \$100,000; Shasta Dam, \$500,000; Delta division, Delta-Mendota canal, \$7,500,000; Delta Cross channel, \$349,420; Friant division, Friant Dam and Reservoir, \$200,000; Friant-Kern canal, \$6,000,000; Power system, Shasta power plant, \$885,580; Keswick Dam, \$500,000; Keswick power plant, \$550,000; switchyards, \$1,600,000; transmission lines, Oroville to Sacramento, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$730,000, and Sacramento between substations, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$50,000; in all, \$19,215,000;

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$5,750,000;

Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$1,500,000;

Columbia Basin project, Washington, \$10,275,000;

Total, general fund, construction, \$44,640,000.

COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, to remain available until expended for continuation of construction, \$3,000,000.

COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

Colorado River development fund (expenditure account): For an additional amount for investigations of projects for the utilization of the waters of the Colorado River system in the four States of the upper division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774), \$1,000,000 from the Colorado River development fund (holding account).

FORT PECK PROJECT, MONTANA

For an additional amount for Fort Peck project, Montana, \$800,000, to remain available until expended.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

Missouri River Basin (reimbursable): For the partial accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), \$10,780,300, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Administrative provisions: The limitation contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, on the number of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles which may be purchased is hereby increased from "two hundred and eighty" to "three hundred and eighty".

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Topographic surveys: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Topographic surveys", \$13,900.

Geologic surveys: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Geologic surveys", \$800.

Gaging streams: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Gaging streams", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$321,100, and the amount that shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities is hereby increased from "\$1,300,000" to "\$1,620,000".

Classification of lands: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Classification of lands", \$800.

Arkansas River compact: For payment of the compensation, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, including time performed in travel, and expenses, including travel, of the person appointed by the President, pursuant to Public Law 34, Seventy-ninth Congress, to participate as the representative of the United States in the negotiation of a compact between the States of Colorado and Kansas relative to the division of the waters of the Arkansas River

and its tributaries, to be available until June 30, 1947, \$15,000: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer of the Army as such representative without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer who shall receive such compensation and expenses in addition to his retired pay.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$20,000; and the amount which may be expended for printing and binding is hereby increased from "\$25,000" to "\$29,000".

Regional offices: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Regional offices", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$35,000.

National parks: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National parks", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$111,650.

National monuments: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National monuments", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$30,000.

National historical parks and memorials: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National historical parks and memorials", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$51,000.

National military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "National military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$25,000.

Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and Nevada: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and Nevada", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$5,000.

Recreational demonstration areas: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Recreational demonstration areas", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$10,000.

Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$70,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents", including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$20,000.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Municipal government of Saint Croix: For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1946, \$150,000, to be paid in monthly installments.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Office of the Assistant Solicitor General: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Office of the Assistant Solicitor General", \$29,350.

Tax Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for the "Tax Division", \$18,360.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Damage claims: For the payment of a claim for damages to privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 113, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$37.50.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1946, \$1,172,400.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Contingent expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1946, \$4,825.

Traveling expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Traveling expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1946, \$35,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1946, \$172,760.

APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

Apprentice Training Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Apprentice Training Service", including the objects specified under this head in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1946, and including not to exceed \$3,250 additional for printing and binding and \$59,000 additional for travel expenses, \$431,500.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for real and personal property damage, adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries", approved April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 224d-224i), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 352, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$11,132.56.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For additional amounts for "Salaries in Office of Postmaster General and bureaus and offices", Post Office Department, fiscal year 1946, as follows:

Office of the Postmaster General, \$12,700.

Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, \$1,200.

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, \$31,500.

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, \$20,600.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, \$30,000.

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, \$28,800.

Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, \$5,300.

Office of the Chief Inspector, \$9,600.

Bureau of Accounts, \$9,400.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$25,000.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Personal or property damage claims: For an additional amount for "Personal or property damage claims", for the fiscal year 1946 and prior years, \$65,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Clerks, division headquarters: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Clerks, division headquarters", \$22,500, and increase

the limitation on the number of clerks from "three hundred and sixty-seven" to "four hundred and twelve".

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Domestic Air Mail Service", including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$595,000.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Indemnities, domestic mail", \$728,000.

Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Unpaid money orders more than one year old", \$390,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies", including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$3,600: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for the pay of employees in the District of Columbia in connection with the shipment of supplies is increased from "\$63,800" to "\$67,400".

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$265,000.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Transportation, Foreign Service", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$1,327,000.

The limitations under the appropriation, "Foreign Service quarters", fiscal year 1946, on the amounts which may be used for allowances for living quarters shall be exclusive of amounts paid in accordance with the Act approved March 26, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 118c), for losses sustained due to appreciation of foreign currencies.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Representation allowances, Foreign Service", \$23,000.

Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$838,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$258,000.

Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency)", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$4,385,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$960,000.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

International conferences (emergency): For an additional amount for "International conferences (emergency)", fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$2,750,000.

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus", as follows: International Bureau of Weights and Measures, \$29,403; International Office of Public Health, \$10,209.36; Inter-American Statistical Institute, \$1,947; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, \$577,500; International Labor Organization, \$80,000, to be available for the expenses of participation by the United States in the meetings of the General Conference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization and in such regional, industrial, or other special meetings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, including the objects specified for these purposes in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946; in all, \$699,059.36.

Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees: The appropriation "Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby continued available until April 1, 1946.

Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946, \$175,000.

Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project: For an additional amount for construction of the Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, \$60,000, to remain available until expended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and binding", \$4,000.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$1,000,000.

Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and binding", Division of Disbursement, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$54,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,218,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: The limitation under "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Internal Revenue, on the amount which may be expended for printing and binding, fiscal year 1945, is hereby increased from "\$2,000,000" to "\$2,274,274".

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 107, and House Document Numbered 349, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$274,127.43.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

The proviso contained in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, under the head "Rivers and harbors and flood control", reading "*Provided further*, That any appropriation for civil functions under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available for contracting in such manner as the Secretary of War may determine to be in the public interest without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 3 of the River and Harbor Act of August 11, 1888", is hereby repealed.

RIVERS AND HARBORS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Rivers and harbors", including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$25,516,000, to remain available until expended.

FLOOD CONTROL

Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Flood control, general", including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$84,659,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for the actual construction of the Garrison Reservoir Dam, North Dakota, itself: *Provided further*, That no part of the appropriation for the Garrison Reservoir herein contained may be expended for actual construction of the dam itself until suitable land found by the Secretary of the Interior to be equal in quality and sufficient in area to compensate the Three Affiliated Tribes shall be offered to the said tribes in exchange for the land on the Fort Berthold Reservation which shall be inundated by the construction of the Garrison Dam.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries", including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 350, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

War Production Board, \$136.35;

War Shipping Administration, \$78.72;

Office of Price Administration, \$230.40;

Office of Strategic Services, \$21.50;

Independent offices:

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$97.84;

Selective Service System, \$106.98;

Federal Security Agency, \$234.68;

Federal Works Agency, \$203.65;

National Housing Agency, \$205.50;

Department of Agriculture, \$901.99;

Department of Commerce, \$189.20;

Department of the Interior, \$1,298.80;

Department of Justice, \$844.43;
 Navy Department, \$60,962.23;
 Post Office Department, \$3,520.89;

In all, \$69,033.16.

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 108, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

War Shipping Administration, \$676.57;

Federal Security Agency, \$591.54;

Federal Works Agency, \$100.85;

Department of Commerce, \$609.65;

Department of the Interior, \$149;

Navy Department, \$33,612.21;

Post Office Department, \$598.25;

Treasury Department, \$1,843.08;

In all, \$38,181.15.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 111, and House Document Numbered 356, under the following agencies:

Veterans' Administration, \$60.42;

Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration, \$1,950;

United States Maritime Commission, \$549.14;

Department of Agriculture, \$6,287.50;

Farm Security Administration, \$1,702.50;

Navy Department, \$3,000;

Coast Guard, \$2,250;

Office for Emergency Management: War Shipping Administration, \$4,750;

War Department, \$18,031.60;

In all, \$38,581.16;

together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and in turn as specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of a judgment, rendered against the Government of the United States by a United States district court under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1928 (46 U. S. C., 781-789), and

which was certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 112, \$35,144.95.

(c) For the payment of judgments Numbered Civil 3934-PH, 788, 754, and 755 rendered by United States district courts, in the total amount of \$19,933.36, and certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document Numbered 355, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest, to be paid from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

(d) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(e) Payment or interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 114, and House Document Numbered 357, under the following agencies, namely:

Legislative branch: Architect of the Capitol, \$16,776.90;

Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration, \$8,383.51;

National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority, \$72,350.41;

Veterans' Administration, \$2,155.14;

Interior: Indians, \$850;

Navy Department, \$6,223.23;

Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues), \$60,274.76;

Department of State, \$21,657.76;

Treasury Department, \$32,804.56;

War Department, \$1,294.58;

In all, \$222,770.85; together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in the judgments.

(b) For the payment of judgment numbered 45990 rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Alfred Oscar Schaffer, in the amount of \$4,170.10, and certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 115, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest, to be paid from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

(c) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except such as has become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of

the fiscal year 1943 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 106, and House Document Numbered 353, Seventy-ninth Congress, there is appropriated the sum of \$6,225,198.02, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and accounted for as a single fund, and \$1,483.79 payable from postal revenues; in all, \$6,226,681.81.

SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in House Document Numbered 348, \$1,730.63.

SEC. 206. For the payment of a claim allowed by the General Accounting Office under sections 218 and 222 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, June 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 1226), and which has been certified in Senate Document Numbered 110, and House Document Numbered 351, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

Under War Department: Claims of officers and men of the Army for destruction of private property, \$70.39.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provision of existing law.

SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946".

Approved December 28, 1945.

